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MINISTER OF LABOUR:

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* In the February number of the *Labour Gazette* the Ottawa and Skinner Cove fair wages schedules were by a printer's error transposed. An *erratum* to that effect was printed in the March issue, page 1018.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The **LABOUR GAZETTE** wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 15th, 1904.

During June, His Honour Judge Winchester who was appointed by the Dominion government on May 23rd as a special commissioner to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, held a number of sessions of the commission, witnesses being examined at Montreal, Ottawa, North Bay, Fort William, Winnipeg and Edmonton. A brief statement as to the progress of the inquiry up to the end of June appears in the present issue.

On the 30th of June a second Commission was issued to Judge Winchester, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, to inquire into the circumstances attending the importation of Italian labour into Canada by way of the city of Montreal. During the opening week of the month and the month preceding considerable congestion in the labour market was caused by the large influx of Italian

immigrants. An investigation was made by the Deputy Minister of Labour and a report presented to the government on the subject, after which the Commission was issued.

Special measures have been taken by the government to prevent fraudulent representations being made to persons abroad in reference to opportunities of employment in Canada. An account of the action of the government in this connection is given in the present issue.

The changes in wage schedules effected during the spring months of the present year, though less extensive than in 1903 and 1902, represent on the whole an appreciable improvement in the conditions of employment of skilled labour in Canada. A tabular statement with as full details as were obtainable with regard to every change of which the department received notice, appears in the present issue, together with an article in which the different changes are described in detail, this being the regular quarterly statement issued by the department. The period covered by the statement is the three spring months of the present calendar year.

Special articles relating to the agreement between the Toronto Railway Company and its employees which was arrived at as the result of the appointment of a committee of conciliation during June, and to an increase in the staff and jurisdiction of factory inspectors in Ontario authorized by the provincial government, are included in the present issue.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1904.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

AS will be seen from the nature of local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, industrial and labour conditions in Canada during June showed on the whole an improvement over May. This was most pronounced in the province of Ontario, where the cities of Toronto, Guelph, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford and London, presented particularly favourable reports. The remaining reports for Ontario and the eastern provinces generally were favourable, the only notable exceptions being in the case of Sydney, N.S., on account of the strike of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's employees there,* and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where the shut-down in the Lake Superior Company's establishments continues. At Winnipeg, Man., in spite of the extensive developments in progress some congestion in the skilled labour market has occurred as a result of the influx of immigrants, but at Brandon and elsewhere throughout the west, the general tone is that of exceptional activity of employment. In British Columbia alone, among the provinces, conditions may be stated to have declined since May, Vancouver and Nanaimo reporting dullness, with a tendency in the same direction at Victoria, and though Rossland and New Westminster report more favourable conditions, the general tone is considerably less buoyant than a month ago.

The Cost of Living.

An important change affecting the cost of living during the month was a reduction of 2½ cents a gallon in the price of various grades of coal oil, which followed the decrease in the duty announced in the budget speech of the Honourable the Minister of Finance. The reduction, which applied to gasoline and naphtha as well, took effect immediately over a large area, the province of

Ontario being chiefly affected, though, at Winnipeg and elsewhere in western Canada prices were similarly reduced. At various points in Ontario, on the other hand, the prices of fresh meats were advanced, especially for the better class of steaks and roasts. At Hamilton the advance amounted to 3 cents per lb., on the choice cuts, at Ottawa to from 3 cents to 4 cents a pound, at Toronto to 2 cents, and at several other points to from 2 cents to 3 cents. The reason given for the advance was the alleged difficulty of the butchers in disposing of the cheaper cuts, as well as the scarcity of butchers' cattle following the opening of navigation, and the good prices prevailing in the British market. The situation, it is expected, will be in a measure relieved when the grass-fed cattle come on the market. Another feature of the month affecting cost of living over an extensive area was the continued scarcity of dwellings reported at several points in Ontario, notably at Toronto, Toronto Junction, Guelph, Hamilton, Brantford, Berlin, Waterloo and other important centres. The scarcity is particularly felt in the class of houses occupied by mechanics, and the increase in rents, which has accompanied it, has led in some cases to inconvenience and overcrowding.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

A number of changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour were reported to the department during June, representing for the most part improved conditions for labour, though the movement in this direction was less active than a month ago, or in June, 1903. The most important change of the month was that which went into effect in the Printing and Allied Trades at Toronto, Ont., by which printers, pressmen, feeders, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, numbering in the aggregate 1,010 male and 400 female work-people had their wages

* A special article dealing with this dispute appears on another page of the present issue of the *Gazette*.

raised on June 1. The amount of the increase vary, according to class, amounting approximately to from \$1.25 to \$2 per day, the hours of labour remaining as before.† A second important increase of the month was that allowed to employees of the Toronto Railway Company, as arranged by a conciliation committee composed of representatives of the men and of the company.* A brief statement of the other changes reported in June is as follows :

At *Montreal, Que.*, cloakmakers to the number of twenty-five, had their wages materially increased. *Granite cutters* in the same city also had their wages slightly increased in some instances. At *Hamilton, Ont.*, finishers on cement walks and other civic employees had their wages increased. *Electrical workers* at *Toronto, Ont.*, had their wages increased 2 cents an hour to a minimum of 27 cents, about 150 to 200 men being affected by the change, and *brewery workers* received an improved schedule. At *Brantford, Ont.*, twelve plasterers had their wages increased on June 1st. At *London, Ont.*, unskilled labour was in some cases advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per day, and at *St. Thomas, Ont.*, twelve cigarmakers had their wages advanced by from 50 cents to \$1.00 per thousand cigars according to classification. At *Winnipeg, Man.*, unskilled labour is receiving unusually low wages owing to the over-stocking of the market, 15 cents an hour being the rate in effect during June. On July 1st a new schedule for the employees of the *British Columbia Electrical Railway Co.*, will go into effect, the new scale ranging from 20 cents to 27 cents per hour according to the length of service, the latter rate obtaining after the tenth year. Previous to July 1st, 1902, the rates for this employment were 20, 21 and 22 cents per hour. Last year they were increased to 20, 22, 23 and 25 cents, the last named rate being paid to men who had been over five

years in the service. At *Victoria, B.C.*, seventeen patrol men employed by the corporation received an increase of \$2.50 per month in salary dating from July 1st. Several reductions in salary in the offices of the Department of the Interior at *Dawson, Y.T.*, were announced for July 1st, the change affecting several janitors, messengers, clerks, etc.

Various early closing arrangements were arrived at in June, retail clerks and barbers being the classes chiefly affected. In many cases also a weekly half-holiday was granted. Thus, at *St. Catharines* ninety grocery clerks were granted a half-holiday on Wednesday, to date from June 15th to September 1st. In *Guelph* also all stores will close on Thursday afternoons during July and August, except in weeks in which a public holiday occurs.

Interruptions to Industry.

Apart from the strike at Sydney no serious interruptions to industry in any one locality in Canada resulted during June from trade disputes, the record for the month showing twenty-three disputes in existence as against twenty-one in May, and forty-one a year ago. The settlement of the difficulty between the Lake Carriers' Association and the Master and Pilots' Association on the great lakes, which had interfered more or less seriously with several Canadian ports and transportation companies during May, caused an immediate improvement in the movements of freight, though a heavy decline in the tonnage passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canals to date has resulted. Another serious interruption to industry was the temporary closing down of several leading cotton companies, among them the Montreal Cotton Co., the Dominion Cotton Co., the Merchants Cotton Co., and the Canadian Coloured Mills alleged to be owing to unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the raw material market, and to a decline in orders. Montreal, Que., Marysville, N.B., St. Stephen, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and other points were affected.

† Full particulars of this change will be found in the report of the Toronto correspondent of the *Gazette* in the present issue.

* A special article dealing with that agreement will be found on another page of the present issue.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during the month, the following may be mentioned. A carriage factory at Halifax, N.S., loss from \$5,000 to \$6,000; a planing mill station house and freight sheds at Doaktown, N.B.; a flour and grist mill and coal shed at St. John, N.B., loss \$30,000; a woodworking establishment at St. Hyacinthe, Que., loss \$50,000; a lumber yard at Point St. Charles, Que.; several houses, stables and dwellings at Wakefield, Ont.; a planing mill and saw-mill at Cornwall, Ont., loss \$40,000; a pump and wind-mill establishment employing 25 men at Peterborough, Ont.; a saw-mill at Bridgenorth, Ont., employing 25 men; a saw-mill at Huntsville, Ont., loss \$12,000; a box factory at Toronto, Ont.; a box factory at St. Catharines, Ont.; loss \$30,000; a planing mill at Mitchell, Ont.; a planing mill and dwellings at Rat Portage, Ont., in which one hundred and fifty men were employed, loss \$100,000; pithead works at Nanaimo, B.C., loss \$75,000 (May 29th).

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* for June and by information received at the department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Exceptionally favourable weather and excellent crop conditions were reported by the *Labour Gazette* correspondents from nearly every section of Canada. The hay crop in particular will be heavy, especially in eastern Ontario and Quebec, and in several localities is already being harvested. The other crops are now all in the ground, and are reported as showing excellent growth, though in one or two localities the weather proved on the whole somewhat cool and wet for rapid vegetation. The tobacco crop in Essex county, Ont., for example, is reported as suffering

from the backward season. In western Canada, however, though no official crop bulletin had been issued, it was learned from the crop reports of the Canadian Pacific and Canada Northern Railway Companies, and from the North-west Grain Dealers' Association and other private sources, that conditions were most favourable, growth having been particularly active in the southern sections of Manitoba and the Territories owing to the frequent and widely extended rains.

The estimated area under crop in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, according to these authorities is as follows:

	1903.	1904.	Inc.
	Acres.	Acres.	p.c.
Wheat.....	3,123,633	3,420,411	9½
Oats.....	1,101,333	1,205,960	9½
Barley.....	381,135	392,569	3
Flax.....	64,630	46,540	Dec. 28

The outlook for *fruit* is promising in the Maritime provinces and although a diminution in the yield is anticipated in Ontario, the quality is expected to be better than last year. A bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on June 14th, based upon the appearance of fruit buds and the general condition of trees and plants, shows that apples in Ontario suffered considerably from the frosts of last winter, though a medium to full crop is promised. Pears also promised well. The peach crop, however, will be very light, many orchards having been permanently damaged during the past winter. Only the more hardy varieties of plum trees also are expected to yield. Small fruits, especially strawberries and raspberries, likewise suffered severely from winter-killing. Insect pests, however, were reported less destructive than usual.

In the *dairying* branches conditions remained on the whole unfavourable as compared with last year, though some improvement was noted towards the close of the month, and the output of cheese and but-

ter, in spite of the lower prices offering, has been heavy.

At a session held by the Railway Commission at Toronto, Ont., several agricultural associations, among them the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, the Niagara Fruit-Growers' Association, the Dominion Grange, the Dominion Cattle Dealers' Association and various breeders' associations made representations on the subject of freight rates charged by the different railway companies on agricultural products. Canadians, it was stated, were discriminated against both in rates and in service. It was asked that such rates should be allowed as would give a reasonable return on railway property and no more. The President of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association specified instances of reforms needed in the service of fruit, drawing attention particularly to the need of ventilated cars and more prompt deliveries. A reply was made from the standpoint of the railway companies.

Meetings of a special committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the Act for the inspection of grain, were held at Ottawa during the month.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association was organized at Ottawa on June 16th, at a meeting at which delegates were in attendance from every province in the Dominion except British Columbia. The object of the association is to encourage the production and use of the best seeds for farm production. Dr. James W. Robertson, Ottawa, was elected president.

The Farm Labour Supply.

The inadequacy of the supply of farm labour was a subject of almost universal complaint throughout Ontario and many sections of Quebec during June. At an early date in the month over five thousand applications for labourers had been received from farmers at the Provincial Colonization Bureau, Toronto, the appeals coming from all sections of the country. Between 2,500 and 3,000 men were supplied from the Bureau, but the stringency notwithstanding,

was reported as continuing very prevalent, farmers in some localities being forced to co-operate with each other for the harvesting of the hay crop. There were some instances also of dairy farmers having to abandon the production of milk and go into stock feeding as requiring less assistance. Wages reached an unusually high level, though it was stated by Canadian immigrant agents in Great Britain that the inducements offered by Canadian farmers were still too low to attract British immigrants.

As evidence of the widespread and insistent nature of the demand, the following extracts from Bulletin No. 85, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and containing reports received from all over the province on the question of the labour supply, may be given:

Aldborough, Elgin: Farm help is very scarce. In fact, good help is almost an unknown quality. Farmers are depending more on machinery and less on hired help to get their work done.

Charlottetown, Norfolk: Most farmers will not pay the wages that men and boys ask. Some have their wives out harrowing and cultivating.

Grey, Huron: There is practically no farm help to be had. You cannot get men to work on farms in this neighborhood; they all go to the towns and villages. They would rather work in a livery barn for nothing than on the farm at excellent wages.

Derby, Grey: The scarcity of help is having a hurtful effect upon the dairy industry.

Gwillimbury, W., Simcoe: Competent farm hands are scarce, and a number of incapables have to be employed. The scarcity of farm hands restricts the farmer in production, and many lines of agriculture have to be either neglected or abandoned.

Dorchester, N., Middlesex: Farm help is very scarce and hard to get at any price, from \$20.00 to \$30.00 a month, with board and washing, and this in face of the fact that dairy products are very low compared with prices prevailing a year ago.

Dumfries, N., Waterloo: Farmers have got tired looking for help, for they know it cannot be got. A number are seeding down more land, and are pasturing there.

Georgina, York: There is a scarcity of farm help, but by changing work our farmers are being able to get in their crops.

Hawkesbury, E., Prescott: Farm help is not to be had here at present. The labourers have all gone into the towns and cities, and the houses that they used to occupy on the farms are everywhere standing empty.

Westmeath, Renfrew: We are very short of farm help and would gladly accept some of those immigrants who are being brought into the country, and would pay them good wages.

Fishing.

Activity prevailed in the Atlantic fisheries, with fair catches of cod and lobster, though conditions were somewhat less favourable at the close of the month. On the great lakes business was quiet. In British Columbia preparations were completed for the run of sockeye salmon which is not expected to be exceptionally heavy. Fair catches of spring salmon, however, were reported, but halibut fishing was somewhat dull. Traps for the taking of salmon have been erected off the coast of Vancouver Island.

Conferences were held during June between the Dominion government and representatives of different provincial governments with regard to the better definition of federal and provincial authority in the matter of the fisheries.

Lumbering.

Very successful drives were reported throughout Ontario and Quebec, and saw-milling in consequence is assured of a busy season. The mills in nearly all localities are now working to their utmost capacity. Some logs are reported as being hung up on the St. John river, N.B., and the decline in lumber prices in the British market is being taken into consideration in that province in forecasting the prospects for activity in the woods during the coming season. In British Columbia dullness, with local exceptions, continues, and among loggers in particular the outlook is unfavourable. With regard to the latter, it was announced about the middle of the month that all camps would shortly close down indefinitely, in which case a large body of men would be thrown out of employment, and a monthly turnover of about ployment, and a heavy monthly turnover brought to a close. The complaint of the loggers was that the prohibition by the provincial government of the exportation of logs to the United States, in view of the small prices paid by the mills of British Columbia, did not enable the camps to be conducted so as to meet expenses. A peti-

tion for the removal of the prohibition was addressed to the provincial government on June 16th.

The provincial government of Ontario recently approved of regulations which will be inserted in future in all agreements with railway companies building railways through the newer districts of Ontario, to effectually safeguard the forest wealth of the province from fire. Lines of railway being constructed through lands, whether covered by license or not, must be guarded at the expense of the company by a staff of fire rangers for the protection of the timber.

Mining.

Coal mining in Nova Scotia was somewhat hampered by the lack of transportation facilities resulting from the late opening of navigation. This was especially embarrassing in view of the increased output of the mines, which during May was 63,642 tons heavier than a year ago in the Dominion Coal Company's collieries alone. Asbestos and mica mining in Quebec were active, and in eastern Ontario also activity prevails. In the Algoma district the month showed on the whole a falling off from May, though extensive development work is in progress. At Rossland, B.C., the number of men employed is still below the normal, and at other points in the province the work in progress consisted largely of assessment operations. A very profitable strike of natural gas was reported at Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

Manufacturing.

Generally busy conditions prevail. At Sydney, N.S., as above stated, the strike of the Dominion Iron and Steel Employees caused local depression, and at Sault Ste. Marie, the fact that the reorganized Lake Superior Company had not reopened the shops at the close of the month, though directors had been appointed and financial arrangements determined upon, kept a number of idle men on the market. Some dullness was also experienced in the manufacture of cotton goods, several mills

closing down. With these exceptions, however, and that of one or two localities in which a slight diminution in activity for temporary or local causes as compared with May was noted, generally satisfactory conditions were reported throughout Ontario and Quebec, the demand for products from the western market proving especially stimulating. At Winnipeg and elsewhere in the west, also, manufacturing conditions were characterized by exceptional activity. A number of canning factories also reopened for the season during June.

Transport.

Though railway construction is not fully started as yet, conditions were generally active in Ontario, especially in the neighbourhood of Brantford, Guelph and London, and on the work in connection with the Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The contract was also let during June by the Temiscamingue Railway Commission for the construction of the road from New Liskeard, nearly one hundred miles in length, of which twenty-five miles must be finished during the present season. In western Canada also very active conditions prevail, and there is a keen demand for additional labour.

Railway employment was active during June, the reopening of the tourist season being felt.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Central Railway Co., the gross earnings for 1903 were reported the largest in the history of the company, amounting to \$682,757. The working expenses also showed an increase, owing to the advance in wages, high price of coal, and enhanced cost of raw materials. The sum of \$14,730 for renewals and ballasting was charged against revenue.

Street railway earnings were generally heavy during the month. On Victoria Day the traffic receipts of the Toronto Railway Co. were the largest for any 24th of May in the history of the company, amounting to \$10,882.95 as against \$9,670.25 last year,

the total number carried being 225,554 as against 225,071.

An additional issue of \$1,000,000 second mortgage bonds was authorized by the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co., to be expended in improvements to the road, about \$200,000 of this amount to be spent during the present year.

The Railway Commission, as above noted, held a number of sessions at Toronto as well as at Ottawa during June, this being the first occasion on which the commission sat in the former city. The session was held for the purpose of investigating locally into complaints with regard to freight rates, crossings and other matters.

The Transportation Commission.

The special commission on transportation held a number of sittings during June, the subject under inquiry being, in the main, the condition and requirements of the St. Lawrence route in connection with the transportation of western grain to the sea-board. The opening session began at Montreal on June 6th, where several witnesses were heard as to the different methods of improving Montreal harbour and increasing the value of the canal service. Arguments were heard in favour of free ports for Canada, and much specific information adduced as to the need of elevators, dry docks, elevated tracks, &c. Following the sittings at Montreal, the commission inspected the channel of the St. Lawrence between that city and Quebec, inspecting the harbour of Sorel en route, and receiving several deputations as to the need of particular improvements. At Quebec, the harbour was inspected and witnesses examined as to improvements needed therein, as well as with regard to a fast Atlantic service, and better railway communication with the interior. At Ottawa later in the month the commission held meetings to consider the proposition for a twenty-foot water-way from the great lakes to the Atlantic, via the French and

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Halifax	Active.	Active.			Active.	Busy.	Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.		Active.	Busy.	**Busy.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.	Active.			Active.		Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Active.		Very busy				Active.
Three Rivers.....	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.		Active.
Sherbrooke.....	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Very busy
St. Hyacinthe.....	Busy.		Active.		Busy.		Busy.
Montreal.....					Busy.		Active.
Hull.....	Busy.		Busy.	Active.	Busy.		Quiet.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Kingston.....	Busy.	Quiet.		Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Belleville.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Peterborough.....	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.		Busy.
Toronto.....	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Hamilton.....					Active.	Quiet.	Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Busy.	Active.			Busy.	Quiet.	Very busy
St. Catharines.....	Busy.				Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Busy.				Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelpb.....					Active.	Busy.	Active.
Stratford.....	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
London.....	Active.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas.....	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Chatham.....	Active.				Busy.		Active.
Windsor.....	Active.				Busy.	Quiet.	Very busy
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active.		Busy.	Quiet.	Dull.		Quiet.
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Very busy				Busy.	Very busy	Very busy
Brandon.....	Busy.				Very busy	Very busy	Very busy
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland.....			Quiet.				
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.		Active.	Busy.
Vancouver.....	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.		*Active.
Victoria.....			Quiet.				Active.
Nanaimo.....		Dull.	Quiet.	Dull.		Dull.	Quiet.

* Carpenters and painters, quiet.

** Plumbers quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 7.

issue, and is intended to present in brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.	Leather.	Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Dull.	Active. Active.	Active.	Active. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active. Active. Busy.	Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Busy. Busy. Active.	..... Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active. Active. Quiet.	Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active.
Active. Busy. Active. Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Busy.	Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Quiet.	..... Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Very busy Active. Dull. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Busy. * Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.
Busy. Busy.	Very busy. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Busy.	Busy. Busy.	Busy. Busy.	Very busy Active.	Active.	Busy. Quiet.
Busy. Quiet. † Active. Quiet.	Active. Quiet. Active. Active.	Busy. Quiet. Active. Active.	Active. Quiet. Active. Dull.	Busy. Active. Active. Activé.	Busy. Active.	Busy. Active. Quiet.	..... Quiet. Active.	Busy. Dull. Active. Quiet.

† Machinists and shipwrights, dull.

* Lake Navigation, longshoremen, &c., quiet.

Ottawa rivers, expert testimony being taken.

Conditions in the Trades.

In the various trades, conditions on the whole are much the same as in May. The *building trades* have become more active with the advance of the season and correspondents with scarcely an exception report very busy conditions. Unskilled labour is also more actively employed than in May, any changes noted by correspondents being uniformly in the direction of busier conditions. In the remaining branches improvement has been less uniform. The *metal and shipbuilding trades*, though more active in some localities, show a decline in others. With the *woodworking branches*, apart from *saw-milling*, which is very active in eastern Canada, conditions are little changed from those of May. The *clothing branches* have shown on the whole a slight decline. Improved weather conditions resulted in increased orders for *boots and shoes*, though the spring turnover was disappointing. *Printing*, however, is if anything improved, and the *leather and miscellaneous trades* are quite as active as in May.

Notes of the Month.

The by-law to abolish the *smoke nuisance* in Toronto will come into force on July 1st.

The first *brass rolling mill* in Canada will shortly be established at New Toronto.

The by-law to raise \$17,000 for the installation of a *municipal system of water-works* was carried by a majority of forty-two at Creemore, Ont.

The Board of Education of Hamilton, Ont., decided to continue the teaching of *domestic science* in the public schools by the establishment of two classes.

On June 6th, the final assent was given to forty Acts passed during the present

session of the Dominion parliament. Of these twenty-eight had to do directly with transportation companies.

The rate of increase in the number of *branch banking offices* in Canada which during 1901, 1902 and 1903 amounted on an average to about one hundred offices per annum, is reported to have been continued into 1904.

The *Canadian Electrical Association* held its 14th annual convention at Hamilton, Ont., beginning on June 15th. Among the subjects discussed were: the development of storage batteries, the steam turbine, Niagara power development, etc.

The *Penny Bank of Toronto* received a charter of incorporation from the Dominion government. At a meeting held in Toronto on June 18th, the raising of a guarantee fund of \$30,000 and of an annual fund for three years to meet current expenses of \$3,000, was authorized.

At the annual meeting of the eastern district of Ontario Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of Canada at Ottawa, Ont., F. W. Lord, Ottawa, was elected president, and T. W. Currier, secretary-treasurer. The maritime district of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of Canada was organized at St. John on June 23rd. Mr. Charles S. Everette, St. John, was appointed secretary-treasurer.

A school for the teaching of *telegraphy, stenography and typewriting* has been established in Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the benefit of its employees, and in all positions pertaining to the operation of the road, henceforth men with a knowledge of telegraphy will be preferred. Three teachers have been employed and classes held five evenings each week. A fee of \$2 per month, to be returned if the pupil completes the course in six months, is charged. Twelve hundred employees have enrolled in the classes since they were opened.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions, owing to the strike of the Sydney steel workers, have been unsettled throughout June. All of the trades have suffered more or less through the cessation of work at the steel plant, and business has been very depressed. The wholesale trade of Sydney is fairly active, but the retail trade is very dull at present.*

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—It is reported that the crops are suffering for the want of rain.

Fishing.—This industry has been active around the coast during the month. The Cowie experiment has been so far a success.

Mining.—The Dominion Coal Company has been forced to keep its collieries idle by night, partly because the steel company's contract does not need to be delivered, and partly because of the rapid increase in the output, and the inability at Montreal to handle such large quantities of coal. The number of men employed at the Glace Bay machine shops has been reduced, to curtail expenditure. The coal output of nearly every colliery in Nova Scotia has been excellent, showing large increases over the previous month, and exceeding that of the corresponding month of last year. Work was begun on the Cochrane lake coal areas, with the view of developing them at an early date. The slopes at Big Glace Bay are well under way, a splendid seam, 8 feet thick, showing at the outcrop. The Joggins mine has been unwatered, and work begun on the lower lift. The workmen have not yet received their back wages, as the affairs of the company seem to be still unsettled. The new shafts of the Acadia Coal Company, after passing through a gravel

bed, which caused delay and much difficulty, are now down 120 feet.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the electric tramway between New Glasgow and Stellarton is being rapidly pushed to completion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are fairly busy. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers are all actively employed. Plumbers and builders' labourers are busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders, iron workers and coremakers are on strike. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and horseshoers are busily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in the woodworking industry were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are all busy. Garment workers are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are active. Clerks and stenographers find business comparatively dull.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen and freight handlers are not busy, but steamboatmen and steamboat firemen are active. Ship-labourers and longshoremen are busy. Street railway employees were also busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is at present dull.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during the past month has not shown much change from May, and demand and supply is fairly well balanced. In the building trades nearly all branches

* A account of this strike is given in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

are busy, though builders' labourers have not found work very plentiful during the past month. Carpenters, painters, bricklayers and masons are enjoying much activity, while printers are a trifle busier than they were last month. Commercial activity continues as in the previous month, and in the tourist trade passenger boats are more active. The wholesale and retail trades are enjoying a good season, which is likely to be prolonged. The labour field throughout the province continues free from unrest, the only exception being at Sydney. This, however, is not felt in Halifax to any appreciable extent. The Nova Scotia branch of the Manufacturers' Association met in this city during the closing week of June. Among the matters discussed were the coal duties. Several other questions concerning industrial matters, which are of much concern to the province, were also considered.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture—The splendid weather during the past month has placed this industry in an excellent position. Crops will be good, particularly hay, which promises to be the best crop in years.

Fishing.—This industry has been fairly active during the past month. Shore fishermen, however, report the season not generally favourable, though some branches have been fair.

Railroad construction.—This branch of industry continues to afford considerable employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and stonecutters are all busy. Plumbers are normally active. Builders' labourers find work only fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, shipwrights and caulkers and boilermakers report work fairly good, while some of these branches are fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Employment is fairly good. Upholsterers are fairly busy.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers report work a little better than in May, but trade is dull. Pressmen are fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are busy. Boot and shoe workers are fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers report plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—All branches of railroad and steamboat work are active. Street railway men and longshoremen report work normal.

Unskilled labour is well employed.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during June was in a better condition than in May. Work was more plentiful, and the supply was equal to the demand in the majority of departments, though farmers in some localities complained of a scarcity of help. Building operations were active, though not to the same extent as last year, a scarcity of lumber being a handicap. The drop in the price of farm produce decreased shipments, which were exceptionally heavy during May, but commercial activity remained practically unaffected. Banks report a good month's business, and no complaints have come from wholesale and retail dealers. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and harmonious relations between employer and employees continue.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The close of June saw all the crops in the ground, with the exception of turnips in some localities. Though backward at first, vegetation advanced with satisfactory weather rapidly during

the month, and the crops promise well. There is a good show of fruit of all kinds. The first cheese on the market for the season was boarded the latter part of the month, but the low price was discouraging.

Fishing.—Cod fishing continued good until the latter part of the month, when the fish moved off into deeper water. The lobster factories on the whole have had an average catch, though poor towards the close of the month.

Lumbering.—There is practically no lumbering done during the month of June. The few saw-mills were kept busy, turning out material for lobster cases. Nearly all the timber used has to be imported.

Manufacturing.—The few factories on the island were busy, conditions being about as usual for this period of the year.

Railroad construction and employment.—Good progress was made with the grading of the branch line from Murray River to Murray Harbour, towards the completion of the road from Southport to Murray river and the straightening of the curve at Curtis' creek. These works give employment to about 400 men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers had a quiet month. Builders' labourers had steady work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were busy. Blacksmiths had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerk sad laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad trainmen, freight-handlers, steamboatmen, longshoremen and truckmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour was slightly in excess of the demand.

ST, JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued to improve during the month of June, and the building trades are now generally well employed. Preparations are being made for the erection of several new buildings, and during July masons and bricklayers will be kept busy. Work on the harbour front improved considerably, a number of steamers and sailing vessels having arrived. Messrs. A. C. Smith & Co., St. John West, will begin the erection of a new warehouse, to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire. It is expected that the Maritime Nail Works will be in operation again in about a month, when vigorous efforts will be made to regain any business that may have been lost as a result of the recent fire.

The St. John Street Railway Company has purchased a large tract of land in Lancaster, a suburb of the city, for the purpose of a park, and expects to have its new line running thereto on July 1. A new engine and generator have been installed to supply power for the street cars. The cables to supply the power will cross the falls on brackets attached to the bridge cables. The transportation companies were well patronized during the Champlain tercentenary celebrations.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending June 30 were \$4,792,888, and for the corresponding period last year \$4,833,320, being \$40,432 less than in 1903. Wholesale dealers report business active.

No strikes have been reported, during the month, but the strike of the journey-men tailors is still on. Only four of the strikers remain out, the others having received employment.

Under authority of an Act passed at the last session of the legislature, the local government has appointed the following as a factory commission: John Palmer, Mayor of Fredericton, chairman; Kilgour Shives, Campbellton; Charles McDonald, manager of St. John Iron Works, St. John; Michael J. Kelly, secretary Longshoremens' Association, St. John; Mrs. E. S. Fiske, St. John, and James G. Stevens, St. Stephens, secretary.

The customs revenue for the fiscal year just ended was \$1,184,909.37, against \$1,121,805.92 for the previous fiscal year, showing an increase of \$63,103.45 in favour of the present fiscal year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report crops growing finely, but say rain is needed.

Fishing.—Fishermen have been doing a good trade, especially in salmon. Retail prices are: Salmon, 14 to 20 cents a pound; cod and haddock, 5 cents a pound; shad, 15 to 20 cents each; mackerel, 15 cents each; smelts, 8 to 10 cents per pound.

Railroad construction and employment.—Arrangements have been made whereby the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line will be permanently operated. All indebtedness will be wiped out, and the employees to whom wages are due will be the first to be paid.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers are well employed. Painters and decorators are busy. Plumbers, steam and gas-fitters report work active. Stonecutters find trade fair, and builders' labourers are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers and

steam engineers report work plentiful. Electrical workers and linemen are extra busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers continue active. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are steadily employed, and shingle weavers are busily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are not so well employed as last month. Bookbinders are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journéymen tailors report work active, and only four men idle.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are kept busy. Cigar-makers report an improvement over last month.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers are doing a good business.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers report work plentiful. Steamboatmen and firemen are kept busy. Ship labourers report work fair. Street railway employees are busily employed, the extension of the line to Fairville and Lancaster making it necessary to increase the number of motormen and conductors. Teamsters and expressmen are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Grand Anse.—The station house of the Caraquet Railway was totally destroyed by fire, with its contents, on June 22. The loss was about \$1,000, without insurance.

McAdam.—The machniists who went on strike at the Canadian Pacific Railway shops returned to work on June 6, the man who was told his services would not be required after June 10, being reinstated.

Nashwaaksis.—The blacksmith shop and iron works in connection with George McFarlane's wagon works were destroyed by fire on June 29. Nearly all the machinery and plant was lost. The loss will amount to about \$3,000, with no insurance on the machinery, and \$200 on the buildings.

St. Stephen.—The New Brunswick Telephone Company is asking for tenders for the erection of a two-story brick building, with brown stone front.

Springhill.—The waterworks are being rushed.

The *Londonderry* Iron Company, shortened their force in some of the leading departments.

Moncton, N.B.—A charter has been granted to a local company of brickmakers at Louisville. The new company will install modern machinery and otherwise improve the existing plant. Employment will be given to between twenty and thirty hands.

Construction will be begun at once on the new oil refinery at *Memramcook* for the New Brunswick Petroleum Company.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment was active during June, but without excess either in demand for or supply of labour. The building trades were particularly active, but there are plenty of men to meet all requirements of the situation. No new disturbances in the labour market occurred. Carpenters and joiners, however, are still out on strike, though few men are now affected. Two of the shops which did not take back their hands have as yet been only partially successful in replacing them. Two minor difficulties occurred in the shipping trades, though neither affected business seriously, being the means merely, of retarding in each case a steamship for a few hours. In one case a captain and crew refused to assist a vessel out of dock, the vessel having employed non-union labour in loading. The other case was a refusal to handle cargo carried in a batteau manned by non-union labour.

The first section of the cribwork foundation for the concrete blocks which are to be used in the extension of the breakwater has been successfully placed in position.

The contractors expect to have the second crib sunk at the next spring tides.

The work of laying the foundation for the new facade at the archbishop's palace is making rapid progress. The facade will be 96 feet in width.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding operations are now terminated, much delay having been caused by the wet weather.

Lumbering.—The drive is now over, and has proved most successful, many logs which were hung up last season having been floated, as well as the cut of last winter. Nearly all of the large saw-mills have started, and the season gives promise of being an exceptionally active one, several of the mills having already sufficient logs available to keep them cutting at full speed for the balance of the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters and builders' labourers had a good month. Lathers and plasterers were somewhat dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers had a good month. Electrical workers and linemen also report good conditions, but boilermakers were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—The prorogation of the provincial legislature caused some falling off in the printing trades. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers had a slack month, and a couple of factories are reported in financial difficulties, so that the outlook for the balance of the summer season is not bright. Quietness, however, is usual at this time of the year, and conditions compare favourably with June, 1903.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice delivery men were busy. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, &c., were ac-

tive during the closing weeks of the month, owing to the opening of the tourist season.

Transport.—Railway and steamboat traffic has been very heavy. Ship labourers and longshoremen, however, had a somewhat quiet month. Cab drivers and carters report improved conditions with the opening of the tourist season.

Unskilled labour.—A very good month was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Construction on the new machine shops of the Intercolonial Railway at *Rivière du Loup* has been begun, a large number of men being employed in laying the foundations.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during June, and the demand compares favourably with that of the previous month. All branches of industry were well employed, and there was no necessity for any one to be idle. The demand for unskilled labour was especially active, and on several occasions during the month there were calls from points in the district for this class of workers, as high as \$30 a month and board being offered in some cases. The machine shops and building trades are very busy, and the various factories and industrial concerns are working up to their full capacity. As showing the increased prosperity of the district, the Eastern Townships Bank will open an office in Waterville and Cookshire in the near future, to accommodate the people in that section. Wholesale and retail trade has been very good during the month, and shows a considerable advance over May. The citizens of Sherbrooke will have an opportunity to vote, in a few weeks, on a by-law to raise \$200,000 to purchase or install an electric light plant to supply the city and citizens with electric light. The city council will proceed with the lay-

ing of a granolithic sidewalk on the east side of Wellington street; the cost will amount to several thousand dollars. At the annual meeting of the People's Telephone Company it was reported that during the year over \$20,000 had been spent in improving the system. The school rate in Sherbrooke has been raised from 4 to 5 mills, by mutual consent of the school boards. There have been no changes in wages reported during the month. The only unrest reported was that of the employees of the Royal Paper Company, at East Angus. There were about 300 affected in the paper, pulp and saw mills. They made a demand that their wages be paid every fortnight, instead of monthly; they also presented a grievance against the superintendent. After two meetings with the management the matter was amicably settled by the company agreeing to start fortnightly payment of wages two months hence; the grievance against the superintendent was also settled satisfactorily to both sides.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The prospects for a large crop, especially of hay, are very promising. Farmers state that conditions are considerably above the average. Their great complaint is scarcity of help. During the first part of the month the price for butter and cheese was very low, but towards the end there was an increase of about two cents at the Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange.

Lumbering.—The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company has a drive of about 14,000,000 feet on the way down the river St. Francis, and, if the water keeps as high as it is at present, the firm expects it to reach the mill by the middle of July. The various saw-mills in the district are working to their full capacity.

Manufacturing.—The woollen mills and other manufacturing industries are working to their full capacity.

Mining.—Business at the various asbestos mines at Black Lake and Thetford is ac-

tive. The asbestos mills are running overtime.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are very busy. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, plumbers and builders' labourers are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of this industry in Sherbrooke are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, varnishers, pattern makers, carriage and wagon makers report a good month's business.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been well employed during the month.

Clothing trades.—There has been a good demand for journeymen tailors during the month, due to increased activity in the retail trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have had a busy month, as have had butchers and ice handlers. Cigarmakers report business good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, and hotel employees have been in good demand. The laundry work here increased considerably this month.

Transport.—Railway employees have been well employed, and hackmen and carters find plenty to do.

Unskilled labour.—There is a keen demand for this class of labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The stonecutters' strike at *Crookston* is not yet settled. The men are holding out for semi-monthly pay. Formerly they were paid monthly. Mr. Gibson, the operator of the quarry, has offered the men the privilege of drawing their pay at any time they wish, but will not consent to regular semi-monthly payments.

Uninterrupted progress is being made in the work of reconstructing the old Missisquoi Valley Railway under the direction

of Henry O. Cleveland, of the O. M. R. *Bolton Centre*, has assumed an activity unknown since the building of the line over a quarter of a century ago. About 100 Italians are at work and besides these there are mechanics, bushmen and teamsters. Farm houses are filled with boarders, and there is a good local market for produce of all kinds. The road is being built east of the village, the new line leaving the old roadway half a mile above and joining it again about half a mile below the village. The old line will be kept up as a freight siding to the mills.

Weedon.—Fire destroyed Tanguay's mill and three dwelling houses on June 19. The loss is considerable, being partly covered by insurance.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is fully employed in this city and district, all classes of labourers being busy at good wages. New buildings are not so numerous as last year, but many are undergoing repairs, especially in the centre of the city. Wages are the same as last year, with a ten-hour day, and no Saturday half-holiday. Wholesale and retail merchants, although complaining of slackness in the early part of the month, are now doing a prosperous business. Vessels are arriving, and there is plenty of activity in shipping circles. There were no strikes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the heavy rains in May last, up to the 8th of June appearances were anything but satisfactory for farming, but fine weather subsequently set in, and farmers have been able to make up for lost time. Sowing has been completed, and all crops look well, hay especially so.

Lumbering.—Operations are very active. The mills have commenced sawing. The

drive has been favourable owing to high water, and all mills will be kept busy until next fall.

Manufacturing.—All factories are running with full staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all employed at good wages. Carpenters and joiners are all employed, and it is very difficult to secure men for small jobs. Painters are still busy, but work is falling off a little. Plumbers are fairly well employed. Builders' labourers have considerable work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Bicycle workers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers have had plenty of work. More money is made selling Ontario carriages and sleighs, &c., than in manufacturing here.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in these trades were well employed. Photo-engravers have much work on hand.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors are all working full time at good wages. Glove makers and boot and shoe workers have been busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar-makers and tobacco workers are all kept busy.

Leather trades.—Work-people engaged in these trades are doing well.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees are fully employed. A few more restaurants have opened up since the 1st of June. Laundry workers have more than they can do.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been generally well employed during June, with the exception of

the boot and shoe workers of the Ames & Holden factory, who were idle three weeks while stock was being taken. The factory resumed operations on the 22nd with the exception of the fitting department, which will only begin working about the 1st of July.

The corset factory reopened on the 13th of the month. The directors state that more work will be done than before. Nearly all the old employees have been reinstated in their former positions.

On Friday, the 24th, a sash and door factory was destroyed by fire, together with a saw-mill. About 60 employees were thrown out of work, losing all their tools—a great loss for these workmen. The owners of the factory and saw-mill have already ordered new machinery to be installed in a temporary shop, so as to fill the most pressing orders until the new buildings they propose to erect have been completed.

There are several new buildings in course of erection, such as hotels, private residences, and particularly the building for the Dairy Industrial School. The contract for this building has been awarded to Messrs. Pageot and Dussault, of Quebec; the woodwork has been given to Messrs. L. V. Morin & Son, of St. Hyacinthe. The main building will be of 100 feet frontage by 44 feet in depth, with two wings 80 by 40 feet each. The machinery room will be 28 by 24 feet, with a chimney 80 feet in height. The stone to be used in the construction will come from the St. Dominique quarries, and delivered on the grounds will cost \$15 the ton of 30,000 pounds. The brick to be used will be manufactured at the local yards, and will cost \$7.50 per thousand. Lime will cost \$1.30 the barrel of 400 pounds, and sand 25 cents per barrel. The wages to be paid to stonemasons will be 30 cents an hour, bricklayers 40 cents per hour, and ordinary labourers \$1.25 per day, or 12½ cents per hour. The plans show that this building will consist of two storeys. Its principal apartments will be the cheese department,

butter department, laboratory, study room, &c. The cost will be from \$80,000 to \$90,000. There are several workmen at work on the foundations, which are well advanced.

Business has not been so active as usual.

No changes in hours nor wages have taken place during the month, and the relations between employers and employees have been cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers say that there will be an abundant crop if the weather continues favourable.

Manufacturing.—Local manufactories have in general been well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been well employed. Carpenters and joiners report good conditions. Painters, paperhangers and plumbers have been very busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—With these classes work has been sufficient, and all have had regular employment. Blacksmiths state that work is plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those engaged in these trades have had a good month, especially carriage workers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been very busy.

Clothing trades.—With the Eastern Clothing Company there is plenty of work; as also with the garment workers. Boot and shoe workers have not been busy during the month, but prospects with them are encouraging. Bakers find business good. Ice deliverers and cigarmakers are very busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are regularly at work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, &c., state that business has been fairly good.

Transport.—In this branch all employees have made a good month, especially those handling baggage, in view of the vaca-

tions of the pupils in the different scholastic institutions, and their return to their families.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers have been well employed during the month.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during June were favourable, and promise to be more so in July. Permits were issued by the building inspector for the construction of several large edifices, viz., the Metropolitan, Montreal, Sovereign, and Toronto Banks' buildings, a large store for Corestine & Co., and numerous private dwellings.

Business in general is very active since the opening of navigation. The vegetable and fruit market is active. The Grocers' Association is complaining of the itinerant dealers who are selling fruits from door to door at low prices, and will try to prevent this damage to their business.

A new by-law has been passed to prevent the distributing of bread without a special basket; a fine will be imposed on those who will not comply with the regulation of the Board of Health, for the sanitary delivery of bread within the city.

In addition to the strikes which were continued from the month of May, the glove makers also went on strike on the 16th, for an increase of wages. The strikes of the stonecutters, plumbers, and marble cutters remain unchanged from last month, as no final settlement was reached, but the majority of the stonecutters and plumbers are employed. The granite cutters' strike, which began on April 1, was terminated on the 16th instant, about 40 men returning to work. These men demanded the recognition of their union, and an increase in wages; the first demand was refused by the employers, the second being partially granted. Forty-eight men who quit work on the Bank of Montreal building resumed on the 11th, under new conditions. They are

to receive union rate of wages, 40 cents an hour and work 8 hours per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—This industry is fairly active, and all are satisfactorily employed.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in general is active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction and repair work to existing lines and sidings is extensively under way, and the class of labour usually employed is busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All workers in these trades are busy, including the stonecutters who were on strike. Only 50 or 75 plumbers are reported on strike at the present time.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and coremakers report quiet conditions. Metal polishers, brass workers, boilermakers and tool sharpeners say conditions are fair. Electrical workers, blacksmiths, horseshoers, jewellers and watch case makers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All men engaged in these trades report activity prevailing.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and all engaged in allied crafts are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers report trade quiet. Hat and glove makers are busy. Boot and shoe workers are generally active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers are reported active. Ice handlers are in the midst of their busy season. Butchers and meat cutters are also reported busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers are fairly employed. Trunk and bag makers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, and laundry

workers are active, while furriers are fairly so.

Transport.—All engaged in the transportation business are reported well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Activity prevails in this class of labour, notwithstanding the arrival of large numbers of Italians.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment of labour was generally active during June. The clothing trades and iron moulders report work dull, but the building trades and transportation branches show marked activity. Building permits issued are not as numerous or for so large amounts as last month, but greater activity on construction work prevailed during June, owing to the very favourable weather. Work is now progressing on the new McGill College Y. M. C. A. building, five storeys high, costing approximately \$70,000. Work is also progressing on the new power house of the Colonial Bleaching Company's building, at St. Henri. The City and District Savings Bank, and the Merchants Bank of Canada are both erecting fine new branch buildings on St. Catherine street, east.

Of the several strikes of the season, five remain unsettled, viz., the plumbers and steamfitters, stonecutters, marble workers, bookbinders and glove cutters. The glove cutters employed by M. Galibert went on strike on June 16, owing to the foreman increasing the amount of work without changing the piece-work price. The strike of the Garment Workers' International Union (No. 38) in the Colonial Cloak Company's factory, which began on May 30, was settled on June 4, by the firm conceding increases on several lines, and promising better treatment in future. The granite cutters returned to work on June 16, under the same conditions that existed before the strike, the employers, however, giving increases in individual cases.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Generally active conditions prevailed, though the industries engaged in the manufacturing of cotton goods are experiencing dullness.

Railroad construction and employment was very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches are exceptionally busy at present.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and core workers report work quiet. Machinists, tool sharpeners and engineers are fairly active. Electrical workers and linemen are busy. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers are all well employed. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were active. Boilermakers are quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches are fairly active.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment makers find trade rather dull at this time. Hat and glove makers are busy. Boot and shoe workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather trades.—Trunk and bag makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were busy. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were all well employed.

Transport.—All engaged in transportation business were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is an abundance of work. Italian labour is largely employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is rapidly completing its Angus shops at Rosemount, and large gangs of labourers and mechanics are employed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in this city depends considerably on conditions in Ottawa. The building trades are at present quiet in Hull, following the similar condition in Ottawa. The few men that are working at their trades are employed in Ottawa, either by the Hull contractors or by Ottawa firms. The market at large, although in a healthy state, is somewhat quieter than in June two years ago, and on about the same level as June last year. There are no idle work-people, and wages remain stationary. Busy conditions prevail at the factories of the Walters Bros. (axe factory), Matthews Bros. (pork factory), Hanson's woollen mills, E. B. Eddy's, &c.

There were no changes in wages or hours of labour recorded in any branch of industry and no strikes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Good news is daily received of the crops. Both farm and garden products are progressing favourably.

Lumbering returns will not come up to what was expected in the early spring, according to the proprietors' point of view. Sawing operations are active, employing the usual number of hands, but the yards are getting overstocked on account of the poor shipping facilities. This is also depriving some of the rivermen and dock hands of their usual work. Bushmen are coming down from the shanties well satisfied with the successful floating down of the logs, and with the wages conditions prevailing. Their arrival always causes a short period of exceptional activity among the ready-made clothing merchants. It also marks the settlement of back accounts with grocers and other dealers who have provided the family during the winter and spring months. Trade accordingly has been active recently.

Manufacturing.—A couple of small wood-working shops are kept busy in Hull, but

they have little or no bearing on the general condition of labour in the city. One, however, which has a great influence on the local conditions of labour, although it is not yet in full operation, is the cement works. Hundreds of people are looking forward to the near completion of these factories for permanent employment. This will likely happen in a couple of months from now. In the meanwhile building operations are being proceeded with with all possible celerity. Good wages are paid the workmen by the company.

Mining.—Mining operations in the county of Ottawa are fair, being neither better nor worse than in past years. A new mine, on Brown's property, in the township of Hull, is now being worked, and 40 men are employed. Fortin and Gravel's mine is also being operated, but less actively than usual. The trimming of mica in Hull is consequently affected, and fewer girls are working. The commercial product is delivered in Ottawa to the electric company, which uses it, and employs a number of hands, both men and girls, from this city. The chrome mine, at Buckingham, and the white mica mine in Templeton, are busy, as in Wallingford's mica mine. Wages are uniform in all those mines. Men get between \$1.25 and \$1.50 per ten-hour day and board.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Joiners and carpenters are paid from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; plasterers from \$2.50 to \$2.75 for non-union men, and \$3 and \$3.25 for unionists; masons and stonecutters are paid the union wages prevailing in Ottawa. A young man of this city sued his employers in Ottawa, who were paying him 7 cents per hour as an apprentice mason, and got 20 cents per hour allowed to him by the court. Other cases of a similar nature, it is said, will be brought before the courts. Builders' labourers get \$1.50 per day, and common labour from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For all classes of labour, with the possible exception of the clothing and transport trades, June was a satisfactory month. There seemed to be an abundance of work in all departments, and common labourers were scarce. The month was much better than May, and there was a distinctively improved tone along nearly every line. Conditions with the building trades were considerably brighter, and the balance of the season gives promise of an average supply of work. The scarcity in the supply of farm help in the district, was relieved by the Dominion immigration officials placing a number of immigrants who were brought over by steamship companies and were unable to proceed further west than Ottawa. Employers of common labour complain of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of men, owing to the higher wages paid by the city, which was paying \$1.65 to \$1.75 a day, while the current rates among private employers was from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. At this season the city employs from 250 to 400 men. Merchants reported summer trade good, and wholesale orders for the fall trade were large, owing to the bright prospects for a bountiful harvest. The railway companies enjoyed a fair measure of activity in freight transportation, although the Canada Atlantic Railway Company suffered severely from the tie-up in lake traffic on account of the strike of the masters and pilots.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was active and the exceptionally high water greatly facilitated the work of bringing the drives to the mills. On the other hand, however, it militated against the shipment of lumber by water, and for a while the barges were completely tied up, the water being level with the docks. It was estimated at the end of the month that there were between two and three million logs in the booms on the Upper Ottawa river. It was announced during the month that Mr. J. R. Booth would erect a paper mill to use

the products of his new pulp mill, which has a capacity of 75 tons a day. The contract for part of the work has been let.

Mining.—A new mica factory, and a stove foundry are among the industries for which buildings are being erected at the Chaudière, and everything points to an industrial revival in that district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a busier month than during May. Work was started towards the end of the month on the erection of a large departmental store at the corner of Sussex and Rideau streets.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The different iron trades were fairly active, and added interest was given by the announcement that Butterworth & Co. had let the contract for the erection of a stove foundry in the Chaudière district. Electrical workers were busy, some of the larger establishments having extensive contracts at outside points in which local labour was employed. Bicycle workers were very busy, this branch of industry being a constantly growing one in Ottawa.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were well employed, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers being rushed with work.

Printing and allied trades.—There were no idle printers or pressmen, the supply in the various branches of the printing trades not being any greater than the demand. The manager of a job printing establishment said he could keep all his hands employed if he did not receive another order for three months. The bookbinders were also unusually busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were quieter, owing to the rush of spring trade being over.

Leather trades.—In the leather working trades, saddlers and harness makers were busy, as were the trunk makers. Ottawa manufacturers in these lines seem to be

getting a good share of the western trade.

Railroad construction and employment.—All classes of railroad men, except those in the repair and car shops, were steadily employed. Water transport has been unusually dull, shipments in lumber having fallen off owing to conditions in the English market. Several barges have been lying idle.

Miscellaneous.—Waiters, hotel and restaurant employees formed a union.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sand Point.—The stove factory recently destroyed by fire is being rebuilt.

Cornwall.—A sash and door factory and dressed lumber mill was destroyed by fire at Cornwall, loss \$30,000. One hundred and ten hands were thrown out of employment.

North Bay.—Over one hundred buildings are in the course of erection here.

Pembroke.—A considerable loss was sustained by the bursting of a boom at Des Joachims.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of June found all classes of labour busy, it being difficult to meet the demand in many cases. This city is spending \$15,000 on new granolithic pavements this year, which will keep a large number employed for several months. The rolling mills, which have been idle for a couple of years, will start again about the first of July. This will also cause a demand for skilled mechanics, several of whom have already arrived from Montreal and other points.

The cement works, situated just outside of the city, are rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that they will be in full operation before the snow falls; the steel work is fast being erected, and a large number of men are employed. All the stock has been subscribed for, and the industry

promises to prove a boon to this section, the amount of raw material being practically inexhaustible. The company, finding it impossible to secure local labour, has placed an order with a Montreal firm for seventy-five Italians, who are expected to arrive at the works the first week in July.

There has been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour field.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have their seedling all done, and there is every prospect of a good crop, fall wheat especially looking fine. Cheese making is the principal industry with the farmers in this district, this part of the country being noted for the excellence of this product. The Cheese Board meets every Saturday, with an average boarding of between four and five thousand boxes.

Fishing.—This industry is very active since the opening of the season.

Lumbering.—The logs have just began to arrive, and it is expected that about 600,000 pieces will comprise the drive this year. The logs mostly belong to Rathbun and Gilmour.

Manufacturing.—The local canning factory is in full operation on strawberries, and many women and girls find employment at good wages.

Mining.—The mining season this summer promises to be the best in many years, as many new discoveries are to be opened out.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company is busy putting in a new siding, to enable it to make its eastern yards larger. A large number of men are now engaged at this work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The several branches are having plenty of work. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers report a splendid

month's work, with wages good. Stone cutters and builders' labourers are busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades had a good month and report work plentiful, all the firms employing full staffs and working full time, especially in the ironworking trades. Boilermakers had a good month, with no men idle. Blacksmiths and horseshoers are all busy. Jewellers also experienced a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are extra busy, as large quantities of manufactured articles are being shipped from the city, especially caskets and furniture. There are several woodworking establishments here, and all are active with full staffs. Carriage and wagon makers report a busy month.

Printing and allied trades. During the month of June the printing business has been especially active, all classes of printers and pressmen working full time. Bookbinders were also busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and boot and shoe workers were all working full time at good wages.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All branches of these industries report a busy month, with excellent indications for a good season.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and leather workers in general are busy, a couple of firms having to work overtime. Good wages prevail in the trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report work plentiful. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers find business good.

Transport.—Railway engineers and firemen are all busy. Telegraphers, switchmen and freight-handlers also report having had a good month. Considerable changes are being made in the Grand Trunk Railway Company's yards, and trackmen are all busy. All classes of steamboat workers are busy, and the longshoremen have plenty of work, although most of the season's coal has

arrived. Cab drivers and carters all report a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—There is plenty of work for unskilled labour, with wages running from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Every branch of labour is now fully employed and considerable work is standing until assistance can be secured to carry it on. Everything considered opportunities for employment are more abundant than they were in June last year. In addition to the work under way, tenders are being advertised for for the elevators and for masons' work required in the construction of a foundation for a mill building for the Frontenac Cereal Company.

The double track on Princess street, for the electric railway, is now completed. The company experienced much difficulty in securing labour, and as a result the work was much delayed. During the construction a night gang was kept working overtime, so that traffic might not be delayed. Corporation labourers are now spreading stone on the street where the double tracking is completed, and it is thought that by the first of July the road will be rebuilt.

Last year there were 2,100 men in the military camp here, but the better pay has very largely increased the attendance at the camp now being held.

Another new passenger engine was completed at the Canadian locomotive works during the early part of the month, and delivered to the Central Ontario Railway Company, at Trenton, Ontario. This was the second engine turned out for this company in two weeks. In the meantime two large shunting engines have been finished for the Intercolonial Railway.

As the result of resolutions passed by the city council and the county council of

Frontenac, a deputation waited upon the Minister of Railways to ask that the Rideau canal be extended for the benefit of the mining operations now going on in this district. While Frontenac county is rich in felspar, and other ores and minerals, it is felt that better transportation facilities would benefit the entire province. It is promised that within one year of the completion of the extension 1,000 miners will be at work.

The cotton companies of Canada have agreed to close all mills for the first two weeks of July. The Kingston mill will be among the number.

About fifty people from this district left on the 28th inst., via the K. & P. R. R., for the North-west on the second of the C.P.R. homeseekers' excursion.

Terms have been reached in regard to the city taking over the Kingston Light, Heat and Power plants, and a special meeting of the city council was called for the evening of the 28th instant to ratify the agreement.

The directors of the Frontenac Cereal Co., of Kingston, have declared a dividend of seven per cent on the preferred stock of the company. This is the result of the company's first year in business.

The proprietors of all the shoe stores in the city have agreed to close every afternoon, excepting Saturday, at five o'clock during July and August.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—While many places in this district are not under cultivation, the land having been too wet to sow, still there is every evidence of a bountiful harvest. Farmers are now busy haying, which promises to be a splendid crop.

Fishing.—This industry is rather quiet just now.

Lumbering.—Conditions are rather quiet at present.

Manufacturing.—Factories and manufacturing industries were active.

Mining.—Extensive mining operations are being carried on and preparations made to largely extend operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades are fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades are working full time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and those engaged in the furnishing trades are rushed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are working full time.

Clothing trades.—Clothiers report improved business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy. Butchers report a scarcity of good beef to meet the demand of the trade.

Leather trade.—Tanners report business fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers are in much demand.

Transport.—All engaged in the transportation business are very actively employed.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour is not equal to the demand.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour in all trades during June has been active, excepting iron moulders, who have been dull, some shops which last month were very active being very slack, during June. All outside building trades are very active, as are also the sash and door factories. Another combination of industries, known as the Peterboro Cold Storage and Provision Co., Ltd., with an authorized capital of \$300,000, is starting here and will

give employment to a large number of men when in full operation. Peterboro is also to have another industry, a flour and cereal grist mill with a daily capacity of 350 to 500 barrels. The elevator will be capable of storing 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of grain.

Work has already begun on the foundation of the Greene Foundry recently destroyed by fire. The new building will be one-half larger than the old building.

Fire destroyed a large pump and windmill establishment, entailing a loss of \$4,000 and putting 25 men out of work. The owner has begun to rebuild, as he has over one year's work ahead.

The work on the electric street railway system is being pushed forward with all speed.

Wholesale and retail tradesmen are all doing a good business. Local banks report business good.

Workmen are busily putting the finishing touches on the lift-lock here, which is to be opened on Saturday, July 9th.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this locality report an excellent harvest in view. Dairying is a leading industry among the farmers here during the period from May 1st to the 31st of October. Nearly all farmers send milk to the factories.

Fishing.—There are only a few men here who make this a means of livelihood.

Lumbering.—This industry is very active, the leading lumber dealers state that the demand is so great that they cannot get any stock ahead for winter trade. There is one mill in Lakefield, which has begun working on the season's cut, and it is expected that lumber will be more plentiful.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is not quite so active as it was in May in the metal trades. When the iron moulders are slack the rest of the metal trades as a rule are also slack, especially in certain lines. Brass moulders, however, in the lock works, and

other establishments manufacturing brass goods, are exceptionally busy just now. The manufacturing of cement blocks for building purposes by two small industries here is quite active. It is purposed to test their stability for building purposes.

Railroad construction and employment.—

Railroad work is not so active as was reported in previous months, excepting on the repairing of road-beds in the several districts. From three to four section men are at work all the time looking after their several divisions. No new work is going on now.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Other industries.—The corporation is putting down six miles of cement walks by day labour, which will give employment to a number of men.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all very active now as the new brick are out and are being delivered to the new building being erected. The cost of brick here this summer was as follows :—\$8.50 to \$9.00 per thousand. The cost of stone was \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cord. Carpenters and joiners are all very busy. Lathers and plasterers are exceptionally active. Lathing here costs 2½ cents per yard for labour. Plastering costs 14c. per yard for labour and supplies. The painting trades here are very active, and there is a demand for painters. Decorating and paperhanging is not so active. Gas and steamfitters are quite active. There is not much stone cutting done here. Plumbers and builders' labourers were very busy, with a demand for men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are dull, as are iron-workers and helpers. Coremakers and machinists are not very active. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are in good demand. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brassworkers are busy. Blacksmiths are fairly busy, but are not rushed. Sheetmetal workers are exceptionally busy. Bicycle workers and boilermakers were fair-

ly active, and jewellers report trade very fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—

Woodworkers and upholsterers were very active. Varnishers and polishers are quite active, especially on carriage and canoe building. Carvers are not much in demand just now. Carriage and wagon making is exceptionally active. Patternmakers are a little slack. Coopers are very active, there being a great demand for barrels in the grist mill.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are all in demand, but there is not much demand for electrotypers, platers or engravers.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are in good demand, and garment workers are busy. Boot and shoe workers are fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are doing a rushing business. Butchers and meat cutters are active; the price of meat has increased 2 cents per lb. Ice handlers are now exceptionally active, and cigarmakers are doing a steady trade.

Leather trades.—Leather workers in the manufacture of harness and collars are doing a fairly good local and export trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers are doing a steady business. Broom-makers are quite active. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employees are very active at this season of the year. Furriers' work on winter goods is beginning here, and advertisements are inserted in the local papers for fur-workers.

Transport.—Tourist traffic to the several summer resorts has begun, and railway transportation at this season of the year has to be increased by putting on extra trains and employees for handling the passenger and freight traffic. Steamboatmen of all classes are very busy, and cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen are all doing an exceptionally good business.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is well employed, and it is impossible to find a man idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

During the month a portion of the *township of Smith*, lying on the outskirts of the town, was annexed to the corporation of Peterborough. This materially affects working-people to the number of 105, who will have the benefit of the ward school for their children.

Farmers are cutting their clover-hay. They report a heavy crop of all kinds of produce. All the general store merchants in small places around Peterborough report business good.

Current market quotations for the dis-are as follows:—

Wood, soft, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cord.

Wood, hard, \$6.50 to \$8.00 per cord.

Hay, timothy, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton.

Hay, clover, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton.

Wheat, 88 cents to 90 cents per bushel.

Butter, 16 to 20 cents per lb.

Eggs, 17 to 22 cents per dozen.

Potatoes, 55 to 60 cents per bag.

In *Bridgenorth*, a small village, a large saw-mill was burned down. The fire made a total wreck of the establishment, throwing 25 men out of employment.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change in labour conditions since last month, nearly all trades finding steady employment. A favourable feature was the settlement of several strikes and disagreements, which threatened to become formidable, so that relations between employers and work-people are generally harmonious, and a better feeling prevails than has been the case for some time. A disturbing circumstance is the continued arrival at this point of large numbers of immigrant mechanics and urban labourers, many of whom are unable

to obtain employment and have very scanty resources. The pressure is perhaps less severely felt at present than it was last month, owing to the greater activity in the building and other trades as the season advances. The labour displaced by the fire has been nearly all absorbed, with the exception of those engaged in the book-binding and kindred occupations. The giving out of a number of civic contracts for paving, and the commencement of work on the extension to the waterworks system will be important factors in furnishing employment during the summer.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Although vegetation is somewhat backward the crops in this neighbourhood are in excellent condition, owing to the heavy rains which have given them a good start; with continued favourable weather a good harvest may be anticipated. Hay is an excellent crop. While the severe winter has affected the fruit unfavourably, so that the quantity is expected to be considerably below the average, the quality is likely to be improved owing to destruction of insect pests by the frost. Farmers are all very busy, and there is the usual urgent demand for extra help.

Manufacturing.—Factories and workshops in all lines continue busy. The demands of Manitoba and the North-west Territories are an increasing factor in the prosperity of Toronto industries, and a noticeable feature of this trade is the tendency of this market to demand goods of first-class quality. There is everything to indicate a continuance of steady activity for some time in nearly all departments of the manufacturing industry.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The resident members of the building trades are well employed, and activity increases with the advance of the season. The rebuilding of the burned district furnishes of course a considerable portion of the season's work, but it is delayed by uncertainty as to the extent of the railway expropriations. Operations

are likely to be much more extensive during the latter part of the season. There are few unemployed, with the exception of recent immigrants, whose competition is more keenly felt in this than in any other department.

Permits for May called for a total value of \$554,956 as compared with \$219,800 last year. For the first five months of this year, however, the amount is slightly less than for the same period last year, and the favourable showing for May is accounted for by the absence of labour disputes.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, iron moulders and sheet metal workers have plenty of work as a rule. Brass workers and finishers are very busy. Electrical workers have obtained an advance in wages from 25 cents to 27½ cents per hour. The difference between the horse-shoers and their employers is not yet settled, the compromise by which the men were to receive a reduction in hours not being acceptable to some of the employers. Another agreement was made for an increase of wages under which floormen would receive \$13.50, and fitters \$15 for a week of 55 hours, this in turn was refused by three of the shops employing a few men, who, about the middle of the month, went out on strike. Negotiations looking to a settlement are in progress.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—This department is in a flourishing condition, with plenty of work. The carriage and wagon workers have decided upon making a demand for a nine-hour work-day at the beginning of next season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had a good month, and bookbinders have been as actively employed as possible considering the limited facilities at the command of some of the firms burned out, and occupying temporary premises. A number of the bookbinders, bindery women, are still out of work on this account, but the great majority have found employment.

The negotiations between the allied printing trades and the master printers, for a three years' agreement, fixing the rate of wages, which had been in progress for some time, came to a satisfactory conclusion on the 5th instant, when the men accepted the following terms, to take effect from June 1st:

Job printers.—1st year, \$14.50 per week; 2nd year, \$14.75; 3rd year, \$15.00.

Pressmen.—\$16 per week for 1st and 2nd years; \$16.50 for 3rd.

Feeders.—\$9 per week.

Bookbinders.—Male, 1st year, \$14.50; 2nd year, \$14.75; 3rd year, \$15 per week; female, 1st year, \$5; 2nd year, \$5.25, and 3rd year, \$5.50.

A few days later an agreement was effected with the stereotypers and electrotypers on the following basis:

Foremen.—\$20 per week.

Finishers and moulders.—\$19 per week.

Others.—\$15 per week.

There was no change as to hours. A number of members of the Photo-engravers' Union went out on strike on the 3rd for increased wages and recognition of the union. They returned to work again on the 9th instant, pending a settlement of the matter in dispute.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors find work a little slack. Garment workers are better employed than last month, but the trade is dull for the season. Boot and shoe workers, and hat, cap and neckwear workers are well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report conditions favourable. Bakers have also had a fair month. Confectioners find trade quiet, as usual at this time of year. The strike of the brewery workers was called off on the 8th instant, E. T. Malone, K.C., acting as mediator between the parties. The employers agreed to recognize the union, and to give some immediate increases in wages, the general scale of wages to be settled by arbitration, the men returning to work in the meantime. D. A. Carey and Alfred Raynor have

been appointed arbitrators for the union; the employers have not as yet appointed their arbitrators. Thirty-five members of the Meat Cutters' Union, in the employ of the Harris Abattoir Co., went out on strike on the 21st for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, and time and a half pay for overtime. The strike is still on.

Miscellaneous.—The brickmakers' strike in the brickyards in eastern Toronto was terminated on the 1st instant by the return of the men to work unconditionally. Laundry workers report plenty of work.

Transport.—Navigation continues quiet, and sailors, longshoremen, etc., find employment slack. All classes engaged in land transportation are actively employed. The street railway employees have secured an advance in wages.*

Unskilled labour.—General labourers have plenty of work with good prospects for the remainder of the season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—On the 24th instant, the boiler of the engine supplying power to the C.P.R. shops, exploded; no one was injured, but the damage necessitated the closing of the shops for some days, throwing a number of men temporarily out of employment. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has been allowed to construct a siding to connect its main line with the Union Stock Yards, with proper protection at the crossings at Keele street and the Toronto Suburban Railway. The application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to construct a branch line into the stock yards, across the Grand Trunk Railway and the Suburban Railway, is being discussed before the Railway Commissioners.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

* See special article on another page of the present issue.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With some few exceptions the labouring classes are fully employed. Supply and demand have been better balanced this month than in May. This is on the whole the busiest season ever known here. Electric power development works are being rushed, and employ thousands of men. Municipal improvements, paving, etc., engage many men. Many miles of sewers, and granolithic sidewalks will be built this summer. The pressed brick paving contracts are nearly completed.

The building trades are rushed with work. Dwelling houses are being erected in great numbers. Many retail stores have been enlarged or improved, and a number of business blocks are projected.

Business is active in every line, and financial interests are well satisfied. Railway freight traffic is very good for the season, but lake transportation is light.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are very busy, and farm labour is scarce. Fruit crops will nearly all be light. Hay promises well.

Fishing.—Fishing along Lake Erie is fairly good.

Manufacturing.—Factories are running full time, with full complements of employees.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction promises to be active, but has not started yet. General railway employment is good, especially on electric lines, which take on many extra men for the summer.

Other industries.—The power development works are the centre of employment and interest. The Canadian Niagara Power Company's tunnel is almost finished, its power house being well under way, machinery being placed in the first section of the wheel pit, and the excavation of the second section progressing rapidly. The tunnel of the Electrical Development Co. has been bored over 11,000 feet, half its

length, and its wheel pit is down nearly half the necessary depth. The steel conduit of the Ontario Power Co., over a mile long and 18 feet in diameter, is nearly all built. Great progress has been made with excavation of the basin and erection of concrete dams and walls for the intake. This company has reduced its staff of foreign labourers, and has let contracts for the completion of portions of its works.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All the building trades are overwhelmed with work, but the rush will possibly only last till autumn. Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, etc., are very busy. There has been a great demand for first-class carpenters, but poor workmen are not wanted. Painters, plumbers, and the allied trades are well employed. Gasfitters are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work is steady in the foundries and machine shops. Local men are all working, but there is no demand for more men. Steam engineers are busy, but a number have left the city to work elsewhere. Electricians and linemen are all working. Sheet metal workers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and allied craftsmen are all busy, and business is active.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trade employment is steady and wages fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice handlers, etc., are all very busy. Tourist traffic helps them at this season, as hotels, etc., require extra supplies.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are having a good season. Office employees of all classes are busy, and large numbers of stenographers, book-keepers, time-keepers, etc., are employed. Hotels and restaurants are running with full staffs, giving employment to large numbers of women and many men.

Transport.—Railway business is active in all branches, and there is no report of lack of employment. All classes of railway employees are busy. The end of labour troubles on the lakes has increased the employment of steamboat men in lake and canal ports. Street railway men, cab, cart, and draymen, teamsters, etc., are all busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class is fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Allanburg.—The enlargement of the De Cew Falls power canal employs large forces of men.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—The Sovereign Bank has taken over the business of the insolvent Dennison's Bank. Summer hotels are open and give considerable employment. The militia camp made business active during June. The fruit season is opening, and many pickers are employed.

Port Colborne.—A brass foundry is being erected. The end of the strike of the masters and mates has greatly improved lake and canal traffic. Canal and harbour improvements are steadily progressing.

Ridgeway.—Additional men are working in the quarries.

Sherkston.—Over 250 men were working in the quarries on June 1st.

Welland.—Extra track gangs are employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company. The Pere Marquette Railway Company is preparing to establish freight yards here. Canal improvements give employment to a number of dredge and marine drill men, labourers, electric linemen, etc.

ST. CATHARINES, 'ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during June has been active, with a noticeable scarcity of labour in some branches, especially in the building

and construction trades. June compares very favourably with last month, and is a decided improvement over the corresponding month of last year, there being none unemployed that are willing to work. On June 26th the St. Catharines box factory was totally destroyed by fire, throwing out of employment a large staff of hands; they have all secured other employment, pending the rebuilding of the factory. The contract has been let by the Dominion government for the erection in St. Catharines of a new armoury, to cost \$80,000. This amount does not include the cost of lighting, and other inside work; the total cost will approximate \$100,000. Messrs. Sullivan & Langdon, of Kingston, were the successful bidders, and have already started operations. The Trades and Labour Council of St. Catharines and district petitioned the Minister of Public Works to have labour interests safeguarded by the appointment of an inspector on the armoury; their request was granted. The Martin Electric Supply Co., of this city, has secured the contract from the Dominion government for 552 arc lights of 2,000 candle power for the lighting of the new Welland canal. The city has voted aid to a new electric road to be built shortly from this city to Niagara-on-the-Lake and to Queenston, taking stock to the extent of \$25,000. The sum of \$50,000 has also been voted for the construction of sewers this year.

Business houses report wholesale and retail trade as very good, and comparing favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The retail grocers have decided to give a half-holiday on Wednesdays, from June 15th to September 1st, to their employees. The number affected by this will be about 90. Other business houses will give their employees the same half-holiday during July and August; this will affect about 250 more.

The only disquieting element of the month has been the strike of the firemen, labourers and teamsters of the Riordan Paper Mills, of Merriton, who refused to work with non-union hands who were put to work to fill the places of the striking

papermakers. The total number on strike in this mill was 150. The company fixed a date for the men to report for work at the company's terms, but there was no general response; a good many of the non-union hands have also quit work in sympathy with the strikers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are quite busy, being well into their season's work. They report prospects very good in nearly all crops, but state that there is still a scarcity of farm labourers.

Manufacturing.—With few exceptions the manufacturing industries are busy, except those which are slack for temporary reasons. The canning factories have started their season's work, and will soon be giving employment to a large staff of hands.

Railroad construction and employment.—There has been considerable work done in building railway sidings to factories and in repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All the building trades are busy, with a good season's work ahead of them.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Linemen are busy, the Bell Telephone Co. putting in an underground system of wiring, which is giving considerable employment to labourers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades all report work plentiful.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice handlers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees are well employed. Laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Railway conductors and engineers are well employed. Railroad trainmen, trackmen and freight-handlers are busy. Street railway employees, cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen are all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is a demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—All branches of labour are well employed, especially in the building trades.

Merritton.—The strike in the Riordan paper mills still continues, and has had a very disquieting effect on the labour market. Many of the hands are securing employment at other work.

Thorold.—The labour market is quite satisfactory, all branches of labour are well employed.

Power Glen.—The favourable condition of the labour market during last month continues.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is still plentiful, about the same conditions prevailing as in May.

The Diamond Glass Company and the Mansfield Glass Company have joined forces to open up a factory here. About \$30,000 will be spent in fixing up the old plant. The Hamilton Bridge Works Company took out a permit to make a \$20,000 steel and concrete extension to its building.

The Frost Wire Fence Company, of Hamilton, has been organized with a capital of \$500,000.

Frazer & Johnson, hardware and saddlery dealers, have assigned, with liabilities of \$14,000. This is one of the firms whose harness makers are out on strike.

The Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway Co. has sold out to the Grand Trunk Co.

As a result of increased rents, the city assessors have materially increased assessments.

The price of beefsteaks has advanced. Round steak is to be 15 cents a pound, instead of 12½ cents, and sirloin and porterhouse steak 18 cents, instead of 15 cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally is fairly active. The boot and shoe and clothing trades are very fair. Matters are still quiet at the harvester works and the many men who were recently laid off have not as yet been re-engaged.

Railway construction and employment.—At present there is little or no railroad construction in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades work is plentiful, but there is no rush. A large number of brick dwelling houses are being erected, giving steady employment to bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, tinsmiths, painters, electric workers and the kindred trades.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, stove and plate stove mounters are fairly busy. Machinists in many shops are also busy. Horseshoers report work fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, pattern-makers and coopers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades, including newspaper plants, are all fairly busy and many men are well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are slack. Garment workers' work is improving considerably. Shoe workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The tobacco workers' strike is at an end. On

the 13th the fourteen women workers returned to work and the imported men were initiated into the union.

Transport.—Street railway men and steamboat men are fairly busy, but long-shoremen are slack.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is not in great demand. The city has increased their unskilled labour from 18 to 20 cents an hour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Manufacturing in the various establishments has been very fair during the month. There is the usual construction work going on by the town authorities, which gives labour to a number of men. The Bertram machine shops, the clothing establishments, refrigerator factory, mills, etc., are running full time.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally has been fully employed during the past month, which compares favourably with May and the corresponding month of last year. There has been more activity displayed in the building trades than in any other line. Plasterers received an increase in wages of five cents per hour, the scale now being 35c. an hour. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is erecting a fine new station on the main line here. In the iron trade employment has been steady, but no exceptional activity has been exhibited. A number of unemployed men reached here from various parts of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, but a limited number only found employment. Merchants, wholesale and retail, had an active month. The Wednesday half-holiday will be observed during July and August.

As evidence of the gradual growth of the industries of Brantford, the following statistics, taken from the annual report of the Board of Trade during the past eight years, are of interest:—

Year.	No. Men Employed.	Wages Paid.
		\$
1896.....	2,926	965,412
1897.....	2,815	943,335
1898.....	3,381	1,151,190
1899.....	3,515	1,224,880
1900.....	3,896	1,323,017
1901.....	4,038	1,377,436
1902.....	3,870	1,506,000
1903.....	4,570	1,742,000

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists have experienced a busy month. The hay crop in many localities will be very heavy. Farm labourers are scarce, and many of the farmers will co-operate in the harvesting of the various crops.

Manufacturing.—In the various factories manufacturing has been steady, perhaps not so active in some cases as during the three former months, but the full complement of men has been retained.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction is being carried forward rapidly on the Grand Trunk Railway and the electric railways. A number of labourers can find employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Great activity prevails in the building trades, and bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers have been fully employed. Painters and decorators have been actively engaged. Plumbers and builders' labourers have had a steady month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders have had an average month, all local men being employed. Coremakers, machinists and engineers have had steady employment, though there is no demand for extra men. Electrical workers and linemen report a fair month. For metal polishers, buffers and platers there has been steady work. Machinists and carriage and general blacksmiths have worked full time. Boiler-makers and stove mounters have had a busy

month. Sheet metal workers report plenty of work for all local men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in general have been well employed. Carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, millwrights, and coopers have all worked full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have had a steady month, though hardly as active as May.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, and confectioners have had a busy month, all local men being fully employed. Butchers report an active trade. Ice handlers have had steady employment. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers report trade fair.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had steady employment, there being sufficient work for all local men.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an average month. Hotel employees, especially waitresses and cooks, are in demand. Laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—Railway trackmen and freight-handlers, especially the former, have been busy. Street railway employees had steady work. Teamsters and draymen were busy, and cab-drivers had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—For railroad construction and farm work, unskilled labour is in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Blue Lake.—The Portland Cement Company has been very busy and is advertising for day labourers.

Paris.—The building trades are active. The mills and factories have been running steadily.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is fully employed in the city and district. The month of June has shown considerable improvement over any month since last fall in the general state of employment; there will possibly be some falling off during the warm weather. The factors that have caused the good market for labour have been the large number of men from this district that have attended the militia camps and the excursion season to the O. A. College. Outside employment of all kinds has been plentiful, and the building trades are very busy. Contracts are being made for the erection of a \$70,000 addition to the Homewood Sanitarium, and work has been started on the Macdonald Consolidated School at the Ontario Agricultural College, to cost about \$25,000. There is a serious scarcity of dwelling houses for workingmen, and about 75 to 100 families, who ordinarily would be householders, are boarding or rooming. People of means claim that the cost of building is too high, and only a comparatively small number of houses are being erected or figures asked for from contractors. As a result rents have a tendency to go up. Retail trade, had a good month. There has been no noticeable unrest in the labour market, and no changes in wages rates.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—About 25,000 farmers visited the Ontario Agricultural College during the month, which is a falling off in numbers compared with recent years.

Manufacturing.—Board of Trade held an exhibit of manufactured goods that were made in Guelph in the winter farm building; about twenty firms made exhibits, and those in charge say that the results have been satisfactory, both in attendance of the visitors and in the orders that were taken.

Railroad construction and employment.—There are prospects of considerable railway extension and improvement work at this point. The Guelph Junction Railway has bought considerable property for its extension to Goderich. The prospects are

that a start on this work will commence in the near future. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has made an application to the Railway Commission to appropriate Jubilee park for passenger station purposes; the application is being strongly opposed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had an exceptionally good month. The fine weather and the amount of work on hand has tended to steady work. About \$150,000 worth of work was either started or contracted for during the month. Bricklayers and masons are all fully employed. Carpenters and joiners and painters had a good month. Stonecutters are only fairly well employed, owing to the importation of stone already cut. Builders' labourers are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had only a fair month, which slightly improved towards the latter part. Sheet metal workers have experienced a slight falling off in work compared with May. Machinists' helpers and tube mill men had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and piano and organ workers had a fair month. Upholsterers and carriage workers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month, but there has been some falling off in the volume of work.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a very good month for June, all hands being steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had an extra busy month. Cigarmakers report trade better with the opening of warm weather.

Textile trades.—Brussels carpet weavers, and textile workers generally, have been steadily employed during June.

Miscellaneous.—The excursion season made employment much more active for hotel employees, clerks, butchers, drivers,

street car men, barbers and other lines of trade that cater to the public.

Unskilled labour.—There has been a considerable number of Italians brought in to do some classes of heavy outdoor labour. This evidently did not overstock the market, for there seems to be sufficient work for all.

DISTRICT NOTES

Berlin, Ont.—A new shirt and collar factory will shortly begin operations with twenty-four machines of the newest type, requiring about forty employees to operate.

Palmerston, Ont.—The plant of the Palmerston Pork-Packing Company, which recently changed hands, is running to its full capacity, about 2,000 hogs per week.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has improved since May, and all branches of industry and labour are active. There is no scarcity of labour and no noticeable number of idle workmen. The Grand Trunk Railway shops closed on Saturday, 25th instant, but they will reopen in eleven days. Tenders are being called for for an addition to the G.T.R. shops, 169 x 120 feet; a new tender shop, 326 x 102 feet; a new brass foundry, 75 x 40 feet; and an extension to the blacksmiths' shop, 50 feet. This will mean a large addition to the working force eventually, as the new shops will afford increased capacity. Building contractors report being somewhat delayed in carrying out their contracts by a scarcity of brick, as the brickyards can scarcely supply the demand. The railway companies report an active passenger and freight traffic. Wholesale and retail merchants had a fairly good month; merchants have granted a half-holiday every week during July and August to their employees. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are preparing to harvest their hay, which promises a good crop. All the other spring crops are looking remarkably well.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing industries, and local factories are fairly active and are running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were busy, with the exception of the brick layers, who had a few idle days owing to a scarcity of brick.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers were fairly well employed. Bicycle workers were busy, especially in the repairing line. Horseshoers and jewellers report a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and varnishers and polishers report a good month. Coopers had their usual amount of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were steadily employed, and there are no idle men in this craft in the city.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report a good month, with an improvement over May. Garment workers had plenty to do.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers report business good. Cigarmakers are all working, with prospects good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers lately increased their prices for a hair-cut from 15 cents to 20 cents. A shave is 10 cents as before; a neck shave is 5 cents extra.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, and trainmen find steady employment. Cabmen and draymen report business active.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of men is equal to the demand.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour has improved during the past month, and compares favourably with the same month of 1903. Labour in the building trades and in the manufacturing and mechanical lines, is employed to its full capacity. The district military camp held here during the month brought about 1,400 men, which entailed considerable extra work in many lines of business, especially among bakers, butchers, etc. A large number of new residences are being built. The Canada Tin Plate Co. has decided to move to Hamilton. A number of public works are expected to commence shortly, and an extension of about one mile of street railway is to be begun, and will be finished by the 1st of November. The reduction of the tariff on oil has caused a fall in the prices here from 20 and 22 cents per gallon to 16 and 18 cents a gallon, according to the class of oil. A large number of immigrants continue to arrive in this city, and at present all find employment. Railroad freight business fell off somewhat during the month, caused by the strike of the masters and pilots on the lakes, thus holding back some of the freight that comes in from lake ports.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions are active, and the hay crop is being cut in this district. A scarcity of farm labour is complained of, the supply having been drained in this district by emigration to the Canadian Northwest.

Railroad construction and employment.—The construction of the London and Northwestern Electric road, between London and Port Stanley, is being pushed forward and the ties have been laid to a point close to St. Thomas. An agreement has been reached between the city of London and the London Street Railway Company for the latter to build an extension to meet the London and Northwestern Electric Railway at the city limits. The double tracking of the Grand Trunk between Lon-

don and Hamilton is being pushed rapidly forward.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have found better conditions during the past month, and there is plenty of work for all. Carpenters and joiners, and lathers and plasterers are very busy. Painters have slackened somewhat, although they are all working. Plumbers, gasfitters and builderers' labourers are busy. Stonecutters report trade fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders on stove work are busy, and report conditions better since moving into the new shop at McClary's. Iron workers are busy, but the night shift at the rolling mills has been taken off during the summer months. Electrical workers report business good. Linemen report little doing inside the city and are being sent to the surrounding country to do work there. Metal polishers and stove mounters are rushed, and have made more wages during the past three months than for some years; they work piece-work. Sheet metal workers and machinists are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Very little upholstering is done in this city. Carriage and wagon makers are busy. Car builders report business as only fair. Coopers are extra busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are busy, with expectations of still more active conditions shortly. A pressmen's union was formed on the 4th of June.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have now entered upon their slack season. Sterling's boot and shoe factory will be in operation again shortly.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers have been extra busy during the earlier part of the month, owing to the military camp. Cigarmakers report trade good, and no hands out of employment.

Miscellaneous.—Broom-makers report trade good. Furriers are busy in preparation for the fall trade.

Transport.—Railroad crews on freight trains have had a small month, caused in part by the strike of masters and pilots on the lake boats, which tied up considerable freight.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed at present, with prospects of a good summer. The employees at Springbrook had their wages increased early in the month, from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per day.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The healthy state of industry prevailing throughout this district during the month of June was evidenced by the keen demand for labourers, especially in the building trades. As a result of the shortage a large amount of building is in a state of slow progress. Transportation business was greater in volume than usual, owing to the retarded movement in navigation, as a result of the vesselmen's strike. Business activity continues normal. The Retail Merchants' Association has decided to give its employees a half-holiday on Wednesday afternoon of each week during July and August.

The strike of twelve cigarmakers in the factory of B. F. Hornsinger, was amicably settled on June 3rd on a basis of compromise. The advance asked for, which ranged from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand cigars, was for the most part granted, with the exception of those engaged on the lowest grades of work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy taking off the hay crop, which is exceptionally heavy. The corn crop prospect is unfavourable owing to the wet weather, but for other grains conditions are favourable. The dairying outlook is also good.

Manufacturing.—The favourable conditions prevailing among local industries continue unchanged from last month, with the exception of the broom and brush factory, in the brush department of which production is curtailed by a falling off in the number of the staff, several having accepted better outside inducements.

Railway construction and employment.—The laying of new steel rails, and the building of double track continues to employ a large number of men. In the construction and repair shops, work is active, and a few men are being taken on when available. Work on the construction of the Pere Marquette Company's repair shops is in progress. A delay was occasioned by a change in site, the first selection proving to be too small. A Chicago contractor has the contract for the work. About \$200,000 will be spent in this connection, and labourers and teamsters were advertised for.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work is in progress on most of the larger contracts of the season, and every available building mechanic is busy. The work is practically confined to resident workmen. There is a keen demand for teamsters for excavating, levelling and general building work, largely due to the fact that gravel and cement is being used more extensively than formerly.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The condition of the iron industries continues prosperous, and work is steady for moulders, machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Employment in these lines was active. A fire in the planing mill of H. Lindop, builder and contractor, was a disturbing factor in the furnishing trade, though arrangements have been made to carry out the contracts in hand by using the machinery of another local mill, and the employees will not be out of work. A new mill will be erected to take the place of the one destroyed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders report trade steady with conditions unchanged.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy, as were also garment workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a steady trade, and anticipate an increase of business, owing to the summer attractions coming to the city. Cigar making has assumed normal conditions again, and all workmen are busy. The settlement of the recent strike is said to be satisfactory.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is in keen demand generally.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer.—Industrial conditions are healthy so far as manufacturing is concerned. The work of constructing a water-works system for domestic purposes is about completed; it has been in progress during three summer seasons. An ample supply of water has been obtained from an artesian well, situated three miles from the town, and a conduit has been built connecting the spring with an elevated stand pipe. The cost of the entire work is approximately \$100,000.

The London and Aylmer and North Shore Electric Railway Co., has about completed arrangements with the town council for a franchise to build branches from its main line to the principal shipping points within the town.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The industrial situation is generally satisfactory, employment for most classes of labour being plentiful, and few men in any trade being idle. The building trade is at present exceptionally active, a great many houses suitable for workingmen being built, which will be a boon to workingmen, as houses of this description have been

scarce for some time. Although work is very plentiful in the building trades, the supply of labour is equal to the demand, and contractors have no difficulty in getting all the men they require. Transportation, both by rail and water, is active. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly good. Lumber dealers report trade active; there is a good demand for lumber owing to so many frame houses being built. There were no changes in the rate of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market during June.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The prospects for a good hay crop are excellent, but farmers say fruits of all kinds will be scarce.

Manufacturing.—Local industries are enjoying favourable conditions, with a good demand for products.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and stonecutters are all fully employed, and there are no men idle in any of these trades.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers of all classes, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are all busy. Bicycle workers and horse-shoers have plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers are well employed. Coopers report trade quiet, this being their dull season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report trade very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade very good for the season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers are all steadily employed.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and harness makers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers have steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad men of all classes are working full time. Steamboatmen, longshoremen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen have plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed in the city. Farmers complain of a scarcity of farm help.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour have been well employed during June, and the outlook for the balance of the season is generally very favourable. In the building trades building is very active, and good skilled labour is in demand. There is a keen demand for houses, and rents are high; real estate agents, instead of having houses to rent, are looking for them.

A new industry started this month—the Windsor Cement Block Company—to manufacture cement blocks to take the place of brick and stone for building purposes. The works will have an output of nearly 3,000 blocks weekly, and will give employment to from 15 to 20 men.

Wholesale and retail merchants report a good month's business, with collections very prompt.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

Some difficulty is being experienced between the contractor of the Catholic church and the building trades unions of the city. The firm that has the contract is from Chatham, Ont., and had estimated on the Chatham scale, which calls for longer hours and smaller wages than are paid here. The tender in consequence was considerably lower than those of the contractors here. The contractor also refuses to make it a union job.

The city council granted the Ontario Traction Company a thirty years' franchise to run an electric road into the city, which it is thought will be of great benefit.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There is a good demand for farm produce, and the prices are good. Eggs are selling at from 16 to 18 cents per dozen, and butter at from 18 to 20 cents per pound on the market. Owing to the cold nights the crops are not so far advanced as they might have been, but on the whole they are doing well.

Lumbering.—The lumbering business is very active. There have been several cargoes unloaded this month.

Manufacturing.—All establishments are running full time, with plenty of orders.

Railroad construction and employment.—The only railroad construction work going on the city is the laying of sidings in the yards, and the keeping of the old ones in repair.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was never so much building under way at one time in Windsor as at present. Dwelling-houses are going up in all parts of the city, being rented as soon as completed, and all employees connected with the building trades are very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is giving one of its car ferries a general overhauling, and employment is thereby afforded to a large number of shipbuilders and helpers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All connected with these trades are busily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen are very busy, some of them working overtime.

Clothing trades.—The Journeymen Tailors' Union report business a little quiet at present, although all members are working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All connected with this department are employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers are all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade good. A union man was fined \$5 for working on Sunday, no Sunday work being permitted here.

Transport.—All railroads running out of this city found business very good. Owing to the masters and pilots' strike being declared off, the steamboatmen are all working. Street railway employees are very busy just now, as this is their busy part of the season. Draymen and teamsters were all fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Active conditions prevailed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in Sault Ste. Marie are at present duller than at any previous period in the last several years. There is a large number of men employed, yet there are many more here than the amount of work calls for. It was generally expected that the Lake Superior Company would have resumed operations two months ago, and this hope kept a large number here who would otherwise have sought employment elsewhere. The receiver, however, has as yet only three plants in operation, viz., the mechanical pulp mill, employing 140 men; the veneer mill, employing 100 men, and the saw mill, employing 100 men.

The contractor who is extending the government dock has 25 men employed, at a rate of from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. The contractors on the post office building employ 45 men at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.50, and on the extension of the pier, on the eastern approach to the ship canal, 45 men were employed at daily wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50.

The action of the Ontario government in throwing open the lands along the route of the Algoma Central Railway is expected to give an impetus to the mining industry in this district.

At the closing of June prospects for the resumption of operations at the steel plant seem brighter than in some time. The result would be immediate throughout the entire district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The condition of agriculture in any season throughout the district of Algoma and Thunder Bay varies with the locality. This year, owing to the heavy and frequent rain-storms, crops on low-lying agricultural lands are not so promising as on the upland tracts, though as yet the indications are for a fairly good year.

Lumbering.—Lumbering has practically ceased for the present. The drives were exceptionally successful, and logs hung up since last season, and in some cases the season before, were brought to the mills at an unusually early date. Saw mill industry is reported to have been very active. There are six large mills in operation between Spanish crossing, on the Sault branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Blind River, within a distance of 26 miles. There are about 800 men employed in this industry, and the aggregate output must come very near one million feet per day.

Mining.—This industry is being carried on, but not on as large a scale as formerly. The Canadian Copper Company is not so active and the Consolidated Lake Superior Company is at present only employing a small number of watchmen, &c., on its various properties. There are throughout this district quite a large number of prospects, which might almost be called mines, in the development of which a large number of men are employed; in fact, a good miner will find continuous employment in this district almost any time. The scale of wages varies, employers rarely paying alike. Twelve miles north of Webbwood, for example, there is a promising gold proposition; about 15 men are engaged in development work, and the number will be largely augmented if results continue to be favourable. At Hunter's Island de-

velopment work has been carried on for the International Mining Company. This company, which is composed of American capitalists, owns 400 acres under option; it has driven a tunnel on the property during the winter, and the results are said to be most encouraging. Diamond drills are also employed in exploration. At Loon Lake, about 14 miles east of Port Arthur, an American syndicate has a large gang of men employed, and, although nothing has been made public, it is stated that iron of high grade has been discovered in paying quantities. It is also stated that stripping will commence at once, and mining proper very shortly. It is also reported that the company is making arrangements for the shipment of ore. Another large body of high grade ore is reported to have been discovered in the Michipicoten District. Smelting operations have been temporarily suspended at Copper Cliff during the installation of a new plant; the old one was considered too expensive, and the company expects to effect a very considerable saving by the adoption of more modern methods. It is stated that the company has 4,000 men on its pay-roll.

A report issued by the International Nickel Company, covering the year ended March 31, 1904, shows total assets of \$30,896,167; the earnings totalled \$966,225, of which \$341,102 were carried to surplus account. Exports during the year were somewhat disappointing, but it was stated that the condition of the present foreign and domestic contracts would require a production equal to the past year for several years to come.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Francis.—A large industrial boarding school will be built on the Indian reserve near this town.

Port Arthur.—Great activity in building prevails. A number of substantial business blocks are being erected and several residences of the better class are in progress of construction.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The amount of skilled labour offering is much greater than the demand. In the building trades it was hoped at the commencement of May that all hands would have been given employment. At that time there was a shortage of material and many large structures were not advanced beyond their foundations. Conditions, however, have not improved as was anticipated. A very large quantity of material has been placed on the ground, but not enough to give employment to the large numbers of men offering to work. The situation has been aggravated by the continuous influx of men from different parts, the greatest proportion of whom appear to come from the United Kingdom. This surplus of skilled labour is not confined to the building trades, but applies generally, though most conspicuous in the building trades. The bricklayers' union, for instance, which last year had a membership of something like 200, has now approximately 500. The carpenters' unions have increased in similar proportions. As to the amount of work, it will be at least double the volume of last year, but the supply of labour is still greater in proportion. As a result of this congestion of the labour market some signs of distress and disappointment are apparent, and the prospects of better conditions are meagre. Some of the contractors state that when the brick and stone begin to come in with greater freedom it is their opinion that every available bricklayer will be employed. In other trades the prospect is not so good. Many of the carpenters are finding temporary occupation as labourers or teamsters, and the same can be said of other skilled mechanics. Last year the commonest labour was paid a minimum of 17½ cents per hour, but this year the rate dropped to 15 cents, which is lower than has been paid for some years previous.

The factories of the city are all busy. Adjoining the city's quarry, a private com-

pany will commence operations and will deliver stone in the city in the course of a few days. Other new manufacturing industries on a smaller scale are making their appearance in different parts of the city.

Bank clearings continue to show increases over last year, and the transportation companies also find the volume of traffic to be increasing.

Retail trade has never enjoyed a more prosperous season, and the wholesalers are extending their businesses. The latter, however, complain of slowness of collections at provincial points.

The only change in wages that has taken place is that of common labour, such as is employed in excavating for foundations. Large numbers have been employed at 15 cents per hour, a rate lower than has prevailed for some years.

There has been no disturbance in the labour market of any kind. On June 6 the tailors called off their strike against two employers.

At the commencement of the season there was some anxiety with regard to the supply of bricks. The first kilns burnt were rapidly absorbed, and in a very short time the bricklayers were practically idle for lack of material. One or two sources of supply that were expected to put a large supply on the market failed to do so. This was largely the result of the inexperience of the work-people in handling the available class of bricks. These difficulties are rapidly being overcome, and in future the supply is likely to be abundant.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—No crop bulletin has yet been issued by the government, but from railway and other private sources it is learned that the crops never looked better than at present. The acreage is estimated to be five per cent greater in Manitoba, and in the Territories, it is about 33½ per cent greater than last year. Excellent growing weather has prevailed.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing is very active. In the iron and machine shops all the men are employed that building and plant capacity will allow. One manufacturer in this line said that although they were busy now the orders in hand were not such as would keep their plants in full operation beyond a very limited period. Beyond that it was difficult to say what the conditions would be. Others, however, are more optimistic. Labour of all kinds is very plentiful.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction is now in full operation, and men for this kind of work are in demand. Up to the present month there has been a surplus of labour. For this particular class of work this has disappeared, and an actual shortage exists. There is also a large demand for men to work on the permanent way. The Canadian Pacific Company is making extensive improvements to its lines, and is absorbing a large number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The amount of building being done in the city of Winnipeg can be best gauged by the building inspector's permits. About the middle of June the amount of building sanctioned represented a value of over \$5,000,000, a sum equal to the total of the building done for the whole of 1903. Last year the bulk of the permits were issued subsequent to the month of June, and it is therefore estimated that the permits for this year will be double those of last year, although these were then considered abnormally large. In spite, however, of the large amount of building, the various trades have never before been so overcrowded as they are at the present moment. Thus far, with the exception of the carpenters, there has been no break in the prevailing scales of wages. The contractors recognize that extraordinary conditions prevail and manifest no desire to take advantage of the glut in the market for skilled men. A large number from the United Kingdom who have been employed have not proved to be accustomed

to the class of work required here, and are not giving the best of satisfaction.

Metal and engineering trades.—The extraordinary amount of building being done is causing the moulding shops to be very busy. They are not engaged solely in filling orders for the city of Winnipeg, but iron-work for substantial structures in different parts of the west is being made at the Winnipeg foundries. General repair work is also increasing very rapidly, and all the shops engaged in this class of work are working to their full capacity.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are working at full capacity, and will continue to do so for the rest of the season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have continued during June in their normal state of regular employment. The Dominion Exhibition has added somewhat to the volume of the business. The Winnipeg 'Free Press' Company has commenced the erection of a new building on the corner of Portage avenue and Garry street. The Winnipeg 'Telegram' has moved into new quarters on the corner of McDermot and Albert streets.

Clothing trades.—Although the spring season has almost passed, the tailoring trades continue busy and garment workers are well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Food and tobacco preparation factories continue to be active.

Leather trades.—Saddlers are all busy, and the volume of business is rapidly increasing.

Miscellaneous.—There continues to be a large class of unemployed in the city who are looking for any class of work. Such do not care to leave the city to work on railroad construction or on the farm or the railroad, and in consequence the market assumes an overstocked condition. In the business under the head of miscellaneous, general activity prevails and in all lines expansion is taking place.

Transport.—The railroads are employing full staffs. Permanent way gangs are being strengthened and indications point to a very busy season.

Unskilled labour.—As reported last month, unskilled labourers willing to adapt themselves to any kind of outdoor work, and to western conditions, can secure full employment. Last month there was enough men on the ground, but now employers are seeking for hands.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market is still somewhat overstocked, owing to additional arrivals of unskilled labour. Although a large number have found employment with contractors and farmers, there is still quite a number in this city who have not. A few weeks' time will, no doubt, find these men employed, as work on improvements has just commenced.

No new work has been started since May, with the exception of city improvements and work on new cement sidewalks. It is contemplated also to make extensive improvements in the waterworks system this summer, and this will give employment to a large number of men.

Exceptional activity prevails in the building trades and in the manufacture of building supplies, all parts of the city being affected by this. The weather has been very favourable for outdoor work. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is moving the bridge and building department from Portage la Prairie to this city, as being more central. Shops are being put up near the new roundhouse, and this also will give employment to a large number of men.

Transportation companies find business more active than last month, which was injuriously affected by the floods in different parts of the province and the Terri-

tories. There is considerable improvement in wholesale and retail trade this month. Merchants report trade very active.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or in hours of labour, and there is no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding is completed throughout the province and the Territories, but some farmers were still busy putting in oats and barley. The weather so far has been all that could be desired since spring opened, and the prospects are good everywhere. The reports from the Canadian Northern system and the Canadian Pacific Railway lines go to show that the grain that has been put in is growing splendidly, more especially in south-western Manitoba.

Lumbering.—Timber merchants report trade very active, owing to the demand for lumber throughout the west.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers of building supplies report orders far ahead of last year. They are increasing their staffs, and are also putting in new machinery. The two flour mills are exceptionally busy, running night and day with full staffs. The Kelly mill has been running night and day for eight months. Last week it was forced to close down on account of the high water in the river. The planing mills are doing a rushing business in meeting the demand for building material.

Railroad construction and employment.—Construction on the Canadian Northern is in full operation. Many carloads of supplies and labourers have passed through Grand View for the Mackenzie & Mann system, and for various points west. Grading was resumed last week on the Greenway, Holmfild and Wakopa extension of the Canadian Northern Railway. Sixty teams and a large gang of men passed through Holmfild to resume grading where it was left off last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and stonemasons, lathers and plasterers, painters

and decorators are busy. Carpenters are fully employed, and there are some openings for good men at the present time. Plumbers report trade exceptionally good. Steamfitters find business good. There are no gasfitters employed here. Stonecutters and builders' labourers find plenty of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With iron moulders and helpers trade is good. Machinists find trade good, with openings for some on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Steam engineers and railway electrical workers are actively employed. Linemen are not busy. No metal polishers or stove mounters are employed here. Blacksmiths and boilermakers are very busy, with openings on the Canadian Pacific Railway for first-class men. Sheet metal workers, bicycle workers, pattern-makers and men engaged in manufacturing supplies for building purposes find trade good. Tool sharpeners also report trade good, and horseshoers were busy. Jewelers and watch-case makers find trade active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Trade is good with woodturners, and there are some openings for first class men. Upholsterers are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders find trade good. Photo-engravers are not employed in this city.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers report trade good. There are no hat or glove makers employed in this city. Boot and shoe workers are very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters are very busy. Ice drivers find trade somewhat slack. With cigarmakers trade is active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers find trade exceptionally good. With saddlers trade is active.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers find business good. Trade is also good

with delivery employees. Furriers find trade rather slack. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers are busy. There are no broom-makers here.

Transport.—Men engaged in the passenger service on the railways are very busy, but those in the freight service are not so busy. Telegraphers were actively employed. Switchmen and trackmen find work plentiful. Freight-handlers, carters and draymen find trade good. Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The labour market is well supplied at present. Railway companies, no doubt, will give employment to a large number of unskilled labour as the season advances.

NOTES.

Several towns in Manitoba and the Territories are busy installing better fire protection. *Saskatoon, Lacombe and Prince Albert* are being equipped with gasoline fire engines. *Carman* voted \$6,000 for fire appliances. *Estevan* is asking for tenders for fire protection equipment. The building outlook throughout the district is very promising. Mr. A. J. McLean has purchased the C. Y. ranch, containing 50,000 acres of fenced land, on Betley river, near Tabor. He has about 7,000 head of cattle, and 150 mares, and is going into stock-raising on a large scale.

Regina, N.W.T.—A free site and exemption from taxation for ten years were voted to the Western Manufacturing Company of Indian Head on June 24. The report of the city assessor of Regina, N.W.T., shows a total assessment of \$2,219,110, an increase during the past twelve months of \$847,574.

Calgary, N.W.T.—The complete census shows a total population, including the suburbs, of 9,554, of which 5,311 are males.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

The labour market throughout the Kootenay boundary districts of British Columbia is in a most satisfactory condition at the present time. One reason for this is that any excess of labour has found employment in prospecting work or in taking the places of claim owners who are now in the hills performing their annual assessment work. From every district comes the report that no unemployed men are met with, while in some sections—notably on the boundary—the conditions are unusually active as a result of extensive railroad construction operations.

Boundary.—Work was recently commenced on the Great Northern extension to the V. V. & E. road from Grand Forks to Phoenix and to the Granby smelter, in all twenty-three miles, mostly heavy rock work. The contract is understood to call for the completion of the road in October, and work is being rushed ahead. Sixteen hundred men and three hundred horses are employed, and the number of men is likely to be increased to 2,000. The fact that 35 cars of giant powder was ordered for the work indicates the magnitude of the rock-cutting to be performed. The men are largely foreigners. The district is profiting substantially from the large monthly pay-roll distributed. Elsewhere in the district the mining and smelting industry is flourishing. New mines are opening, and, although the number of skilled miners employed in the ordinary new property is small, the prospect for enhanced employment of this desirable class of workmen is very materially improved.

Rossland.—The number of men employed in mines is still somewhat below normal, owing to the reductions in the force at the Le Roi. Minor properties have strengthened their crews, however, and the outlook for the working force being restored to normal numerical strength is excellent. In the building trades about seventy-five men are working in Rossland proper, this number being employed on the White Bear

concentrator and the armoury under construction for the local militia.

Nelson.—The Nelson district is active. Mining and agriculture are forging ahead rapidly throughout the district. Various new mining properties are being opened, and others equipped with reduction works that will increase their productiveness and give additional employment for skilled miners and millmen. Along Kootenay lake, to the northeast of Nelson, is an area of bench lands that has proved well suited to fruit culture. These lands are rapidly filling up. The federal inspector under the Fruit Marks Act is authority for the statement that this year alone 35,000 fruit trees were set out in southern Kootenay, and the bulk of this enterprise has been displayed in the Nelson district. An unlimited market for the fine grade of fruits raised in the interior of British Columbia is found in the Northwest Territories, and the Canadian Pacific railroad is fostering the industry.

Slocan.—Activity in the silver-lead mining industry is steadily increasing, and each advance sees additional employment for skilled labour. The advances along this line have been gradual but substantial since the federal lead bounty came into effect.

Lardeau.—The mining industry is more active throughout the Lardeau country at this time than at any previous juncture. At Poplar Creek it is estimated that 300 prospectors are opening up claims on the free gold belt. The mines developed to the greatest extent in Poplar are closed down just now pending litigation, but the district as a whole is going ahead rapidly.

East Kootenay.—Throughout East Kootenay, with its extensive silver-lead and coal mining industry and lumbering, reports are invariably favourable. At Moyie the St. Eugene mine is employing almost 300 men where none were at work two months ago. In Marysville the partly finished Sullivan smelter is being hastened

to completion, consequent upon the mine passing into new hands. At Fernie, Morrisey and Michel, the Crow's Nest Coal Company's mines are working to full capacity as the result of the closing of large contracts for coal and coke. The International Coal and Coke Company is employing a considerable crew, and the Imperial Coal and Coke Company will shortly commence extensive development on its many miles of coal areas.

Lumbering is in full operation at a score of points along the Crow's Nest railroad. The lumbering interests are still dissatisfied with the tariff conditions in respect to the free admission of American rough lumber, but the demand for lumber is excellent, and the situation has not changed recently.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during the past month, a demand being made for carpenters and painters. The outlook for the building trades in particular is very favourable. During the past month a large number of workmen have arrived, and secured employment. Work on the new distillery buildings has commenced, about 80 men being employed. The contract price for clearing the site and buildings is \$70,000. All the steel work on the railway and traffic bridge here is placed in position, and it is expected that the bridge will be opened for use about the middle of July. The construction of the bridge was undertaken by the provincial government, and will cost in the neighbourhood of one million dollars. The work has been under way for two years.

Customs returns for the month of May were as follows:—

Imports—Dutiable goods, \$80,632; free goods, \$40,991; total, \$121,623.

Duty collected, \$15,499; increase over May, 1903, \$2,956.

Exports, \$161,479.

The exports for May are greater than they have been for any May since the year of the fire.

On July 1, next, a new schedule of wages for the employees of the B. C. electric railway will go into effect. Motormen, conductors and car maintenance men will be paid under the following schedule:—

First six months in service,	20	cents	per	hour.
Next six months	21	"	"	"
Second year	22	"	"	"
Third year	23	"	"	"
Fourth and fifth year	24	"	"	"
Sixth and seventh	25	"	"	"
Eighth, ninth and tenth year,	26	"	"	"
After tenth year,	27	"	"	"

Trackmen as follows:—

First year..	20	cents	per	hour.
After first year..	22	"	"	"

The wages of the car men were also advanced on July 1, 1902; previous to that the rates paid were 20, 21 and 22 cents. In 1902 the first year's pay was made 20 cents, second and third year 22 cents, fourth and fifth, 25 cents. Under the new schedule the increases continue to men who have been a long time in the service.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Agriculture.—The farmers throughout the district have had exceptionally favourable weather during the past two months, and there is a larger area of land in seed now than ever before. A large number of Eastern farmers have secured farm lands in the municipality of *Chilliwack*. It is estimated that fully \$80,000 worth of farming property in that valley has been turned over to new settlers since the beginning of the year, the sellers having bought other property in the valley and remaining there.

Fishing.—The spring salmon fishing during the month has been fairly good, but halibut fishing was slack, the steamer engaged in this trade only getting small catches. All the canneries on the river that are to be operated this year are ready for the sockeye season to commence.

Lumbering.—At the present time this industry is not active; the mills are running full time, but there seems to be an overplus of logs. The loggers of British Columbia decided to petition the provincial government to rescind the Order in Council passed about a year ago to prevent the export of logs.

Manufacturing.—The sash and door factories, and the factories engaged in the manufacture of salmon boxes, fruit boxes and crates are very busy, a large number of orders being on hand. The fruit cannery has commenced operations, and is now packing strawberries and small fruit; the work is being done by white labour. It is expected that when the larger fruit is being packed employment will be found for from forty to fifty hands.

Mining.—This industry is slack at present, nothing but assessment work being carried on.

Railroad construction and employment.—A large number of men still find employment in this work; there is also a number of survey parties at work on prospective roads.

Other industries.—Application for incorporation has been made by the Chilliwack Power and Light Company, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000, in \$10 shares, to build and operate a tramway to run from that point to this city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are very busy, with both contract and job work plentiful. Carpenters report work very good, with prospects of a very busy season. Lathers and plasterers are busy. Painters report that a number of new men have found work here during the past month, and there is plenty of work not yet commenced owing to unsettled weather. Plumbers and steamfitters are all employed, chiefly on new work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal and engineering trades work is reported plentiful, a large

amount of cannery and steamboat work being under way. Shipwrights and caulkers have been very busy during the past month with repair jobs and several new contracts. Blacksmiths and horseshoers have been steadily employed, mostly on repair work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in these trades were steadily employed. Carriage-makers find work somewhat slack. Car builders report work plentiful. In the electrical car shops it has been found necessary to increase their capacity, and a large addition, 100 x 75 feet, is being made. Shingle weavers report work plentiful, with a demand for more men.

Printing and allied trades.—All in these trades were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report steady employment, with all members employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers find work plentiful, and several additional hands have found employment in these lines during the month.

Transport.—A good trade is being carried on by the river boats. Traffic generally is also fairly good, especially passenger traffic, a large number of excursion trips being run by the passenger boats. Street railway employees report work active.

Unskilled labour.—A demand was made for this kind of labour, both in the city and throughout the district, and men were offered good wages for farm work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Kamloops.—The Canadian Real Property Company, Limited, has expended \$150,000 in the construction of canals, known as 'The Fruitland Irrigation Enterprise.' The company owns 6,000 acres of semi-arid land—land which in past years, for lack of water, was practically valueless. This will now be placed upon the market with the view of encouraging settlers.

Chilliwack.—Nine miles of telephone line is being constructed along the dyke for use during the spring freshets for the patrol, so as to be able to get in communication with the resident engineer in case of any danger of the dyke giving way.

The Eden Bank Creamery, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000, \$10 shares, to take over the business of the present company, of similar name, at Chilliwack. It is the intention of the new company to go extensively into the canning of meats and vegetables. Building in the district is very brisk, a number of contracts being called for.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As compared with the month of May, unskilled labour is not as well employed. Plenty of idle men are reporting for work, and the 'no men wanted' sign is still hanging at the city hall. Regarding the building trades, bricklaying is particularly active and stonemasons are all at work. More carpenters are being employed than in May, but there is no immediate demand for extra men. There are no new industries of importance being started, the principal work under way being the building of houses.

The number of resident workmen out of work, and the dullness of trade generally, have combined to render conditions unsettled, with the immediate prospect in some doubt.

The variations in prices for the month of June for produce, &c., have been few and unimportant. Summer fruits are on the decrease as the season advances. Potatoes still keep high, though the Ashcroft show a decrease of \$1 a ton (\$24). Hay has fallen \$2, being now \$18. Dealers in agricultural implements say trade is very good at present; but the hardware business is dull. On the whole local merchants report business very quiet. This is partly

accounted for by the fact of so much money being invested in houses and lots.

The installation of the plant for the supplying of electrical energy generated at Lake Beautiful for the street car service at Vancouver, B.C., was completed during June. The city of New Westminster has been supplied from the same source for some weeks. A steam plant is used for supplementary power.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from Lulu and Sea Islands and the surrounding Fraser River Valley districts, indicate that crops will be good this year. The fruit crop is very promising.

Fishing.—Fishing on the Fraser at Steveston has not yet opened, but the prospects indicate a poor season.

Lumbering.—The lumbering business is reported dull for foreign shipment, but good for the home trade.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns, generally speaking, are fairly busy.

Mining.—Mining is quiet. At Steveston, where boring for petroleum is now in progress, natural gas of 25 pounds pressure has been struck.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are busy, with prospects bright for the season. Carpenters and joiners are all at work, but the prospects are uncertain, inasmuch as large numbers of men keep coming in; this fact will probably be the cause of resident men being thrown out of work later on. Lathers and plasterers are well employed, and prospects are bright. Painters report a number of men idle and prospects poor, although the volume of work in hand exceeds that of last year, the new arrivals having caused an over-supply of men. Plumbers and gasfitters are busy. Stonecutters are all at work, and the prospects are good for the remainder of the season. Builders' labourers are fairly well employed, but there is no demand for men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report trade very quiet and the prospects poor, there being a large surplus of idle men. Iron workers and helpers report a large number out of employment, with immediate prospects poor. Coremakers report trade dull. Machinists and engineers report trade very dull, and many idle men are in the city.* Steam engineers report no demand for men. Electrical workers are fairly well employed, but there is no demand for men, and prospects are uncertain, inasmuch as a new by-law regulating wiring of houses, &c., is being considered by the city council. There are no metal polishers or stove mounters employed here. Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report trade fair, but there is a large number of idle men. No bicycle workers are employed here, only repair work being done. Linemen are all at work. Blacksmiths report trade good, and all men at work. Shipwrights and caulkers report trade fairly good at present, but the prospects are very uncertain, as the only new work reported is a boat to be built at Port Moody, distant twelve miles from here. Sheet metal workers report trade good, and all employed. There are about six tool sharpeners here, and all are at work. Horseshoers are very busy. Jewellers report trade fair, with a few idle men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are busy, with prospects fair. Upholsterers report trade dull, and a few idle men. Carriage and wagon makers are very busy, orders ahead for two months being reported. Car builders and repairers on the Canadian Pacific Railway are busy at present, but the prospects are uncertain. Coopers report trade active, and the outlook promising. Shingle weavers report trade very dull for white men; Chinamen cutters are busy, and they do all the packing.

Printing and allied trades.—Job printers report trade very quiet, and a few idle

men in the city. News printers report trade fair, but with no demand for men. Pressmen report work and prospects fair. Bookbinders report work quiet, with no sign of improvement.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work quiet and prospects uncertain. A few idle men are reported, and some are working short time. There are no garment workers, hat or glove makers, or boot and shoe makers employed to any considerable extent in this city. There are a few one-man concerns, however, in operation, which more than fill the requirements of the community.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report work fair, with good prospects. Butchers and meat cutters are well employed, with no demand for men. Cigarmaking is active, but this condition is only temporary on account of the forthcoming Dominion Day celebrations.

Leather trades.—Leather workers report trade only fair. The demand for harness for June fell below that of May, and there are a few idle men reported.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade as falling off. Whether this is due to the quietness at present prevailing in business circles, or to a surplus of shops, is problematical. A large number of young men are seeking positions as clerks and stenographers. There is no set schedule of hours or wages for this class of work, and there is no demand for young or even experienced clerks in this city. Female clerks are not in demand, and the wages paid those employed are very low. Delivery employees are not in demand. Hotel and restaurant employees report trade very quiet; this is partly accounted for by the employment of oriental labour. Laundry workers report work quiet.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market is much the same as last month, la-

* In a letter received at the Department of Labour, from the managing director of the Vancouver Engineering Works, it was stated that "the company's shops are running full of work, as is usual at this time of year."

hour being fairly well employed. There is no marked activity in any particular branch, but in some there is a tendency to dullness. The metal and shipbuilding trades are particularly inactive, which is unusual at this season of the year. There is no demand for additional help. In the early part of the month heavy shipments of freight were forwarded to Dawson, consisting of general merchandise and live stock. On July 1st, street railway employees and policemen received an advance in wages. Harmony between employers and employed prevailed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The first fish traps to be introduced into British Columbia have been erected on the west coast of the island, a short distance from this city. They will be used this year as an experiment; if successful many more will be built.

Lumbering.—Loggers complain that there is no market for logs, and in consequence a number of camps will close down. Lumber mills are running full time, and some have just completed extensive additions to their plants.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment is fairly active in all branches. So far, building operations have been confined principally to small structures, which means numerous 'lay-offs' for mechanics. Bricklayers report all hands at work, but many have had to seek employment in other places. Carpenters and joiners are fairly well employed. Lathers and plasterers and painters and plumbers are fully employed. With stonecutters work is slack. Builders' labourers are all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Throughout these trades employment is not as good as it usually is at this season of the year. Conditions may be summarized as follows:—With iron moulders, work is good; machinists, dull; steam engineers, fair; blacksmiths, fair; boiler-makers and shipbuilders, dull; shipwrights and caulkers, very dull; horseshoers, fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are well employed. Carriage and wagon makers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are all fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are fairly well employed. Garment workers are in demand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are well employed, but work is slack with butchers. Cigarmakers report good employment.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers report trade dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and clerks report conditions fair, and laundry workers are all employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen are well employed. Street railway men report all hands working. A new schedule of wages for the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company goes into effect on July 1st. It has been accepted by the Street Railway Employees Association, and an agreement covering a term of three years signed. Motormen, conductors and car maintenance men will be paid as follows under the new schedule: For the first six months in the service, 20 cents per hour; next six months, 21 cents; second year, 22 cents; third year, 23 cents; fourth and fifth years, 24 cents; sixth and seven years, 25 cents; after tenth year, 27 cents. The rate formerly paid was: First year, 20 cents per hour; second and third years, 22 cents; fourth and fifth years, 23 cents; after fifth year, 25 cents. The schedule for trackmen is 20 cents an hour for the first year, 21 cents for the second year, and 22 cents an hour after the second year. Cab drivers and hackmen complain of lack of employment. Teamsters and expressmen are well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is fully employed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market during the past month have been dull for the time of year, and, while some trades have done fairly well, the principal industries have been badly crippled, owing largely to destructive fires which have occurred. In business circles trade has also been poor, owing to the number of men leaving or out of work. There are prospects, however, of business soon returning to its usual state.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages and no industrial unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is nothing doing in the fishing industry at present, but a company is making preparations to cure fish when the season opens.

Lumbering.—Trade is quiet. The camps are working as usual but there is no rush of work. The local sawmill, which was burned last month, is being rebuilt on a small scale, and will soon be working again.

Manufacturing.—The shoe factory is running full time, with prospects of increasing its output.

Mining.—In the quartz mines there is no unusual activity, but several properties are working steadily. In the local mining industry June has been a very poor month. On the 29th of May, the pit head and engine house of the principal shaft in this district was burnt to the ground, and between five and six hundred men thrown out of work. The company at once took steps to get coal out of another shaft which has not been used for a long time and gradually got several of the men at work again, although there is still a large number unemployed. In the meantime the company is rushing work on rebuilding, but it will be some

time before conditions are the same as before. To make matters worse a small mine has been shut down; the coal was getting very dirty and, on the miners complaining about being docked so much for dirty coal, the company decided to shut the mine down and are withdrawing all the rails and other materials. At the Extension mines work is getting slack, the miners having been idle during the closing week of the month, and the outlook for the summer is poor.

There is nothing doing in *Railway construction* at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons were fairly well employed, and carpenters report business as good, especially bridge carpenters. Lathers and plasterers report nothing doing. Plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers report nothing doing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report business as quiet. Machinists and engineers are fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report work as steady.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work fairly good.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report business dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers' work is about as usual.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen report business as dull for the time of year.

Unskilled labour.—There has been very little doing for unskilled labour.

No changes among the unions.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The *Ladysmith smelter* will close down for two weeks at the end of June, for lack of ore.

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS IN ENGLAND TO MECHANICS AND OTHER SKILLED WORKMEN.

THE Dominion Government has been informed that certain individuals in Great Britain are engaged in making fraudulent representations to mechanics and other skilled workmen with a view to securing their emigration to Canada. In the House of Commons, on the 20th of June, a question as to the action of the Government in the matter was asked of the Ministry by a member of the House, and replied to by The Honourable the Minister of the Interior. The following verbatim account, taken from the 'Hansard' reports, will indicate the nature of the alleged representations and the actions of the Government in reference thereto. The publication in the *Labour Gazette* of the reply by the government to the question asked in the House, is intended to serve as a further means of acquainting the public with the facts in regard to the alleged fraudulent representations therein referred to.

Action of the Government.

Mr. Ralph Smith asked:

1. Is the government aware that certain individuals in Great Britain are engaged in making fraudulent representations to intending emigrants to Canada by holding themselves out as agents of the Canadian government, guaranteeing positions, and otherwise being guilty of fraud?

2. If so, what action, if any, does the government intend to take for the suppression of these frauds and the punishment of the offenders?

Hon. Clifford Sifton (Minister of the Interior):

1. The government is aware that certain individuals in Great Britain are engaged in making fraudulent representations to intending emigrants to Canada by guaranteeing positions and otherwise, but it is not aware that these individuals hold themselves out as agents of the Canadian government, excepting from general reports to the effect that in some cases these persons have represented themselves as agents of the government.

2. In order that the offices of these individuals may not be mistaken for government offices, the department has made pub-

lic announcements in Great Britain that the individuals in question are in no way connected with the government of Canada, and has instructed that notices be posted, especially in the London office, to this effect.

In addition to this, the attention of the imperial government has been drawn to these frauds with the view of suppressing them and punishing the offenders.

The following advertisement is also being inserted in leading newspapers of the United Kingdom:

The government of the Dominion of Canada, having been informed that certain persons conducting labour agencies in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, have been promoting the emigration to Canada of mechanics and other skilled workmen, have been giving false information respecting labour conditions in Canada and have represented themselves as agents of or as having the sanction and endorsement of the Dominion government, notice is hereby given that the Dominion government has no such agents in the United Kingdom, has not authorized, sanctioned or in any way given its approval to any agency in the United Kingdom for promoting the emigration to Canada of mechanics or other skilled labour. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Canada.

The Department of the Interior is advised that this advertisement is appearing in the London 'Telegraph,' the London 'Chronicle,' the London 'Mail,' London 'Express,' London 'Leader,' London 'Star,' London 'Sun,' London 'Echo' and the London 'Evening News'; the Manchester 'Guardian' and the Manchester 'Evening News'; the Birmingham 'Post' and the Birmingham 'Mail'; the Liverpool 'Post' and the Liverpool 'Echo'; the Glasgow 'Herald' and the Glasgow 'Record'; the Edinburgh 'Scotsman' and the Edinburgh 'Evening Despatch'; the Newcastle 'Chronicle' and the Newcastle

'Evening Chronicle'; the Cardiff, South Wales, 'Echo' and the Cardiff 'Western Mail'; the Bristol 'Western Press' and the Bristol 'Evening News'; the Belfast 'Northern Whig' and the Belfast 'Evening Telegraph'; the Dublin 'Irish Times' the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal.' The Press Association has also circulated the notice.

Other Notices.

The following notice, taken from the Glasgow 'Evening News,' of June 15, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Department of Labour, will indicate the nature of the public notices referred to in paragraph two of the reply of the Minister of the Interior, quoted above:

'WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.'

THE EMIGRATION BRANCH of the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT desires it to be distinctly understood that individuals and organizations sending out mechanics to Canada, are not approved by, nor in any way connected with the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

J. BRUCE WALKER,

Canadian Government Office,
52 St. Enoch Square.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.

In the June number of the *Labour Gazette* an account was given of the appointment on the 23rd May of a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens in connection with the surveys of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and of the proceedings of the Commission to the end of the month.*

During the month of June the Commission continued its sittings at Montreal, and held sittings at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and North Bay. About 90 witnesses in all had been examined up to the close of the month, including the general

manager and the assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the divisional, district, office and assistant engineers, and a number of transit-men, draftsmen, levellers, topographers and others in the employ of the company. The evidence of a number of Canadian engineers, who had made application to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for employment but failed to secure positions, was also taken, as well as the opinion of some of the leading engineers as to the qualifications and capabilities of Canadian engineers for work in connection with these surveys.

At all of the places at which the Commission held sittings during the month the government was represented by Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., as counsel, and the evidence recorded by Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin, of the staff of the Department of Labour. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was also represented by counsel at the several sittings of the Commission. The inquiry was not confined to the examination of witnesses under oath, but included a personal examination by the Commissioner, His Honour Judge Winchester, and counsel, of letters and other documents in the offices of the company in the localities visited.

It was the intention of the Commission to continue its sittings at Ottawa and Kingston, and to hold another sitting at Montreal during the month of July.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE IMPORTATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS INTO MONTREAL.

During the present year a large number of Italian labourers, apparently between 6,000 and 8,000, have come to Canada, either direct from Italy or from the United States, via the city of Montreal, and during the months of May and June the number of these Italians without employment in the city of Montreal was such as to occasion considerable discontent among the Canadian workmen of that city, and also considerable hardship among the Italians

* See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. IV., No. 12, page 1228, June, 1904.

themselves. The matter having been brought to the attention of the government, the Deputy Minister of Labour was sent to Montreal on the 6th June to investigate and prepare a report upon the causes of the importation of the Italians in question.

The deputy minister conducted his investigation forthwith, and presented his report to the government on the 11th June. In his report it was recommended by the deputy minister that the matter be further inquired into under oath by Royal Commission appointed for that purpose.

On the 20th June the Commission issued to His Honour Judge Winchester to inquire into the employment of aliens on

the Grand Trunk Pacific was extended so as to include an inquiry as to the 'circumstances which have induced Italian labourers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during the present year, the persons engaged directly or indirectly in promoting their immigration, and the means and methods adopted in bringing about such immigration.'

Judge Winchester will enter upon the investigation into the importation of Italian labourers as soon as the examination of witnesses in connection with the Commission concerning the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is completed.

SPRING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, 1904.

IN the accompanying table detailed information is presented relating to sixty-eight changes affecting rates of wages and hours of labour in Canada which were reported to the Department of Labour as having taken place during the months of March, April and May, of the present year.

Of the changes recorded, forty were increases in wages: thirteen were decreases in hours; ten were increases in wages in combination with decreases in hours, and one was an increase in hours. There are also noted in the table three instances of a decrease in hours, with a corresponding decrease in pay, and one case of an increase in hours with corresponding increase in pay.

The General Result.

According to the returns presented in the table an approximate increase of \$3,639.80 is shown in the weekly wage bill as the result of the spring changes of 1904, affecting 2,939 work-people, with an approximate decrease in working hours amounting to 5,558 per week, affecting 1,038 work-people. It should be remarked in this connection, however, that it was found impossible by the department to obtain statis-

tical information with regard to certain tendencies in the labour market which were reported in one or two localities. Thus, in the case of carpenters in Winnipeg, Man., wages were on a considerably lower level during the present season than they were in 1903, in some instances being as low as 25 cents per hour, while in others 32½ cents were paid, the rate last year being 35 cents. As the number of workmen affected by these varying conditions was also constantly fluctuating, after the opening of the immigration season, it would be very difficult to estimate the extent to which the wages bill was diminished. The same observation applies to the unskilled labour market in the same city, and at other points in western Canada, wages at Winnipeg having fallen from 20 cents last year to 17½ cents in May, and to 15 cents in June. In some of the changes also which are recorded in the table complete details were not obtainable, and only approximate estimates, in consequence, of the extent and effect of the change could be arrived at.

More particular reference to the nature of changes recorded in the tables is as follows:—

Increases in Wages.

An approximate total of 2,200 work-people had their wages increased during the spring months, the amount of the increase aggregating, in round numbers, \$2,800 weekly. These returns do not include the increase granted to I.C.R. telegraphers, numbering 385, or to batteau-men at Quebec, numbering 150. Of the changes concerning which the department was able to obtain full information, that which went into effect in a wood-working establishment at Etchemin, Que., was the largest single instance of increased weekly earnings, 250 men obtaining an increase of 25 cents a day, or an aggregate increase of \$375 per week. In another establishment in the same locality 175 men received an increase of \$105 weekly. The second largest increase in aggregate weekly earnings was in the case of civic labourers at Hamilton, which amounted to \$324. The increase granted to steam engineers, rock drillers, rock drillers' helpers and channel drillers at Niagara Falls, Ontario, affected between all four classes some 240 work-people, and added about \$708 to the weekly wage bill. The city of Ottawa also incurred an additional expenditure, which may be roughly placed at \$185 weekly, by the increase granted by the city council to civic labourers. At Winnipeg street railway employees to the number of 102 received an approximate weekly increase of \$137.70 in the pay roll. The increase to carpenters at Peterborough, Ont., added \$94.50 to the weekly wage bill, and at Sandwich, Ont., fur cutters received a weekly increase that may be estimated at \$97.50.

Increases in Wages and Decreases in Hours.

Nine instances will be found in the table in which wages were increased at the same time that a diminution in hours was granted. Some 739 work-people were affected by these changes, the increase in weekly earnings aggregating \$839.80, and the decrease in weekly hours of labour amounting to 4,040. The most important

change noted in this connection was that to carpenters at Quebec, who numbered 250, and to stonemasons at Ottawa, to the number of 100.

Decreases in Hours of Labour.

Work-people who received a reduction in hours without alteration of the wages scale numbered 299, and the change represented a shortening in hours weekly of 1,518. Among the changes included that by which 95 yardmen, engineers and firemen in the employ of the G.T.R. Co. at Niagara Falls, Ont., had their hours reduced by seven a week, counted most largely, the acquisition by the painters of Victoria of an 8-hour day coming next. No reference is made in the above totals to the obtaining of summer schedules by the retail clerks, of which the department was unable to obtain a complete return. Reductions in hours accompanied by a corresponding decrease in pay are also omitted.

Increase in Hours of Labour.

Only one increase in hours without corresponding increase in pay is noted in the table, that of papermakers to the number of 77 at St. Catharines, Ont., representing a weekly increase of about 300 hours.

Changes According to Localities.

Looking at the table from the standpoint of locality, and with regard primarily to the number of classes of work-people affected by changes in wages or hours, it will be seen that out of a total of sixty-eight changes which appear as individual items in the table, forty-five belong to the province of Ontario, twelve to the province of Quebec, five to British Columbia, three to Nova Scotia and one each to New Brunswick and Manitoba. The increase granted to Intercolonial Railway telegraphers may be regarded as shared between Quebec and the maritime provinces, and is not taken into consideration in these details.

From the standpoint of cities or towns affected, Guelph and Niagara Falls, Ont., stand first on the list with nine changes

each; Hamilton, Ont., reported six; Quebec, Que., and Sherbrooke, Que., five each; St. Thomas, Ont., four; Berlin, Ont., three; Victoria, B.C., three; and Sydney, N.S., Etchemin, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Chatham, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., two each.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed statement of the various changes in wages and hours reported to the department during the spring months of the present year, according to the several groups of trades or industries affected:—

The Building Trades.

As will be seen from the table, the greatest number of spring changes reported in any branch of trade was under the heading of the building trades, the department having secured detailed information with regard to twenty-six changes which went into effect. Of these changes thirteen were of the nature of an increase in wages, and five were reduction of hours. In the remaining cases an increased wages scale was combined with a decrease in working time. The changes reported to the department, according to the various classes of work-people involved, were as follows:

Masons.—At *Ottawa, Ont.*, one hundred stonemasons had their wages increased from thirty-six to forty-two cents an hour with a half-holiday allowed on Saturdays, the ordinary workday being of nine hours. The change was dated from May 1st, in response to a demand of the men for forty-five cents an hour and a Saturday half-holiday.

Bricklayers and masons.—Three instances were reported to the department of an improvement in wage conditions being granted to these classes in conjunction. At *Berlin, Ont.*, thirty workmen in the employ of local contractor received, on May 5th, an increase in scale from thirty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents for all work then on hand, a rate of forty cents an hour to be allowed on all new contracts. The concession was granted after a strike. At *Brantford, Ont.*, bricklayers and masons received on

April 1st an increase of five cents per hour on last year's schedule, twenty-five men being affected. In this case the change consisted rather of an accommodation of the schedule to existing wage conditions, the rate of forty cents per hour having been paid at the close of the season of 1903, although only thirty-five cents an hour were called for in the 1903 agreement with the union. At *Guelph, Ont.*, the same class of employees, to the number of thirty, had their wages increased twenty-five cents a day, on April 1st, in response to a demand of the union.

Bricklayers.—At *St. Thomas, Ont.*, bricklayers, to the number of sixteen, had their wages scale increased one cent per hour to thirty-seven cents during April, after a conference between the contractors and the local union. From *Sherbrooke, Que.*, two changes in the wages of bricklayers were reported, both taking effect on April 1st. In one case ten work-people had their hours reduced by two hours on Saturday, and in the other instance fifty workmen received on demand a reduction from ten hours to nine hours a day, and an increase from thirty-five to forty cents per hour in wages.

Stonecutters.—Two changes were reported to the department, one at *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, involving ninety-five men, and the other at *Guelph, Ont.*, involving fifteen men. Both changes took effect in May, and represent a reduction in hours from a nine to an eight-hour day. In the latter case no change in wages took place, but at *Niagara Falls* the scale was increased from thirty-nine to forty-five cents per hour. In *Montreal, Que.*, a strike of stonecutters for an increase in wages took place, but up to the end of May had not resulted in a definite increase in the scale.

Plasterers.—One change only was reported, namely, at *Berlin, Ont.*, whereby twenty men received on May 5th an increase in wages corresponding to that granted to bricklayers and masons at the same point, as above noted.

Carpenters.—Five changes in all were reported to the department. At *Sydney,*

N.S., the wages of carpenters were raised, after a strike, by an average increase of \$3.05 a week. At *Quebec, Que.*, a change affecting a large body of employees, namely, two hundred and fifty, was granted in May, a reduction from a ten to a nine-hour day being granted at the same time. The increase was from fifteen cents to twenty cents an hour. At *Sherbrooke, Que.*, twelve carpenters had their hours reduced by two hours on Saturdays on April 1st, as a voluntary concession on the part of their employers. At *Peterborough, Ont.*, seventy workmen, engaged principally on house building, had their wages increased on April 1st, to a minimum rate of twenty-five cents per hour, though several were granted thirty per hour. The minimum rate previously was twenty-two and a half cents per hour. At *St. Thomas, Ont.*, carpenters, to the number of fifty, had their wages advanced from a scale of 17½, 18½ and 20 cents per hour, to one of 20 cents and 22½ cents per hour. The union had demanded a uniform rate of 22½ cents per hour after May 1st, but several of the contractors voluntarily raised wages to 22½ cents prior to that date; the others increased the 17½ and 18½ to 20 cents, exceptionally good men getting twenty-five cents per hour.

Painters.—Five changes in wages and hours to painters were reported to the department during the spring months. Two of these were reported from *Chatham, Ont.*, as having taken place during the early part of April, by one of which twelve house painters in the employ of the Blonde Manufacturing Company had their wages increased from twenty to twenty-two and a half cents per hour after a lock-out of the workmen. In the other instance twenty-four house painters employed by six firms had their wages increased from 20 cents to 22½ cents per hour, with their hours reduced from ten to a nine-hour day. In the province of Quebec, fifty painters at *Sherbrooke, Que.*, had their work reduced from a ten to a nine-hour day, the minimum rate of wages being fixed at \$2 per day. The numbers affected by this change

it was thought will be increased as the season advances. In the city of *Quebec* also an increase in wages to painters took place, though full details were not available at the close of the month, some one hundred and fifty members of the National Painters' Union having gone on strike on April 1 for an increase from 17½ cents to 25 cents an hour. Six weeks later the strike was still in existence, though some of the men had obtained employment on a somewhat improved basis. At *Victoria, B.C.*, sixty employees in the different establishments of the city had their workday decreased from nine to eight hours without alteration in wages, on March 15.

Plumbers.—Three changes were reported to the department as having occurred at *Kingston, Ont.*, *Hamilton, Ont.*, and *Windsor, Ont.*, respectively. At *Kingston* the different firms of the city, eight in number, increased the wages of eighteen employees from a minimum rate of 19½ cents and a maximum rate of 22½ cents to a flat rate of 25 cents an hour for a nine-hour day, the change following a strike of the employees. At *Hamilton* seventy plumbers and gasfitters had their wages advanced on May 1 from 27½ cents per hour to 30 cents per hour, with a short day on Saturdays. At *Windsor* eleven plumbers had their scale increased to 35 cents per hour on May 1, after a strike for a scale of 36 cents and a half-day on Saturdays.

Builders' labourers.—Two changes were reported, one at *Sherbrooke, Que.*, at which twenty-five men had their hours reduced from fifty-nine to fifty-seven per week on April 1, and one at *Galt, Ont.*, by which thirty men had their wages increased from 18 cents to 20 cents per hour for first-class men on March 24. Second-class men continue to receive eighteen cents an hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The spring changes affecting the largest body of work-people under this heading were reported from *Guelph, Ont.*, and consisted of the granting of a Saturday half-holiday during the months of May, June, July and August to four hundred

machinists and machinists' helpers in the employment of the Raymond Manufacturing Company, Limited, and to two hundred and fifty *iron moulders and labourers* in the employ of the Taylor Forbes Company, Limited. The former company has for several years given a half-holiday on Saturdays during the warm months, but the present is the first occasion on which a similar concession has been granted by the Taylor Forbes Company. In both cases the concession was voluntarily granted by the employers. Another change reported from Guelph, Ont., was an increase granted on April 16 to twenty *tinsmiths* from a general rate of \$1.75 and \$2 to a rate of \$2.25 for journeymen, \$1.80 for two-year men and \$1.50 for first year men. Time and a half will be allowed for overtime, with double time on Sundays. The hours of labour were at the same time reduced from 59 a week to nine hours a day. The change was granted after a strike affecting two shops.

Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths employed in the several shops at Hamilton, Ont., to the number of eighty, had their wages increased from a minimum rate of 22½ cents an hour to a minimum of 25 cents an hour, with a short day on Saturdays. The change went into effect on May 2, and was granted on the demand of the workmen.

Steam engineers at Niagara Falls, to the number of fifty, in the employ of several contractors engaged in constructing the various power shops, received an increase in the scale from 25 to 30 cents an hour, after a strike of a number of the workmen.

At Vancouver, B.C., *electrical workers* received an increase of 25 cents a day on last year's scale, the hours of labour remaining as before, viz., eight hours per day.

The Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.

Under this heading three changes were reported to the department, all being in the nature of increases, and all going into

effect during the month of May. An aggregate of 475 men were affected. Two of the changes were reported from *Etchemin, county of Lévis, Que.*, mill hands being the class affected in both cases. In the one instance two hundred and fifty employees in the planing mills of the A. Gravel Lumber Company received an increase from a rate of \$1 to a rate of \$1.25 per day on May 14; in the other, one hundred and seventy-five employees in the matchwood mill of the Edson Fitch Company were increased from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day on May 21. In both shops the change was granted on the demand of the workmen, the hours remaining as before, namely, ten per day. In the case of the matchwood mill employees a similar increase of 10 cents per day was granted last year. The other change affecting woodworkers reported to the department was that by which fifty employees of the J. H. Still Manufacturing Company at *St. Thomas, Ont.*, received a ten per cent increase on May 15, the raise being voluntarily granted, though a number of individual requests for improved conditions had been presented to the company.

The Printing and Allied Trades.

Two changes were reported, one at *Guelph, Ont.*, being a decrease in hours, and one at *Stratford, Ont.*, being an increase in scale. The Guelph change affected fifteen employees of the 'Mercury' printing office, and consisted of a reduction of the work-day on Saturdays from eight to six hours without loss of pay, the change being a voluntary concession, the publishers' agreement with the union calling for eight hours' work on Saturdays. At Stratford eleven printers in the employment of the 'Herald' and 'Beacon' companies received a new scale, representing on an average an increase of from \$1.50 to \$2 per week to members of the union.

The Clothing Trades.

The most important of the three changes reported to the department, from the standpoint of the numbers in-

volved, was that by which sixty-five employees of a furrier's establishment at *Sandwich, Ont.*, received a general increase in scale. The increase was the result of a strike by which the fur cutters had their average wages raised from an approximate rate of \$10 to \$12 per week; nailers from \$7-\$9 to \$8-\$10, and help girls from \$3-\$4 to \$4-\$6 per week. These wages represent piece-work prices. The change went into effect in March, the hours of labour remaining the same as before, namely, sixty per week.

At *Victoria, B.C.*, also, thirty-six journeymen tailors, of which number twenty-one were females, received on June 1 a slight increase in piece-work scale, amounting in the case of male workmen to about 50 cents per day, and to 60 cents for females.

The remaining change under this heading was that by which *journeymen tailors* at *St. John, N.B.*, received an increase of from \$1 to \$2 per week, with a reduction in hours from ten to nine per day. The change was the result of the presentation of a new bill of prices by the union, to which nine firms agreed. Four other firms, however, refused to sign, and twelve of their employees struck, though three subsequently returned to work and one began business for himself. The more important items of the new schedule are as follows:—

COATS.

Dress coat....	\$ 6 00
D. B. frock coat..	6 00
D. B. overcoat..	5 50
Fly front overcoat ..	5 00
Cutaway coat..	5 00
S. B. sack coat..	4 00
D. B. sack coat..	4 50
All try-ons after the first..	0 50
All silk facings (extra)...	0 50

EXTRAS.

At twenty cents per hour.

CHANGES IN WAGES OF I. C. R. TELEGRAPHERS.

	Old Rate.		New Rate.	
	Main Line.	Branch Lines.	Main Line.	Branch Lines.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agent and telegrapher with D. F. & L.....	41 50	38 00	45 00	43 00
Agent and telegrapher without D. F. & L.....	46 50	43 00	50 00	48 00
Telegrapher.....	41 50	38 00	45 00	43 00
Telegrapher in despatching office.....	55 00		60 00	
Relieving agents.....	55 00	55 00	65 00	65 00

EDGES.

Double stitched..	1 hour.
Bound by hand..	2½ "
Stitched (by hand) ..	3 "

SEAMS.

	Hours.
Single stitched..	2
Double stitched..	2½
Sleeves (seamed by hand)...	½
Centre back (by hand)...	½
Waist (by hand)...	½
All pockets over four.....	1
Pockets with double mouth opening..	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

To be paid for at twenty cents an hour.

	Hours.
Cape, with fly and collar....	5
Vent in sleeves, buttons only..	1
Each button hole in vent..	¼
Tab on collar..	1
Plain cuffs..	1½

All extras not mentioned to be paid for at twenty cents per hour.

Weekly hands to be paid from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

Nine hours shall constitute a day.

All overtime to be paid for at the rate of 20 cents per hour.

The Leather Trades.

The only spring change reported to the department was that whereby twenty-five leather workers employed in different city shops at *Hamilton, Ont.*, received a half-holiday on Saturdays, dating from May 14, reducing the week from one of fifty-nine to one of fifty-nve hours.

The Railway Service.

The most important change was that by which telegraphers on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railway systems received a new set of rules and rates of pay, dating from May 1, 1904. In the rules, the changes were of minor importance, relating chiefly to promotion procedure. In the rates of pay, however, a material advance was granted, as the following table will show:—

The monthly salary of train despatchers remains unchanged, as follows:—

1st year.. . . .	\$ 95
2nd year.. . . .	100
3rd year.. . . .	105
4th year.. . . .	110

On the Prince Edward Island District the monthly salary of train despatchers is unchanged, as follows:—

Senior despatcher.. . . .	\$110
Assistant.. . . .	95

Relieving despatchers are allowed \$90 per month as formerly, and 50 cents per day and travelling expenses when away from headquarters.

Twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours, constitutes, as before, a day's work for a telegrapher. Operators and despatch offices work as a rule eight consecutive hours.

Twenty-five cents per hour for overtime, instead of twenty cents per hour will now be allowed.

Car shop employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at *London, Ont.*, and of the Michigan Central Railway Company at *St. Thomas, Ont.*, were affected by changes in hours of labour, in the first instance to the number of three hundred and fifty, and in the second to the number of three hundred and twenty. The change at *London* amounted to a decrease of one hour per week, the shops closing at eleven a.m. on Saturdays, instead of at noon as formerly, after April 4. The change was in the nature of a retrenchment on the part of the company, about fifty men being laid off at the same date. The change at *St. Thomas* was from a nine-hour day to a ten-hour day, with a short day on Saturdays, in accordance with the usual custom of the company during the summer season.

At *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, yardmen, yard engineers and yard firemen, to the number of ninety-seven, had their hours reduced from eleven to ten per day on March 1. The change amounted to a reduction from seventy-seven to seventy hours per week, as the men work seven days per week.

Eight *freight-handlers* in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway at *Quebec, Que.* had their wages increased on April 6 by twenty cents per day, after a short strike.

General Transport.

Six changes were reported to the department, affecting in the aggregate 287 men. All changes were in the nature of increases in wages, two being to street car employees, two to steamboat firemen, one to batteau men and one to coal wagon drivers.

Of the increases granted to *street railway employees*, that which went into effect at *Winnipeg* on May 1 involved one hundred and two work-people, and was of the general nature of an increase of ten per cent in wages granted on request of the workmen on May 1. More particularly the change was as follows:—

—	Old Rate.	New Rate.
	Cts.	Cts.
First six months.....	17	19
Second six months.....	18	20
Second twelve months....	19	21
Third twelve months.....	20	22
Over three years.....	21	24

After working one year with the company the men get their uniforms free, but for the first year they pay half the cost. The hours of labour remained as before, namely, an average of ten per day.

The other increase to *street railway employees* reported to the department was in the case of the men employed by the Guelph Radial Railway, which is owned by the city of Guelph, and operated by a commission. It consisted of an increase of one cent an hour, first year men getting 13½ cents, second year men getting 14½ and third year men 15½ cents an hour. The increase was granted on the application of the men, who are without organization.

Steamboat firemen on the Dartmouth-Halifax ferry, four in number, received an increase of \$1 per week after a strike

of two days' duration. A change for the same class of labour at Toronto, not noted in the table, affected employees of the Toronto Ferry Company, the Toronto-St. Catharines Navigation Company, and the Hamilton Steamboat Company, and consisted of an increase from \$35 to \$40 per month. In many cases, however, under the old arrangement the men at the close of the season received a bonus of \$5 per month for the number of months worked.

Coal wagon drivers to the number of fifteen, in the employment of four coal dealers at Hamilton, Ont., had their wages increased \$1 on May 7, on the demand of the men.

The increase to batteau men at Quebec, which went into effect on the opening of navigation, and involved 150 men, was on a piece-work basis, and amounted, approximately, from 12½ to 15 per cent. The schedule in full as it went into effect is as follows:—*

		Size.		Per car.
				\$ cts.
Planks	Mixed	Unloaded from the car and delivered to batteaus		1 75
"	"	"	box car	1 75
"	1	"	"	1 50
Deals	2	"	"	1 25
"	3	"	"	1 25
"	2	"	flat car	1 00
"	3	"	"	1 00
"	2	"	piled on wharf,	1 50
"	3	"	"	1 50
"	2	"	"	1 75
"	3	"	box car	1 75
"	2	From the wharf on the pile and delivered to batteaus, 1 track		1 75
"	2	"	2 "	2 25
"	3	"	1 "	1 50
"	3	"	2 "	1 75
Birch	Square	Unloaded from the car and delivered to batteaus		1 25
"	"	"	piled on the wharf	1 50
"	"	Taken from the wharf and rafted		1 75
"	"	From the car and rafted		1 50
Spruce	"	Unloaded from the car and delivered to batteaus		1 75
"	"	"	piled on the wharf	1 25
"	"	Taken from the wharf and rafted		1 50
"	"	From the car and rafted		1 50
Pulp wood	"	Unloaded from the car and stowed into canal boat		2 50
Vet pulp	"	"	into sheds, piled 3 pks. high	2 25
"	"	"	" 5 "	2 75
Railway ties	"	"	and delivered to batteaus	2 00
"	"	"	piled on the wharf	2 75
"	"	From the wharf and delivered to batteaus		2 00

General cargo, including work in freight sheds, warehouses, propellers, barges and all vessels of 40 tons and over : 25c. per hour from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 30¼ per hour from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.; 40c. on Sundays.

A patron, stevedore or foreman who will call a gang of men after 7 o'clock p.m. and keep them waiting will have to pay the time in full, as if they were working. This tariff will take effect at the opening of navigation, until 15th December, 1904.

Civic Employees.

Among changes in wages granted by city corporations during the spring months, labourers in the employ of the city of Hamilton, Ont., received an increase from eighteen cents an hour to twenty cents, dating from June 1, this being the most important change from the point of view of the number of work-people immediately af-

fected. An increase of ten per cent, however, allowed to labourers by the city of Ottawa, Ont., affected a body of men at times as equally as numerous, viz., from 60 to 300, according to season. In the latter case \$1.65 was fixed as a minimum wage for labourers for a nine-hour day, the latter class of men being paid as high as \$1.75 per day, being a voluntary concession by

* The schedule for the season of 1903 was published in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1903, page 231, a reference to which a more detailed comparison of rates may be obtained.

SPRING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Building Trades.</i>				
Stonemasons.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	100	May 1...	An increase in wages from 36c. to 42c. per hour, with a 9 hour day, including a half holiday on Saturdays.
Bricklayers and masons....	Berlin, Ont.....	30	" 5...	An increase from 35c. to 37½c. per hour on all work in hand, and to 40c. per hour on all new work.
"	Brantford, Ont.....	25	April 1...	An increase of 5c. per hour over last year's scale.
"	Guelph, Ont.....	30	" 1...	An increase in wages of 25c. per day.
Bricklayers.....	St. Thomas, Ont....	16	" 1...	A increase of 1c. per hour, from 36c. to 37c.
"	Sherbrooke, Que....	10	" 1...	A reduction of 2 hours on Saturdays.
"	"	50	" 1...	A reduction from a 10 hour to a 9 hour day, and increase from 35c. to 40c. per day in wages.
Stonecutters.....	Niagara Falls, Ont..	95	May 14...	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day, and wages increased from 39c. to 45c. per hour.
"	Guelph, Ont.....	15	" 1...	A reduction from a 9 hour to an 8 hour day.
Plasterers	Berlin, Ont.....	20	" 5...	An increase from 35c. to 37½c. per hour on all work in hand, and to 40c. per hour on all new work.
Carpenters and joiners.....	Sherbrooke, Que....	12	April 1...	A reduction of 2 hours on Saturdays.
Carpenters.....	St. Thomas, Ont. ..	50	May 1...	Scale raised from 17½, 18½ and 20c. per hour to 20c. and 22c. p. hour.
"	Peterborough, Ont..	70	April 1...	Minimum scale raised from 22½c. per hour to 25c.
"	Sydney, N.S.....	"	" 11...	Wages increased from \$1.70-\$2 to \$2.25-\$2.50.
"	Quebec, Que.....	250	May...1.	Wages increased from 15c. to 20c. per hour, and a 9 hour day granted in some cases.
Painters	Chatham, Ont.....	12	Apr. 11...	An increase in wages from 20c. to 22½c. per hour.
"	"	24	" 4...	A reduction in hours from 10 to 9 per day, and increases in wages from 20c. per hour to 22½c. per hour.
"	Victoria, B.C.....	60	Mar. 15...	A reduction from a 9 hour to an 8 hour day without decrease in wages.
"	Sherbrooke, Que....	50	April 1...	A reduction from a 10 hour to a 9 hour day, with a minimum wage of \$2 per day.
Plumbers.....	Kingston, Ont.....	30	" 16...	Wages increased from a minimum rate of 19½c. per hour and a maximum of 22½c., to a flat rate of 25c. per hour.
Plumbers and steamfitters...	Windsor.....	11	May 23...	Wages increased to 35c. per hour.
Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters.	Hamilton, Ont.....	70	" 1...	Wages increased from 27½c. per hour to 30c. per hour, with a shorter day on Saturday.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. 7.

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	De-crease.	Increase	De-crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
19 44	21 00	54	50	1 66	.....	.....	.....	4 A compromise, the men having demanded 45c. per hour.
18 90	20 25-21 60	54	54	1 35-2 70	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
18 90	21 90	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	On request of men, the same rate being in force at close of last year's building season.
18 00	19 50	54	54	1 50	.....	.....	.....	On demand of union.
19 44	19 98	.....	.....	0 54	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations between contractors and the union.
21 00	21 00	59	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Voluntary concession on the part of employers.
20 65	21 60	59	54	0 95	.....	.....	.....	6 On demand of workmen.
21 06	21 60	54	48	0 54	.....	.....	6	" "
18 00	18 00	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	On demand of union.
18 90	20 25-21 60	54	54	1 35-2 70	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
12 00-13 00	12 00-13 00	59	57	.....	.....	.....	2	Voluntary concession on the part of employers.
10 50-12 00	12 00-13 50	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	On request of workmen.
12 15	13 50	54	54	1 35	.....	.....	.....	" "
11 20	14 25	.....	.....	3 05	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
(Average.)	(Average.)	.....	.....	(Av'r'ge)	.....	.....	6	"
9 00	10 80	60	54	1 80	.....	.....	.....
12 00	13 50	59	59	1 50	.....	.....	.....	On demand of workmen and after a lockout of one week.
12 00	12 00	59	54	.....	.....	.....	5	On demand of workmen.
18 00	18 00	54	48	.....	.....	.....	6	Through efforts of organized labour.
9 00-13 00	12 00 (Minimum.)	59	54	.....	.....	.....	6	By negotiations between union and employers.
10 50-12 00	13 50	.....	.....	1 50-3 00	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
16 50-18 00	18 90	51	54	0 90-2 40	.....	.....	.....	After a strike for 36c. per hour and a holiday Saturday.
16 50	16 50	60	55	.....	.....	.....	5	On demand of workmen.

SPRING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Building Trades—Con.</i>				
Builders' labourers	Sherbrooke, Que ...	25	April 1...	A reduction of 2 hours on Saturdays.
"	Guelph, Ont.....	30	Mar. 24...	A change from a general rate of 18c. per hour to one of 20c. per hour for first-class men, and 18c. cents per hour for others.
<i>Metal, Engineering and Ship-building Trades.</i>				
Iron moulders and labourers (Taylor, Forbes Co.)	Guelph, Ont.....	250	May 1...	Saturday half holiday granted from May 1 to Sept. 1, with a corresponding decrease in pay.
Machinists and helpers (Raymond Mfg. Co.)	"	400	" 1...	Saturday half holiday granted from May 1 to Sept. 1, with a corresponding decrease in pay.
Tinsmiths	"	20	Apr. 16...	A general rate of \$1.75 and \$2 for journeymen raised to \$2.25, second year men being allowed \$1.80 and first year men \$1.50, with time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays. A nine-hour day was also granted.
Sheet-metal workers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	80	May 2...	Wages increased from a minimum rate of 22½c. per hour to a maximum rate of 25c. per hour with a short day on Saturday.
Steam engineers	Niagara Falls, Ont..	50	" 9-25	Wages increased from 25c. to 30c. an hour.
Electrical workers	Vancouver, B.C.....	.....	" —...	Wages increased from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per day.
<i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.</i>				
Mill hands.....	Etchemin, Que.....	250	May 14...	An increase from \$1 to \$1.25 p. day.
"	"	175	" 21...	An increase from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per day.
Wood workers	St. Thomas, Ont....	50	" 15...	An increase of 10 p. c. in wages. .
<i>Printing and Allied Trades.</i>				
Printers	Guelph, Ont	15	May 14...	A decrease in hours from 8 to 6 on Saturdays.
"	Stratford, Ont	11	April 1...	An increase in scale granted ...
<i>Clothing Trades</i>				
Tailors.....	Victoria, B.C.	*36	June 1...	A slight increase in piece-work prices.
"	St. John, N.B.	17	May 10...	An increase of \$1 and \$2 per week and a reduction in hours.
Fur cutters and helpers.....	Sandwich, Ont.. ...	+65	Mar. —...	An increase in piece-work prices by which cutters were advanced from \$10 to \$12 weekly, nailers from \$9 to \$10 weekly and helpers from \$3-\$4 to \$4-\$6 weekly.
<i>Leather Trades.</i>				
Leather workers	Hamilton, Ont.	25	May 14...	A Saturday half holiday granted.
<i>Railway Service</i>				
Yardmen, G.T.R. Co.....	Niagara Falls, Ont..	65	Mar. 1...	Hours reduced from 11 to 10 per day.
Yard engineers, G.T.R. Co..	"	16	" 1...	" " " " "
Yard firemen, G.T.R. Co....	"	16	" 1...	" " " " "

* Including 21 females. † Including 40 females.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR—*Continued.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	De-crease.	Increase	De-crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
7 50-9 00	7 50-9 00	59	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Voluntary concession on the part of employers.
9 72	9 72-10 80	54	54	1 08	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations between contractors and union.
.....	.....	59	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 Voluntary concession.
.....	.....	59	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 " "
10 50 (Average.)	12 00	59	54	1 50	.....	.....	.....	5 After a strike.
13 50	13 75	60	55	0 25	.....	.....	.....	5 On demand of workmen.
15 00	18 00	60	60	3 00	.....	.....	.....	After a strike of some of the workmen concerned.
19 50	21 00	48	48	1 50	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations.
6 00	7 50	60	60	1 50	.....	.....	.....	On demand of workmen.
6 60	7 20	60	60	0 60	.....	.....	.....	" "
7 50 9 00	8 22-10 20	.....	.....	0 72-1 20	.....	.....	.....	Concession on the part of employers, after a number of individual requests.
10 00-11 00	10 00-11 00	53	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Voluntary concession on the part of the publishers of the 'Mercury.'
7 50-8 00	9 00-10 00	54	54	1 50-2 00	.....	.....	.....	After negotiations.
(Males \$15 Females \$8	Males \$15.50 Females \$8.60	54	54	{ M. 50c. F. 60c. }	.....	.....	.....	On demand of workmen.
10 00-11 00	11 00-12 00	60	54	1 00-2 00	.....	.....	.....	6 " "
\$3 to \$10	4 00-12 00	60	60	1 00-2 00	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.
.....	.....	59	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 On demand of workmen.
16 80	16 80	77	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 On request of workmen.
16 80	16 80	77	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 " "
11 48	11 48	77	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 " "

SPRING CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople Affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Railway Service—Con.</i>				
Car shop employees, G.T.R. Co.	London, Ont.....	350	Apr. 4...	Shops ordered to close at 11 a.m. on Saturdays instead of at noon.
Car shop employees, M.C.R. Co.	St. Thomas, Ont. . .	320	May 9...	A change from a 9 hr. day to a 10 hr. day with 5 hrs. on Saturday.
Freight handlers, C.P.R. Co.	Quebec, Que.....	8	Apr. 6...	An increase in wages of 20c. per day.
Telegraphers.....	I. C. R. system.....	385	May 1...	(See statement in accompanying article.)
<i>General Transport.</i>				
Street railway employees....	Guelph, Ont.....	16	May 17...	An increase of 1c. per hr., first year men getting 13½c., 2nd year men 14½, and 3rd year men 15½.
Street railway conductors and motormen.	Winnipeg.....	102	" 1...	An increase of about 10 p.c. in wages.
Steamboat firemen.....	Halifax, N.S.....	4	Mar. 19...	Wages increased \$1 per week.
Coal wagon drivers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	15	May 7...	Wages increased from \$8 to \$9 per week.
Batteaumen	Quebec, Que.....	150	May ...	Wages increased by 12½ p.c.—15 p.c.
<i>Civic Employees.</i>				
Foremen, cement sidewalk construction.	Hamilton, Ont.	5	Apr. 25...	Wages increased from 35c. to 37c. per hr.
Labourers	"	300	June 1...	Wages increased from 18c. to 20c. per hr.
"	Berlin, Ont.....	50	Apr.	Different classes raised from rates of \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.60 per day respectively to rates of \$1.35, \$1.65 and \$1.75.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	60-350	May ...	An increase of 10 p.c. granted, \$1.65 being fixed as a minimum with a 9 hr. day.
Drain diggers.....	Toronto, Ont.	35	June 1...	Wages increased from 21c. to 25c. per hr.
Firemen and other civic employees.	Vancouver, B.C.....			(See statement in accompanying articles).
Firemen	Quebec, Que.....	76	May 1...	Wages increased.....
Policemen	"	80	" 1...	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Retail clerks.....	Guelph, Ont.....	300	July 1...	Half holiday on Thursdays during July and August except in weeks in which a public holiday occurs.
Papermakers.....	St. Catharines, Ont..	77	Mar. 14...	A change from a short to a long schedule of hours.
Barbers.....	Guelph, Ont.	15	May 2...	Weekly half holiday granted to journeymen.
"	Victoria, B.C.....	25	" 1...	Working hours reduced ½ hr. per day.
Rock drillers.....	Niagara Falls, Ont. .	83	" 9-25...	Wages increased from 25c. to 30c. an hour.
Drillers' helpers.....	"	95	" " ..	Wages increased from 20c. to 25c. an hour.
Channel drillers.....	"	4	" " ..	Wages increased from 30c. to 35c. an hour.
"	"	8	" " ..	Wages increased from 30c. to 32½c. an hour.
<i>Unskilled Labour.</i>				
Labourers.....	Sydney, N.S.....	150	Apr. 11...	Wages increased from 12½c. to a minimum of 13c. per hr.

* Including 300 females. † See detailed schedule on page 63. ‡ Day hands, 55 hours, tower hands,

AND HOURS OF LABOUR—*Concluded.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
		55	54				1	By order of company.
		54	55			1		" "
6 90	8 10			1 20				After a short strike. After negotiations.
9 86 (average)	10 54 (average)	68	68	68				On application of men (un- organized) for increase.
10 20-12 60	11 40-14 40	60	60	1 20-1 50				On request of workmen.
8 50	9 50			1 00				After a strike.
8 00	9 00			1 00				On demand of workmen.
†								" "
18 90	20 00			1 10				On demand of workmen.
9 72	10 80	54	54	1 08				" "
7 50-9 60	8 10-10 50	59	59	60-90				By resolution of the Council.
9 00	9 90	54	54	90				Voluntary concession by the city council.
11 88	13 50	50	50	1 62				After a strike.
								By by-law passed by the City Council.
7 70	8 40			70				By voluntary concession.
7 70	8 40			70				" "
4-9	4-9	57	52					5 On petition of Retail Clerks' Association to Merchants' Association.
		+	%					3-5 After a lockout.
10 00	10 00	63	57					6 After negotiations between union and employees.
17 00 (average)	17 00 (average)	65	62					3 On demand of workmen.
15 00	18 00	60	60	3 00				After a strike of some of the workmen concerned.
12 00	15 00	60	60	3 00				" "
18 00	21 00	60	60	3 00				" "
18 00	19 50	60	60	1 50				" "
7 56	7 80	10	10	24				After a strike.

66 hours. § Day hands, 58 hours, tower hands, 71 hours.

the city council. The civic appropriation for labour accordingly was increased from \$50,000 to \$55,000 this year.

At *Hamilton, Ont.*, also, five foremen, on city sidewalks construction operations, had their wages raised from thirty-five to thirty-seven cents per hour.

Labourers employed by the town of *Berlin, Ont.*, received an increase during April, amounting to ten and in some cases fifteen cents per day, the wages of labourers being now \$1.35, \$1.65 and \$1.75, according to the capacity of the workman.

At *Toronto, Ont.*, city drain diggers, to the number of thirty-five, had their wages increased from twenty-one to twenty-five cents per hour, the men also getting a half holiday on Saturdays without reduction in pay. The change was the result of a strike.

At *Quebec, Que.*, firemen, to the number of seventy-six, and policemen to the number of eighty, had their wages increased on May 1 by the voluntary action of the city council. In both cases the advance amounted to seventy cents per week.

At *Vancouver, B.C.*, a by-law was passed by the city council an April 3, providing for the fixing anew of the salaries of officials of the city. Extracts from the list of wage schedules are as follows:—

Building Inspector (who shall also carry out the duties of building assessor):—	
	Per month.
1st year of service....	\$ 90 00
2nd "	100 00
3rd "	110 00
4th "	115 00
After six years' continuous service	125 00
Clerk to City Engineer's Department:—	
1st year of service..	\$ 50 00
2nd "	55 00
3rd "	60 00
4th "	65 00
5th "	70 00
6th "	75 00
After six years' continuous service..	80 00
Caretaker, City Hall:—	
1st year of service..	60 00
2nd "	65 00
After two years' continuous service..	70 00
Plumbing Inspector:—	
1st year of service....	70 00
2nd "	75 00
3rd "	80 00
After three years continuous service..	85 00

Cemetery caretaker..	70 00
Pound-keeper:—	
1st year..	60 00
2nd year..	65 00
3rd year..	70 00
Chief of the Fire Department..	125 00
Assistant chief..	100 00
Each captain..	80 00
Each driver..	70 00
The hose-men, pipe-men, truck-men, stokers, shall be divided into three classes, and receive the following salaries according to their class, as follows:—	
1st class—	
After two years' continuous service in the Vancouver Fire Department..	70 00
2nd class—	
After one year's service in said department..	55 00
3rd class—	
First year's service..	50 00
Chief engineer..	90 00
2nd "	80 00
Assistant engineer..	75 00
Electricians—	
1st year of service..	70 00
2nd "	80 00
3rd "	85 00
4th "	85 00
After four years' continuous service..	90 00

Miscellaneous Trades.

Arrangements for a weekly half-holiday for retail clerks were in several cases arrived at during May, and the case of the employees of this class at *Guelph, Ont.*, is included in the table as typical of conditions that prevail very widely in Canadian cities during the summer season. About one hundred male and two hundred females were affected in the Guelph case, and the arrangement was for a half-holiday during July and August, excepting in weeks in which a public holiday occurs. The concession was obtained in response to a petition signed by two hundred members of the Retail Clerks' Association and presented to the local Retail Merchants' Association.

A change in hours went into effect in *St. Catharines, Ont.*, by which paper-makers were changed to a longer schedule without corresponding change in wages. Prior to the change, day hands worked fifty-five hours a week, and tower hands fifty-six hours. Under the new arrangement, these classes work fifty-eight and seventy-one hours respectively. The change came into effect on March 14, and was ac-

cepted, after a lock-out, by a majority of the hands, the places of others being filled.

Barbers received a reduction in hours during May in two cases, namely, at *Guelph, Ont.*, and *Victoria, B.C.* In the former case concessions were granted after negotiations between the employers and the union, each journeyman barber being allowed a half-holiday per week, when the work of the shop would permit it, without reduction in wages. In *Victoria* the reduction amounted to a half-hour per day, reducing the weekly hours from sixty-five to sixty-two, on demand of the workmen. Twenty-five were affected in the latter case, and fifteen in the former.

The remaining change was that by which *rock drillers, channel drillers* and their *helpers*, employed at *Niagara Falls, Ont.*,

received various increases in wages, amounting to from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per hour. The change was granted after a strike, referred to above in connection with the increase in wages granted to steam engineers in the same city.

Unskilled Labour.

In addition to the changes noted above under the heading of *civic employees*, a change in the wages of common labour occurred at *Sydney, N.S.*, on April 11, by which one hundred and fifty men received improved conditions after a short strike. The workmen in question were employees of a firm of contractors engaged in the erection of a coal-washing plant. Labourers received an increase from 12'6 to 13 cents per hour, and concrete men an increase from 13'5 to 14 cents per hour.

AGREEMENT OF THE TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY WITH ITS EMPLOYEES.

The following statement was supplied by Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Toronto and district :—

AN agreement effected by means of a conciliation committee was signed on June 28 between the Toronto Railway Company and its employees, by which the men secured an increased wages schedule and other improvements in conditions for the next three years, dating from June 1, 1904.

Negotiations looking for a readjustment of conditions had been in progress for several weeks but, until about the middle of June, were conducted in secrecy, and information as to details in consequence were not available. The company, however, is understood to have requested the appointment of a conciliation committee by the men to meet a similar number of the directors. In accordance with this request, at a mass meeting of the men held on the night of June 15, Messrs. J. H. Pickle, president of the Employees' Union, Magnus Sinclair, and J. W. Griffin were

appointed as their representatives on the joint conciliation board.

Statement by the Company

On June 16th a statement was issued by the company in which the various stages reached in the course of the negotiations were referred to in part as follows:

On May 16 the general manager of the Toronto Railway Company received a request from George Coney, signing himself 'Secretary of Committee,' stating that 'a mass meeting of the employees of the company' had been held on Saturday evening, May 7, and forwarding certain resolutions then passed embodying requests which the employees wished to be made upon the company. Mr. Keating replied that there were several requests to which the company could not agree, and he suggested that in accordance with the terms of the agreement made with a committee on behalf of all the employees in 1903, a conciliation committee of three employees should be named for the purpose of adjusting these matters. An undated reply was received on May 21 asking the company to receive a committee that had been appointed, consisting of six employees. To this the company replied that it would be willing to receive the committee appointed by the mass meeting preliminary to the appointment of a conciliation committee, if found necessary, and asking, as the company was in the midst of heavy traffic

for holiday season, that an appointment be made for the 6th June. On that date a meeting was held between the officials of the company and the committee representing the employees, and conferences were continued daily until Friday, the 10th inst. When the matter had been fully discussed the officials stated that they were prepared to make their report to the board of directors. Meetings of the board of directors were held on Monday and Tuesday to discuss this matter.

The company further stated that on Tuesday, June 14, after a full discussion, a letter was sent to the secretary of the committee, in which it was expressly insisted upon that the company must retain its right to contract with its employees as such rather than with a portion of them organized into a division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The employees were urged to name three of their number who will act on a conciliation committee, as provided in the agreement of 22nd May, 1903.

The statement further referred to the action of the employees in calling a mass meeting in the name of the union, to the seriousness of a strike, and to the anxiety of the company to avert trouble.

Points of Difference.

The extent to which the question of the recognition of the union was involved in the discussion is further shown by a reference to it in the following additional extract from the company's statement:

The committee representing the employees, in their discussion with the management, stated they were not prepared to submit to conciliation or arbitration the two requests with reference to recognition of the union. These requests are that the agreement of 1903 should be amended so as to make it an agreement with the union instead of with the whole body of employees; and that no dismissal can take effect until after submission of the causes thereof to a committee of the union for adjustment. The reason given for refusing to arbitrate was that such requests involved a principle.

The company also objects upon principle to the questions as to the union being submitted to arbitration, believing that any such control by the union would be entirely destructive to discipline, and that it would deprive the company of that control which its responsibility to the public, its passengers and the city necessitates. The differences upon the other points as to which the officials of the company and the committee representing the employees have failed to agree the company is willing should be left to arbitra-

tion. The wages of the car men have been increased 24.7 per cent during the past four years, and at the present time they are the highest paid motormen and conductors in Canada east of Lake Superior.

Further Negotiations.

On the 16th of June the company was notified of the appointment of the men's representatives on the conciliation committee and immediately addressed a communication to the secretary of the committee, in which the circular letter above mentioned, calling a meeting of Division No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was referred to, and it was asked if the mass meeting at which the men's representatives had been appointed was the same as that summoned by the circular letter. The manager repeated the refusal of the company to enter into any negotiations with the union, and declined to meet the men's committee, if the meeting at which they had been appointed was not open to all the employees of the company. On receiving assurances that the meeting, though called in the name of the union, was representative of all the employees of the company, the company appointed Mr. E. H. Keating, manager, and Mr. James Gunn, superintendent, and Mr. W. H. Moore as its representatives to confer with the representatives of the men.

An Agreement Arrived At.

After several conferences of the joint board thus appointed, an agreement was arrived at on June 21, which was ratified by the men at a mass meeting held on the morning of the 23rd. The following is a summary of its more important items:

Wages scale.—The following wage schedule was agreed upon: Motormen and conductors, first year, 18 cents an hour; second year, 20 cents; third year and thereafter, 21½ cents; shedmen, foremen, 21½ cents; assistants, 19 cents; car washers, foremen, 22 cents; assistants, 18 cents; motor and truck shop men, first year, 18 cents; second year, 20 cents; third year and thereafter, 21½ cents.

The car men have been getting eighteen cents for the first year and twenty cents afterwards. Under the new agreement this will stand, except that the twenty cents will only apply to second year of service, the rate for the third and later years being 21½ cents an hour.

Uniforms.—The company will pay half the cost of uniforms of motormen and conductors who have been with the company for one year and provide for those in the service for more than two years.

Discipline.—As to maintaining discipline, any employee against whom charges are brought will be required to report to the superintendent. His case will then be considered by the proper officials. For first and second offences a warning will be given, and for subsequent offences suspension. For serious cases, including drunkenness, drinking in uniform, drinking on cars, careless destruction of property or neglect of duty, omitting to collect fares or allowing friends to ride free, incivility to passengers and profanity upon cars, to be punished by suspension or dismissal at the discretion of the proper officials.

Any employee against whom charges are brought shall have the right to appear before the general manager and may bring with him a deputation of his fellow-employees and it shall not act to their disadvantage.

The company will not discriminate against any employee who may belong to any organization.

Minor provisions.—Arrangements will be made towards providing seats for motormen in open and closed cars.

If the company is requested by two thirds the men on any route to make such changes as will give a more equitable division of hours the company will consider same.

Employees desiring time off for a reasonable period will be accommodated if at all possible by the car starter.

The company will experiment with several kinds of closed cars to see if doors can be placed in the front vestibules.

The agreement also provides that so far as possible the schedules shall be arranged so as to give every car man at least seven hours' work a day.

A detail to which objection was taken by the men was the term for which the agreement was to stand. This was at first fixed at two years. After being referred back to the conciliation committee, however, the provision was amended to meet the wishes of the men by fixing the term at three years.

A few days' delay in securing the final adoption of the agreement was caused by the absence of the president of the company from Toronto.

INCREASE IN THE STAFF AND JURISDICTION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS, ONTARIO.

DURING June the government of Ontario took steps to secure improved administration of the Factories Act by the appointment of additional officers as members of the board of factory inspectors for that province. Mr. A. W. Holmes, for some years a member of the executive of the International Association of Machinists, was appointed in the place of Mr. James R. Brown, who had been compelled by failing health to retire after seventeen years continuous service in the position. Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Jas. R. Brown, was appointed as an additional female inspector to work in conjunction with Miss Margaret Carlyle, who up to the present time has covered the industrial establishments in which females are employed throughout the province. Both of the new officers will enter upon their duties on the 1st of July, and in addition to the inspectors already in office will increase the

number of inspectors for the province to four male and two female officers.

Duties of Inspectors.

The appointment of these officers is under the section of the statutes which expressly provides for the appointment of an inspector, to be paid such salary as may be appropriated for the purpose by the legislature, and whose district is to be fixed by the Governor in Council.* The appointment of a female inspector is also expressly provided for by the Act.† Briefly stated, the duties of the inspectors are in general to secure the enforcement of, by personal investigation and supervision, the various provisions of the Factories Acts, more especially those relating to the hours of labour of children, young girls and women, sanitary conditions in factories, and matters generally affecting the health of employees, the personal safety of employment as protected by the Act, the construction of fire escapes, the posting of notices and various other particulars. In the performance of these duties inspectors may enter into and examine at all reasonable times any building they may have reason to believe is a factory; they may require the production of any register or document and examine witnesses under oath, taking a constable with them if serious objection in the execution

of these duties is anticipated. A report of proceedings must be laid before the legislative assembly. The wilful delaying or deceiving of an inspector, or the failure to produce any document or witnesses he may require, is punishable by a fine of \$30.‡

Increased Jurisdiction.

By Order in Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, dated June 10, the following business premises in addition to those already named in the Factories Act, are made liable to inspection by the provincial officers:

Apple evaporator factories, artificial flower factories, basket factories, boat and canoe factories, brick yards, buffalo robe factories, binder twine factories, cereal food factories, chain works, chamois factories, cement works, chewing gum factories, chicle works, coal hoisting plants, condensing, cream and milk factories, cutlery factories, elevator factories, enamelling works, excelsior factories, fire works, flour mills, feather-down factories, gas and electric light works, hair factories, leather goods factories, meat packing houses, millinery workshops, mica works, moccasin factories, oilcloth factories, over-gaiter factories, photographic supplies factories, polish factories, plush factories, printing offices, pump factories, pumping stations, quilting factories, regalia factories, repair shops, seed sorting works, silk ribbon factories, silverware factories, spoke and hub factories, tent and awning factories, typewriter factories, umbrella works, veneer factories, wheel factories, wholesale packing houses,

* R.S.O., chap. 256, sec. 2, subsec. 2, also sec. 28.

† R.S.O., chap. 256, sec. 29.

‡ R.S.O., chap. 256, secs. 30, 46.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1904.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* published in the present issue.

CANADIAN revenue presented a better showing comparatively during the past month than in May, and for the fiscal year a surplus of \$16,500,000 in round numbers is estimated. The foreign trade

situation on the other hand showed a decline in exports, and domestic trade within the Dominion was not characterized by marked activity. The announcement by the Hon. the Minister of Finance of certain changes in the tariff and the favourable annual reports of a number of Canadian banks, were other important features of the month, fuller particulars with regard to which will be found under the following headings, relating respectively to foreign trade, imperial trade, domestic trade, and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Foreign Trade Returns.

A continuance of the decline in exports is shown in the accompanying tables relating to foreign trade during May supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada. For the month this amounted to \$7,077,179. Imports also showed a decrease of \$1,008,689 for May, but an increase of \$18,044,886 for the eleven months ended May 31. The total trade showed a decline of \$7,818,201 for the month, and an increase of \$4,091,348 for the eleven months.

It will be seen from the table that the most material decrease in exports were in the trade in agricultural and animal products. The decline in agricultural ex-

ports is stated to be chiefly in cheese, butter and bacon, owing to the unfavourable market conditions in Great Britain. During the fiscal year of 1903 an average price of twenty cents per pound for butter prevailed, and for cheese eleven cents per pound. During May, however, butter sold on an average at 17 cents, and cheese at 8½ cents. Bacon similarly dropped from 11 cents to 9½ cents. Exports have also suffered from the interruption to navigation on the great lakes caused by the strike of masters and pilots, many vessels at Montreal being unable to secure their usual cargoes of grain. It is estimated that fully 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were thus held back in the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF MAY.		ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	11,569,414	13,044,415	120,599,959	133,160,293
Free goods.....	9,407,591	8,346,276	76,361,694	83,854,878
Total.....	20,977,005	21,390,691	196,961,653	217,015,171
Coin and bullion.....	1,509,310	86,985	5,743,641	3,735,009
Grand total.....	22,486,315	21,477,676	202,705,294	220,750,180
Duty collected.....	3,021,012	3,512,569	32,804,094	36,698,790

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF MAY.				ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	1,549,989	12,087	1,462,994	9,931	27,265,319	157,836	28,855,066	194,089
The Fisheries.....	778,588	390	547,892	.....	10,122,285	18,356	9,194,268	11,117
The Forest.....	2,694,929	2,423	1,970,157	937	31,067,102	21,415	27,761,363	266,763
Animals and their produce.....	4,019,128	57,598	2,564,969	45,551	62,674,272	582,122	57,592,369	426,807
Agriculture.....	6,526,832	335,473	2,295,450	95,064	39,878,792	5,963,739	33,154,778	7,982,640
Manufactures.....	1,947,179	155,019	1,881,399	198,200	18,289,140	1,995,960	17,648,081	2,226,756
Miscellaneous.....	1,061	52,746	9,522	59,344	78,714	682,456	85,866	493,694
Total merchandise	17,517,706	615,736	10,732,383	400,027	189,375,624	9,421,878	174,291,791	11,601,866
Coin and bullion .....	.....	127,755	.....	51,608	.....	571,101	.....	521,308
Grand total.	17,517,706	743,491	10,732,383	451,635	189,375,624	9,992,979	174,291,791	12,123,174

The budget speech was delivered by the honourable the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons on June 7th. A surplus for the present year of \$16,500,000 was announced, out of which the net debt of the country will be reduced by \$7,500,000. The effect of the German surtax, it was stated, decreased the trade in woollens and cottons, iron and steel and other articles by \$8,000,000 in the first ten months of last year, and \$5,000,000 in the same period this year. A number of changes in the tariff were announced, the more important of which were as follows: The minimum duty on woollens was from 23½ to 30 per cent; the minimum duty on twine and cordage was raised from 16½ to 20 per cent; the duty on refined petroleum was decreased from 5 to 2½ cents per gallon, and crude oil for manufacturing purposes placed on the free list, a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon being allowed to crude oil producers in Canada; the duty on silk fabrics imported for manufacturing purposes, was reduced from 30 to 10 per cent. There were special provisions made to prevent the 'slaughtering' or 'dumping' of goods in Canada, and a policy of imperial preferential trade was enunciated. Various additions were made to the free list; to the list of prohibited goods stallions and mares of less value than \$50 each were added.

It was announced by the government that an improvement in the steamship service between France and Canada was to be effected within a short time.

Imperial Trade—Reports of Commercial Agents.

Canadian trade with New Zealand received considerable attention in the weekly reports of commercial agents issued during June by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, the prospects of building up an extensive trade between the two colonies being reported as at present more favourably regarded in New Zealand than formerly. The transportation problem offers the most serious difficulty, there be-

ing no direct steamship connection between Canada and New Zealand. Careful packing by Canadian shippers and the judicious selection of agents to whom consignments are to be forwarded are urged. To Australia, during 1903, exports totalling £352,011 were sent from Canada, as against £346,580 in 1902, the Dominion receiving back £24,770 in 1903, and £33,372 in 1902. The market for Canadian timber is at present quiet, but good openings are reported for boots and shoes in both Australia and New Zealand.

In Great Britain, the Manchester agency reports a good demand for Canadian box boards, and for household furniture and fleece-lined underclothing. From the Leeds and Hull agencies also the openings for Canadian furniture are reported satisfactory. Canadian timber, canned goods, fruit, pulp and apples are also reported as in demand. The requirements of the English butter trade are dealt with by the Birmingham agency.

British Board of Trade returns show the following imports into Great Britain from Canada during May:—

	Number.	Value.
Cattle.. . . .	8,465	£149,761
Sheep and lambs.. . . .	1,215	2,138
Wheat.. . . .	303,200 cwts.	107,236
Wheat, meal and flour.	74,000	37,365
Peas.. . . .	26,200	8,339
Bacon.. . . .	35,004	71,221
Hams.. . . .	11,122	26,417
Butter.. . . .	682	2,757
Cheese.. . . .	56,980	118,464
Horses.. . . .	29	1,010

Domestic Trade.

Domestic trade conditions on the whole continued healthy throughout June, though with no special activity, the prevailing coolness of the weather having tended to diminish sales among retailers, though a fair sorting business was done. Collections were also fairly satisfactory, and in British Columbia trade with the Yukon was active. Canadian securities ruled within narrow margins. The generally favourable crop outlook has caused the prospects for summer and fall trade to be regarded as satisfactory.

The bank statement for May showed a decline in circulation from April, such as usually occurs at this time of the year, and the material decline in the deposits reflecting on the business of speculation. Total assets showed a gain of \$15,000,000 and total liabilities, an increase of over \$14,000,000.

Canadian Annual Bank Reports.

During the month of June a number of the leading chartered banks of Canada held their annual meetings and a brief reference to the main features of the statements presented thereat is given below, as affording an index to current financial and commercial conditions throughout Canada. It will be seen that without exception these reports are of a most favourable character:

The Bank of Hamilton.—The 32nd meeting was held at Hamilton on June 20th. Profits of \$335,513.53 were declared, from which, and from premiums on new stock, \$300,000 were carried to the reserve fund, after payment of the half-yearly dividend of five per cent. The assets and liabilities of the bank now balance at \$24,713,613.07. In the president's address reference was made to the business outlook as satisfactory.

The Hochelaga Bank.—The 30th annual meeting was held on June 15th. Profits to the amount of \$295,337.76 were declared, out of which \$150,000 were added to the rest fund; \$7,000 contributed to the official pension fund, and \$21,000 carried forward to profit and loss.

The Imperial Bank of Canada.—At the 29th annual meeting held at Toronto on June 15th, profits of \$504,414.33 for the year were declared, dividends at the rate of ten per cent per annum were provided for, and the rest account increased by \$200,000.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.—Net profits of \$729,714.39 were declared at the annual meeting held on June 15th, of which \$420,000 were spent in dividends, and \$300,000 added to the rest fund. The

bank has total assets of \$17,038,191.98 now immediately available.

The Ontario Bank.—The forty-seventh annual report shows a net profit of \$176,255.54 for the year, out of which \$100,000 were added to rest; \$5,000 reserved for officers' pension fund, and \$90,000 distributed in dividends. Deposits were reported to have increased during the year by \$1,089,735.06.

The Quebec Bank.—The 86th annual meeting was held at Quebec on June 6th, profits amounting to \$283,221.31 being shown for the year. After full provision for management expenses and bad debts, the sum of \$100,000 was added to the rest; \$5,000 reserved for the pension fund, and \$25,000 set apart for improvements to bank premises. The general statement now shows a capital stock of \$2,500,000, with a reserve of \$1,000,000.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.—Net profits of \$119,760.94 were declared at the second annual meeting of the bank held at Toronto on June 14th. Out of this \$25,000 were transferred to the reserve fund. The subscribed capital of the bank is now fully paid up and an increase of over \$2,400,000 in deposits and \$2,000,000 in commercial loans has taken place during the past year.

The Standard Bank of Canada.—The 29th annual meeting was held on Wednesday, June 15th. Profits amounting to \$183,007.17 were shown for the year, out of which, after payment of a dividend of ten per cent. \$75,000 were added to the reserve fund, bringing the latter to \$1,000,000, or one hundred per cent on capital stock.

The Traders' Bank of Canada.—The year's business showed a net profit of \$238,422.34, to which \$150,000 were added as premiums on new stock. Out of this sum \$250,000 were transferred to rest account. The net profits showed a percentage of 12'06 per cent on capital. Eight new branches were opened during the year.

The Union Bank of Canada.—The 39th annual meeting was held in Quebec on June 20th. The net profits for the year amounted to \$438,697.25, out of which two half-yearly dividends of three and a half per cent were paid, and a balance of \$67,339.86 was carried forward. Six new branches were opened in Ontario.

Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the latest official statements of the Department of Finance, Canada, the total revenue of the Dominion during May amounted to \$5,989,401, as against \$5,363,542.02 in May, 1903. For the first eleven months of the fiscal year the increase was from \$57,725,383.40 in 1902-03 to \$62,718,117.39 in 1903-04. The increase amounts to \$625,858.98 for the month, and \$4,992,733.99 for the eleven

months ended May 31. As compared with April, also, the return shows an increase of over \$500,000. Expenditure on account of consolidated fund during the month amounted to \$5,820,747.49, and for the eleven months to \$41,623,580.67. On capital account a total expenditure of \$901,059.03 was reported, or a total of \$8,425,681.31 for the eleven months. The chief items of expenditure under the latter heading during May were as follows:—

Expenditure on Capital Account, &c.	Month of May, 1903.	
		\$ cts.
Public Works, Railways and Canals ...	243,601	79
Militia, capital.	10,883	66
Bounty on iron and steel.	18,819	33
Dominion Lands ...	33,245	61
Railway Subsidies ...	3,552	00

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

HEAVERY arrivals of immigrants continued to reach Canada during June, via Quebec, the majority and better class being reported from British ports. Evidence that the movement will be maintained at its present activity throughout the balance of the season is considered promising, the fact that almost the entire second class accommodation of the Allan line of steamships is already booked until September next being adduced. The class of the passage taken would also indicate the good quality of these intending settlers. The majority of the June arrivals were, as in previous months, sent through to western Canada, though an increasing percentage was distributed in Ontario, where they went to meet the prevailing scarcity in farm labour. Toronto was particularly active as a distributing centre for this class, and in the Ottawa valley the numbers thus placed out were on an exceptionally large scale. The transportation problem was apparently well met, few complaints being registered during June, and these of a minor nature. A few cases of immigrants having been attracted to

Canada by fraudulent offers of employment which were not fulfilled and caused loss and inconvenience, were reported. For the most part, however, the processes of absorption proceeded satisfactorily in spite of temporary congestions, as of British building trades artisans at Toronto, Italian labour at Montreal, and general labour at Winnipeg and Brandon, reported at a few points. In western Canada, the districts of which Regina, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton are the centres, have received the greater portion of the new settlers of the present year, although at Lethbridge, Battleford and Prince Albert as well homesteading and general settlement activity is marked. On the whole, the steadiness of the influx during the present season is stated to be its most prominent characteristic, though the volume, as previously stated, is also on an exceptionally heavy scale.

Immigration Returns for May.

The following statement of immigration returns for the month of May, and for

the first five months of the present year, is published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

—	Total for Month.	Total from 1st January.
British	9,887	25,101
Continental, &c.....	7,493	17,830
United States.....	5,652	16,808
Total.....	23,032	59,740

Notes of the Month.

Forty boys and girls arrived at St. John, N.B., on June 20, destined for homes in New Brunswick.

The first of a series of trains of Ontario settlers for distribution in the Northwest Territories was run by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during June.

A number of immigrants who arrived from Bordeaux, France, on June 12, were rejected by the Canadian medical authorities as unfit to land.

Operations of American colonization companies in Southern Alberta were very active during June. Considerable activity in the movement from the State of Washington was also noted.

Attention was directed by the Hon. Minister of Crown Lands, Ontario, during the month to the thorough system in operation for the distribution of farm labourers throughout the province.

The inauguration of a two pound steerage passenger rate by certain steamship companies of continental Europe went into effect during June and greatly stimulated the traffic in immigrants.

A considerable number of immigrant arrivals in British Columbia were reported, the majority settling on small fruit ranches and farms. The movement is expected to increase during July.

The monthly report of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society shows that 350 persons registered at the office during May, out of which a large number were directed to New Ontario and the Lake Temiskaming district. In April ninety persons registered.

A specially instructed commissioner of the Department of Agriculture of Japan arrived in Canada during June to investigate conditions under which immigrants from Japan are received in Canada and the United States. The policy of the Japanese government was stated to be to prevent immigration to all countries where such immigrants were not welcome, passports being issued only to merchants, students, professional men, &c.

A statement made by the Minister of the Interior in the House of Commons during June was to the effect that paupers hereafter would not be allowed to enter Canada, and that the High Commissioner of Great Britain had been notified that only farmers and farm labourers were wanted as immigrants. An advertisement printed by authority of the Dominion government was published in the newspapers on June 21, warning intending immigrants against so-called immigration agencies, and pointing out the fact that only duly appointed government agents were authorized to act on behalf of the Dominion government. Instructions were also issued from the Canadian government agencies to all steamship agencies with regard to the classes of immigration which it was the policy of the Canadian Government to encourage, namely, agricultural immigrants and female domestic servants only.

Some weeks ago it was brought to the attention of the Montreal Women's Club that a number of factory girls who had arrived in Canada from England were not meeting with the success in finding employment they had expected. A committee appointed by the club to investigate the situation reported that under existing conditions it was difficult for the girls to make a living at piece-work and to find suitable boarding houses. Representations to this effect were made by the club to the British women's immigration societies, under whose auspices the girls were sent out. A letter received during June from this association stated that one of its members was at the time in Canada making inquiries as to the openings for female im-

migrants, and that prior to the report of this member the association would discontinue sending out girls for factory work. The object of the visit of the member in question was to gain information with regard to the demand for women workers of all kinds, though hitherto the women sent to Canada by the association have been almost entirely those of domestic training.

Homestead Entries for May, 1904.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of May, 1904, as compared with the month of May, 1903:

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING MAY.

Agency.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	107	211	.....	104
Battleford.....	287	344	.....	57
Brandon.....	33	49	.....	16
Calgary.....	246	237	9	.....
Dauphin.....	46	70	.....	24
Edmonton.....	300	343	.....	43
Kamloops.....	31	8	23	.....
Lethbridge.....	227	129	98	.....
Minnedosa.....	12	47	.....	35
New Westminster	3	.....	3	.....
Prince Albert...	167	718	.....	551
Regina.....	812	1,134	.....	322
Red Deer.....	135	168	.....	33
Winnipeg.....	64	100	.....	36
Yorkton.....	478	551	.....	73
Total	2,948	4,109	133	1,294

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease in the number of homestead entries made during May, 1904, of 1,161.

A statement of entries made during the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1903- as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-JUNE.

Month.	1903.	1902.	Increase	Decrease.
July.....	3,438	2,622	816	.....
August.....	2,288	1,904	384	.....
September.....	1,845	1,416	429	.....
October.....	1,958	2,142	.....	184
November.....	2,406	2,482	.....	76
December.....	1,570	1,640	.....	70
	1904.	1903.		
January.....	1,240	1,169	131	.....
February.....	1,128	1,165	.....	37
March.....	1,330	2,325	.....	995
April.....	2,322	5,778	.....	3,456
May.....	2,948	4,109	.....	1,161
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,473	26,692	1,760	5,978

It will be seen that the net decrease for the last eleven months amounted to 4,219.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during the month of May, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING MAY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	420
" Quebec.....	64
" Nova Scotia.....	17
" New Brunswick.....	11
" Prince Edward Island.....	3
" Manitoba.....	83
" North-west Territories.....	61
" British Columbia.....	6
Persons who had previous entry.....	212
Canadians returned from United States.....	46
Americans.....	922
Newfoundlanders.....	1
English.....	466
Scotch.....	124
Irish.....	27
French.....	13
Belgians.....	5
Swiss.....	1
Italians.....	2
Roumanians.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....
Syrians.....	1
Germans.....	58
Austro-Hungarians.....	241
Hollanders.....	2
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	10
Icelanders.....	38
Swedo-Norwegians.....	68
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	37
Mennonites.....	5
Doukhobors.....	3
Chinese.....	.....
Australian.....	1

Total 2,948
Representing 7,554 souls.

Of the total number of 968 entries made during May by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 264 were from Minnesota, 222 from Dakota, 56 from Wisconsin, 43 from Washington, 45 from Iowa, 41 from Michigan, 39 from Montana, 32 from Nebraska, 32 from Kansas, and 30 from Illinois.

Lands Patented in May 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the

Department of the Interior during the month of May, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN APRIL.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads. . .	6	742.72
British Columbia sales.	4	458.80
Coal Land sales.	1	95.68
Commutation grants.	400	63,390.39
Homesteads.	1	320.00
Hudson's Bay Co.	1	320.00
Military homesteads.	1	115.00
Mineral rights.	4	5,322.50
Mining lands sale.	1	174.75
North-west Half-breed grants. . .	28	5,322.50
Parish sales.	1	174.75
Quit claim special grant.	1	.....
Railways—		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co. . . .	10	1,757.80
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants. . .	40	308,803.20
Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds.	2	11.22
Manitoba North-western Ry. . .	1	160.00
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry. .	33	8,272.83
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co. . .	.....	.....
Sales.	83	88,181.37
School lands sales.	5	494.17
Special grants.	5	168.00
Yukon Territory sales. . . . .	.....	.....
Yukon Territory special.	2	.....
Total.	628	478,788.49

In May, 1903, the number of patents issued was 449, covering an area of 126,123.11 acres.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of June.

During February there were 533 patents issued in Canada. Of these 43 related directly or indirectly to transportation, 38 were for electrical inventions, 19 related to mining and metallurgical industries. There were 36 patents for new machinery, 10 for new industrial processes, and 8 for new articles of manufacture. There were 18 agricultural patents, and 10 new office utilities. Among the miscellaneous inventions, there were 45 patents relating to turbines, this large number being in con-

nection with the construction of power plants which is now taking place at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Inventions relating to Transportation.

Few of the inventions relating to transportation are of sufficient importance or general interest for a detailed description. There were 5 patents for motor vehicles and their parts, 10 for rail joints, ties and switches, and other patents were for air brakes, trolley poles, a coupler, a locomotive boiler, a signal, car fenders, &c.

Electrical Inventions.

The electrical inventions patented in February included 11 lamps, 4 relating to telephony, 7 to wire telegraphy, and one to wireless telegraphy. There was a new method of telegraphing or telephoning from a railway carriage, by means of an instrument connected with an electrical wire running alongside of the rails in a tubing composed of an insulating material and open at the top. Another invention consists of a combination of a telegraph and telephone, and there is also a process of producing pictures at a distance by means of electricity. There are patents for two electric batteries. The active material of one consists of a mixture of granulated lead and lead oxide granules, and the composition used in the other consists of one and one-half pounds of ammonium carbonate, ten ounces of carbonate of sodium, ten ounces of bisulphate of mercury and some sulphuric acid.

Metal Working and Mining Inventions.

A number of the patents relating to the treatment of minerals contain important principles if they prove to be commercially successful. A process is patented for the extraction of metals by electrolysis. There is another process for recovering valuable dust from smelter gases, which consists in precipitating the gases upon filtering material such as ore, matte, or converted slag, containing values fit for reduction, and then smelting the precipitated dust and the filtering material together. Among the

other inventions are two ore furnaces, a gold separator, and another apparatus for separating metals from their crushed ore or other material. There are processes for recovering values from silicious ores and sulphide ores. The former process consists in introducing the ore in lumps into a copper converter, adding molten matte and bessemerizing it. To smelt sulphide ores, the principle adopted is to place the ore on a hearth, heating it sufficiently to enable a portion of the sulphur to combine with oxygen, and then forcing air upon it, effecting combustion of the sulphur. There is an invention of a new process for plating, which consists in rubbing the metals to be welded with aluminum, and covering them with a thin sheet of aluminum, with the object of preventing oxidation in non-precious metals when they are being heated for purposes of plating.

Industrial Machines and Processes.

A large number of new machines were patented for the following purposes, in addition to many others: the manufacture of briquettes, brushes, cigars, matches, mattresses, wire fences and wire springs. There were also mechanical inventions for the following purposes: cementing leather or straw board, inserting diagonal strands in woven cane fabrics, excavating, welding, winding and wood working. There is a process for the manufacture of filaments from cellulose, which consists in forming an initial viscose compound, aging it and dissolving it by means of an alkaline solution, discharging the compound in a filamentary form into a setting solution and gelatinizing it.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGE RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE, 1904.

During the month of June the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations

for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing employment to the workmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.	
	\$	cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals	360	65
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	19	70
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink	381	89
Repairing post office scales	6	00
Supplying Mail Bags	964	65
Repairing mail bags.	770	69
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	44	80
Repairing letter boxes, mail clerks' tin boxes and portable tin letter boxes. .	18	75
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	211	55
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	213	00

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1904

The department has received notice of the following organizations as having been formed during the month of June, 1904:—

Nova Scotia:

Halifax—Tailors.

New Brunswick:

St. John—Longshoremen.

Quebec:

Montreal—Rulers, feeders and assistant pressmen.

Ontario:

Dunnville—Woodworkers.

London—Pressmen.

Niagara Falls—Bricklayers and masons.

Ottawa—Barbers.

“ Waiters.

Manitoba:

Winnipeg—Stationary firemen.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

DURING the month of June, industrial conditions throughout Canada were, for the most part, very little affected by trade disputes, with the exception of the iron and steel industry at Sydney, N.S., and the paper industry at Merritton, Ont. Normal conditions were gradually resumed in the building trades at Quebec and Montreal, and many disputes in other localities were terminated in the course of the month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 24 disputes in existence during the month of June, a decrease of 7 compared with the previous month, and of 23 compared with June, 1903. There were 15 disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of the month, and 9 after. About 67 firms and 2,694 employees were affected by trade disputes of the month.

The magnitude of the new disputes is indicated in the following table, according to the number of working-people involved:

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.
From 1,000 to 2,000.. . . .	1
From 300 to 500.. . . .	1
From 50 to 100.. . . .	1
From 25 to 50.. . . .	2
From 6 to 25.. . . .	4

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during June was approximately 62,488 working days. This is an increase of nearly 30,000 days compared with the previous month, and is largely accounted for by a strike of iron and steel workers at Sydney, N.S., in which 39,000 working days were lost. In June, 1903, there was a loss of 122,612 working days, being about 60,000 more than in the present year.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Metal.. . . .	3
Clothing.. . . .	1
Food and tobacco preparation.. . . .	1
Printing and bookbinding.. . . .	1
Unskilled labour.. . . .	1
Miscellaneous.. . . .	2

The disputes affecting miscellaneous trades consisted of a strike of paper-makers and a strike of teamsters, firemen and labourers of a paper factory. In addition to these there was a dispute in the metal-working trades, which began on May 25 with the dismissal of five men, and led to a strike of 130 men, which continued throughout June.

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase of wages.. . . .	3
For decrease in hours.. . . .	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union.. . . .	1
Against employment of certain persons.. . . .	2
For change in method of payment.. . . .	1
Against new conditions.. . . .	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 24 disputes in existence during the month, definite settlements were reported in the cases of eleven, and two other disputes practically ceased to exist, very few of the original strikers remaining unemployed. Two disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned. In three cases the strikers returned to work, leaving the matters in dispute to be settled by arbitration, in four cases the strikers returned to work unconditionally, and in the remaining two their grievances were removed without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—Three disputes ended in favour of the employers, and three in favour of the strikers. Four disputes ended in compromises satisfactory to both parties, and in the remaining case, which concerned the employment of non-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, NO. 44.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.	Indirectly.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Granite cutters.....	Demand for recognition of union and increase of wages.	8	25	.....	Apr. 1	June 16	Men returned to work. No change in conditions except slight increases in individual cases.
Ontario.....	St. Thomas.....	Cigarmakers.....	Demand for increase in wages of from 50 cents to \$1 per 1,000 cigars.	1	12	.....	" 30	"	3 Increase granted except in lowest grade of work.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Plumbers.....	Demand for 57 cents an hour and an 8 hour day.	.....	75	.....	May 2	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	"	Marble workers.....	Demand for increase in wages from 22½c. to 27½c. per hour.	.....	100	35	" 2	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Marathon.....	Papermakers.....	Decision of company to return to longer working hours.	1	41	26	" 4	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Toronto.....	Brewery workers.....	Demand for increase in wages from 12 to 15 per cent and shorter hours in some departments.	2	100	.....	" 6	"	8 Union was recognized. An increase in wages was granted, a new scale to be settled by arbitration.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Stonecutters.....	Demand for higher wages and shorter hours.	25	60	.....	" 9	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Quebec.....	Carpenters and joiners.....	Demand for increase in wages, shorter hours and adoption of union rules.	5	70	.....	" 9	.....	Only two firms and a few men affected at the end of the month.
N. Brunswick.....	St. John.....	Tailors.....	Refusal of employers to adopt new scale of wages.	4	11	.....	" 10	.....	Three men returned to work. Seven still out at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Bookbinders.....	Employment of girls on work previously done by men.	5	39	.....	" 16	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg.....	Journeyman tailors.....	Refusal of firms to sign schedule	2	27	.....	" 18	June 6	Strike declared off by union.
Ontario.....	Toronto.....	Brewery workers.....	Employment of non-unionists, causing strike in one brewery, followed by lock-out in three others.	4	100	.....	" 23	"	8 Union was recognized, an increase in wages was granted, a new scale to be settled by arbitration.
"	Hamilton.....	Tobacco workers.....	Employment of 30 coloured tobacco workers.	1	14	.....	" 23	"	13 Strikers returned to work; coloured tobacco workers joined the Union.
"	"	Machinists.....	Dismissal of five men for refusing to work on two machines.	1	130	.....	" 25	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Clockmakers.....	Demand for increase in wages and changes in conditions.	1	25	.....	" 30	"	4 Increase in wages granted and changes in conditions promised.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

			1	1,500	June 1	No settlement reported at end of month.
New Scotland, Sydney	Steel workers	Demand for increase in wages	7	35	3	Four firms signed agreement, another promised to do so at end of July.
Ontario	Photo-engravers	Demand for increase in wages and recognition of union.	1	95	3	No settlement reported at end of month.
Merritt	Transfers, firemen and labourers.	Employment of non union men.	1	300	10	17 Demand for fortnightly payment granted and grievances settled.
Quebec	East Angus.	Demand for payment every two weeks instead of four, and men had grievance against superintendent.	1			
N. Brunswick	Fredericton.	Demand for a 9 hour day.	1			
Ontario	Toronto	Demand for increase in wages.	3	12	16	20 Men returned to work as required on old conditions.
"	"	Demand for slight increase in wages and payment of time and a half for over-time.	1	40	21	20 Men returned to work. Questions in dispute referred to arbitration.
Quebec	Montreal	Objection to an increase of work.	1	12	16	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario	St. Catharines	Objection to employment of extra apprentice.	1		30	27 Men returned to work unconditionally.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

unionists, the difference ceased with the initiation of the new employees into the union.

Disputes Commenced prior to the Beginning of the Month.

Few incidents occurred with regard to the majority of the disputes which commenced prior to June 1, beyond the settlement of seven out of the fifteen which were in existence at that date.

Settlement of the Disputes of Brewery Workers at Toronto.

An account of the two strikes and lock-out of brewery workers at Toronto, which took place during the month of May, is given in the June number of the *Labour Gazette*. Although it was claimed by the employers that they ceased to be affected by the disputes a few days after they had begun, there was no definite settlement until June 8.

With a view to assisting the brewery workers, the District Labour Council of Toronto sent a letter to the Brewers' Association, stating that if a settlement was not made with the United Brewery Workers by Friday evening, June 3, steps would be taken to demand of the city council that a local option by-law be submitted to a vote of the people. At the beginning of the month the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Toronto appointed a mediator to try and end the dispute. After

several interviews with representatives of the brewers and their employees, a satisfactory settlement was reached, and, on June 8, the men returned to work under an agreement to submit the question of wages to arbitration, receiving in the meantime increases in their wages amounting to from five to ten per cent. The Brewers' Association also agreed to recognize the Brewery Workers' Union.

Strikes in the Building Trades at Montreal.

At the beginning of the month there were in existence at Montreal strikes of granite cutters, plumbers, marble workers and stonecutters. Of these, the only one in which a settlement was reached was that of the granite cutters. The primary cause of this dispute, which began on April 1, was the decision of the employers to conduct open shops. This led to a demand for the recognition of the granite cutters' union to which was coupled a demand for an increase in wages. On June 16 the men returned to work, having withdrawn their demand for recognition of their union, and receiving slightly higher wages in individual cases. Although there was no definite ending to the other three disputes, the majority of stonecutters and plumbers had obtained employment in the course of the month, and building operations therefore ceased to be greatly impeded by the disputes.

New Disputes.

The most important dispute of the month was a strike of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., affecting 1,500 men, which began on June 1. An account of this dispute is given in a special article on page 87 of the present number of the *Labour Gazette*.

Strike of Photo-Engravers at Toronto.

A strike of photo-engravers at Toronto was declared on June 3, owing to a refusal of the employers to recognize the union, and to grant an increase in wages. Seven firms and 35 men were affected. On April

2 the Toronto Photo-Engravers' Union had sent to the employers a draft agreement, embodying an increase in wages, but as no reply was received in answer to their letters, a strike was declared on June 2, taking effect on the following day. The firms affected were the Toronto Engraving Company, the Alexander Engraving Company, the Royal Engraving Company, the Grip Company, the Dominion Engraving Company, and the Salvation Army printing department. All the union engravers of these offices went out, with the exception of those in the Salvation Army office, who were engaged in army work. On June 9 the Toronto Engraving Company sent word that they were willing to deal with the committee of the union, and on the following day the Alexander Engraving Company also agreed to deal with them. It was then arranged that the men would return to work immediately, pending negotiations. An agreement was afterwards reached, the principal features of which were a reduction of working hours from 50 to 46½ per week, a uniform ratio of apprentices to journeymen, and a slight increase in wages in some branches. Before the end of the month two more firms had signed the agreement, and another had promised to do so at the end of July. By June 30 there were only two firms and seven strikers still affected. Further negotiations were left in the hands of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Toronto.

A strike of 300 papermakers took place at East Angus, Que., on June 10. The cause of the dispute was dissatisfaction with the superintendent of the works on the part of the men, and a demand that their wages be paid every fortnight instead of every month. After two or three interviews with the management of the company the grievances of the men were settled and their demand for fortnightly payment was granted, and the strikers returned to work on June 17.

On June 3, ninety-five employees of the Riordan Paper Mills at Merriton, Ont.,

went on strike, owing to the employment of non-union men to take the place of striking papermakers, who had stopped work on May 4. The ninety-five employees consisted of teamsters, firemen and labourers. They were joined later by a number of non-unionists.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began, or were in continuance during the month of June, and which have been reported to the department.

STRIKE OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS AT SYDNEY, N.S.

ON June 1st, a strike commenced at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., which has affected directly about 1,500 employees. The dispute was in continuance throughout the month, and its effects were seriously felt by other industries in Nova Scotia.

Cause of the Dispute.

According to the statement of the secretary of the Provincial Workingmen's Association, the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand of its employees for a restoration of the scale of wages paid prior to December 1, 1903, on which date their wages were reduced. A demand for the restoration of the former scale was made by the Provincial Workmen's Association, to which the men belonged, in the month of April, but was refused by the company. A strike was threatened during the month of May if the rates were not restored, and, the company having refused to concede the demands, the strike took effect on the 1st of June.

The company claimed that the wages paid their employees compared favourably with wages for similar classes of work elsewhere, and stated that they were prepared to arbitrate this point. The company also urged that on account of the present condition of the steel industry it was impossible to give more. The men claimed that wages were higher in the United States and in the mining districts of Cape Breton, and that, owing to the cost of living in Sydney, their earnings were not sufficient for the support of their families.

They were unwilling, however, to submit to an arbitration restricted to particular points.

Progress of the Strike.

The first result of the strike was an almost complete stoppage of work in the company's plant. On June 2nd, the strikers claimed that not more than thirty labourers went to the works. The company then decided to close down its works completely, until the difficulty with its employees was settled. Another reason given for closing the works was a desire to wait until there was an improvement in the prices of iron and steel, and until the completion of the rail and finishing mills which were being constructed.

The only disturbance in any way connected with the strike during the month, occurred on June 15th, when the men were being paid off. A police officer, in attempting to collect a poll tax of five dollars from an Italian labourer, was attacked by about fifty others and severely beaten. The Provincial Workmen's Association immediately appointed a committee to assist the police in maintaining order, and no further trouble took place.*

It was reported that a number of strikers, and other employees of the company left Sydney during the month to seek work elsewhere.

Action of the Department of Labour.

On the evening of June 1st, the Sydney Board of Trade sent a telegram to the

* The account here given relates to happenings up to June 30, and not to anything which has occurred since that date.—Ed.

Honourable the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, stating that the board had unanimously resolved to ask the minister's intervention in the existing trouble between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and its employees, which had resolved itself into a general strike which threatened to very seriously affect the community. This telegram was received at the department and duly forwarded from there to the Minister of Labour, who was in Toronto on that day. On the following day it was acknowledged, and the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, communicated with both parties to the dispute, and tendered the good offices of the Department of Labour with a view to bringing about an adjustment of the difference.

The communications of the Honourable the Minister of Labour in this connection, were as follows:—

Toronto, June 2, 1904.

Dear Sir,—The Government much regrets the existing differences between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and its employees which have resulted in a strike and a shutting down of the works, and earnestly hopes that at the earliest moment harmony may be restored and the men be again at work.

The Sydney Board of Trade has telegraphed asking intervention of the Department of Labour, and I beg to offer the department's services towards a settlement of the differences.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour

F Nicholls, Esq., vice-president, Dom. I. & S. Co., Toronto.

The following telegram was sent by the minister to the grand secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association:—

Toronto, June 3, 1904.

John Moffatt, Grand Secretary, P. W. A., Sydney, N.S.,

Sydney Board of Trade has telegraphed government suggesting its intervention with a view to removal of present troubles between Dominion Iron and Steel Company and its employees. Government greatly regrets existence of these differences, and hopes that without any delay satisfactory solution may be found, and if desired will be pleased to lend its friendly services towards removing grounds of friction and re-establishing friendly relations between both sides. Kindly telegraph me whether intervention by government is agreeable to employees, directing answer after to-day to me at Ottawa.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour.

To these communications, the following replies were made. From the vice-president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.:

Toronto, Canada, June 3.

Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.,

Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Can.

Dear sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., and may say I share your regret at the existence of differences between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and their employees. At the time of reorganization of the company's affairs last December, the position of the company was fully explained to the representatives of the men and also to members of the town council and Board of Trade of Sydney, and there has been no change for the better in the iron and steel market since that date. The trend of prices has been steadily downwards, and ironmasters have in some cases shut down their works and in others reduced their staff of employees and also their wages. We have made a determined effort under discouraging circumstances to keep the various mills in operation and afford continued employment to our workmen. A short time since they made a demand for increased pay, which, under the circumstances, it is impossible to concede, but as with this demand was coupled the statement that they were receiving less than the standard rate of wages in similar industries, our directors in their reply offered to submit this claim to arbitration, and I inclose a copy of the resolution adopted unanimously by the directors at a special meeting called to consider the situation.

As the men have voluntarily quit work, the company has decided to suspend operations until the iron and steel trade is in a more satisfactory condition, but with a sincere desire to alleviate any possible suffering, arrangements have been made to, so far as possible, give work to any of our late employees who may desire it.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) FREDERICK NICHOLLS,

Vice-President Iron and Steel Co.

Copy of the resolution unanimously passed by the directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at a meeting of the board, held on Monday, May 30th, 1904:—

It was resolved that the director of works be authorized to ask the officers of the P. W. Association and a Committee of the employees of the company to meet the president and himself on Thursday, the 16th day of June next, and to say to them that the directors of the company are of opinion that they are now paying the current rate of wages in similar industries in Canada, and that they are not prepared, in the present circumstances of the company, to increase the rate of wages beyond what it at present is; and that in event of the P. W. Association and the committee of the employees disputing the correctness of this statement as to the rate of wages, that the company will consent to a decision thereon by a board of arbitration, to be chosen, one by the company, one by the employees, and an umpire to be chosen by these two, and failing a choice that he be a

judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia named by the Lieutenant Governor.

The following reply was received from the grand secretary of the P. W. A. to the telegram sent by the Minister of Labour:

Dominion, N.S., June 4.

Hon Wm Mulock,
Ottawa.

We prefer to be left to settle this dispute ourselves in our own way. Thanks for kind offer.

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT.

On the receipt of the replies of the vice-president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and of the secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, the Minister of Labour wrote to the secretary of the Sydney Board of Trade as follows:

Ottawa, June 4.

Dear sir,—Re request of Sydney Board of Trade for intervention of Department of Labour in dispute between Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and its employees.

As promised in my telegram to you this morning, I am inclosing herewith copies of correspondence between the government and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the representatives of its employees, in regard to the communication received from the Sydney Board of Trade, asking the intervention of the Department of Labour with a view to bringing about a settlement of existing difficulties.

Upon receipt of your telegram I immediately offered the services of the department to both parties, but greatly regret that the replies received indicate an unwillingness to accept government intervention.

It is possible that the parties to the dispute may not desire the immediate intervention of any third party, but that later on they may change their attitude in this particular, in which event I shall be only too pleased to lend the friendly offices of the department, should such intervention be acceptable.

Yours faithfully,

W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour.

S. P. Challoner, Sec'y, Board of Trade,
Sydney, N.S.

No further correspondence took place between the department and either of the parties to the dispute during the month.

Further Efforts Toward a Settlement.

The Sydney Board of Trade continued its efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute. On Tuesday, June 21st, the president of the Board of Trade held a conference with the management of the company, and two days later a special meeting was

called by the board to consider the situation. In his introductory remarks the president stated that he had been informed by Mr. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, that the wages could not be increased, and that the works had been kept open all last winter at a loss. He was told that the company was willing to start again and give employment to the old hands if the civil authorities were prepared to assist in preventing interference from the strikers.

A resolution was then passed 'that the Board of Trade urge the mayor and city council to do all in their power to protect any employee of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company from harm and insult while attending to his duties as such employee, and to insure him and the company the fullest protection that any British subject or industrial concern is entitled to,' and 'that the mayor and city council be asked to communicate with the managers of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, requesting that operations be resumed as soon as possible, and that as many of its late employees as apply be reinstated in their former positions; and guaranteeing to it and them whatever assistance can be given to prevent disorder and afford protection to employees, employer and plant.'

The efforts of the Board of Trade proved unsuccessful, as both sides remained firm, and the situation continued unchanged until the end of the month.

Effects of Dispute on Other Industries.

Among the industries affected by the closing down of the steel works were the iron ore mines at Wabana, the quarries at Marble Mountain and Georges River, and the works of the Delomite quarry, and of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. Owing largely to the strike, the Dominion Coal Co. discontinued its night shifts. The general trade situation at Sydney was depressed, and nearly all industries there suffered from the effects of the trouble.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties in the last days of the month of May and during the month of June, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'fair wages' schedule in each contract :—

Extension to the new wharf at Iona, Victoria County, N.S., May 20, 1904 ; \$10,230.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.. . . .	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.. . . .	2.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with one horse and cart.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "	

Breakwater at Tennycape, Hants County, N.S., May 17, 1904 ; \$8,370.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Foreman carpenter.. . . .	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with one horse and cart.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "	

Pilework pier, Victoria Beach, N.S., June 15, 1904 ; \$93,870.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Foreman carpenter.. . . .	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.. . . .	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with one horse and cart.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "	

Breakwater at Petit Rocher, N.B., May 31, 1904 ; \$32,900.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
	Not less than :—
Foreman carpenter..	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters..	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths..	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers..	1.25 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon..	3.00 " 10 "

Wharf at Desjardins, Pontiac County, P.Q., June 8, 1904 ; \$9,953.67.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
	Not less than :—
Foreman carpenter..	\$ 2.00 per day of 10 hours with board.
Carpenters..	1.50 " " "
Blacksmiths..	1.75 " " "
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25 " " "
Ordinary labourers..	28.00 per month and board
Driver with one horse and cart..	1.75 per day and board for man and horse.
Driver with two horses and wagon..	2.25 per day and board for man and horses.
	(All 10 hours per day.)

Wharf at Paspébiac, P.Q., May 31, 1904 ; \$19,695.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
	Not less than :—
Foreman carpenter..	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters..	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths..	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers..	1.25 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon..	3.00 " 10 "

Additional length at Port Daniel, P.Q., May 30, 1904 ; \$21,890.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
	Not less than :—
Contractor's foreman carpenter..	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters..	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths..	1.50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers..	1.25 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon..	3.00 " 10 "

Breakwater at St. Charles de Caplan, P.Q., May 31, 1904 ; \$13,700.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Contractor's foreman carpenter....	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters..	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths..	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers..	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with two horses and wagon..	3.00	" 10 "	

Addition to wharf. Ste. Famille, Montmorency County, Que., May 28, 1904 ; \$17,664.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Contractor's foreman carpenter....	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters..	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths..	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers..	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with two horses and wagon..	3.00	" 10 "	

Addition to Express Department, Examining Warehouse, Toronto, May 31, 1904 ; \$38,600.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Stonecutters..	45c.	per hour, 8 hours per day.	
Masons..	45	" 8 "	
Bricklayers..	30	" 8 "	
Carpenters..	30	" 8 "	
Joiners..	30	" 8 "	
Stair builders..	43	" 8 "	
Plasterers..	30	" 8 "	
Painters and glaziers..	27	" 9 "	
Tinsmiths..	37½	" 8 "	
Steamfitters..	32½	" 8 "	
Gas fitters..	32½	" 8 "	
Plumbers..	25	" 8 "	
Metal roofers..	25	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths..	17	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers..	25	" 8 "	
Electrical wiremen..	30	" 8 "	
Shinglers..	34	" 8 "	
Lathers..	25	" 8 "	
Scaffolders..	30	" 9 "	
Slaters..	30	" 8 "	
Plasterers' labourers..	25	" 8 "	
Builders' labourers..	20	" 9 "	
Ordinary labourers..	2.50	per day 9 "	
Driver, 1 horse and cart..	45 c.	per hour, 9 "	
Driver, 2 horses and wagon..	2.50	per day 9 "	
Driver 1 horse..	45 c.	per hour, 9 "	
Driver, 2 horses..			

Alterations and additions to Drill Hall, Brantford, Ont., June 9, 1904; \$25,750.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Contractor's foreman bricklayer.. . . .	45	c. per hour, 9 hours per day.	
Contractor's foreman mason.. . . .	45	"	9
Contractor's foreman carpenter.. . . .	30	"	9
Masons.. . . .	40	"	9
Bricklayers.. . . .	40	"	9
Builders' labourers.. . . .	15	"	9
Stonecutters.. . . .	40	"	9
Carpenters.. . . .	20	"	9
Carpenters' helpers.. . . .	15	"	9
Joiners.. . . .	20	"	9
Stair builders.. . . .	20	"	9
Plasterers.. . . .	30	"	9
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	20	"	9
Plumbers.. . . .	27½	"	9
Steamfitters.. . . .	27½	"	9
Metal roofers.. . . .	17½	"	9
Electricians.. . . .	20	"	10
Blacksmiths.. . . .	18½	"	10
Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	15	"	10
Tinsmiths.. . . .	17½	"	9
Lathers.. . . .	30	"	or 2½c. per yard.
Shinglers.. . . .	20	"	9
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	13½	"	10 hours per day.
Driver with one horse and cart.. . . .	25	"	10
Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . .	40	"	10
Driver with two horses and two carts.. . . .	40	"	10
Timekeeper.. . . .	17½	"	10

Public building at Wingham, Ont., June 24, 1904; \$15,500.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than :—		
Contractor's foreman stonecutter.. . . .	35	c. per hour, 10 hours per day.	
Contractor's foreman bricklayer.. . . .	35	"	10
Contractor's foreman mason.. . . .	35	"	10
Contractor's foreman carpenter.. . . .	25	"	10
Stonecutters.. . . .	30	"	10
Bricklayers.. . . .	30	"	10
Masons.. . . .	30	"	10
Builders' labourers.. . . .	16½	"	10
Stair builders.. . . .	20	"	10
Joiners.. . . .	17½	"	10
Carpenters.. . . .	17½	"	10
Plasterers.. . . .	30	"	10
Plasterers' labourers.. . . .	16½	"	10
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	20	"	10
Plumbers.. . . .	25	"	10
Steamfitters.. . . .	25	"	10
Metal roofers.. . . .	17½	"	10
Tinsmiths.. . . .	17½	"	10
Blacksmiths.. . . .	20	"	10
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	15	"	10
Driver, horse and cart.. . . .	25	"	10
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.. . . .	35	"	10
Driver and 1 horse.. . . .	25	"	10
Driver and 2 horses.. . . .	35	"	10
Timekeeper.. . . .	20	"	10

Drill Shed, Rossland, B.C., June 13, 1904 ; \$17,395.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than :—	
Contractor's foreman mason.. . . .	\$6.00	per day of 8 hours.
Contractor's foreman carpenter.. . . .	4.50	" 8 "
Contractor's foreman bricklayer.. . . .	6.00	" 8 "
Carpenters.. . . .	3.50	" 8 "
Joiners.. . . .	4.00	" 8 "
Stair builders.. . . .	4.00	" 8 "
Stonecutters.. . . .	5.50	" 8 "
Masons.. . . .	5.50	" 8 "
Bricklayers.. . . .	5.00	" 8 "
Plasterers.. . . .	5.00	" 8 "
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	3.50	" 8 "
Tinners.. . . .	4.00	" 8 "
Steamfitters.. . . .	4.50	" 8 "
Gas fitters.. . . .	4.50	" 8 "
Plumbers.. . . .	5.00	" 8 "
Electricians.. . . .	4.00	" 8 "
Blacksmiths.. . . .	4.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "
Metal roofers.. . . .	4.00	" 8 "
Shinglers.. . . .	3.50	" 8 "
Lathers.. . . .	2.50	per 1000.
Scaffolders.. . . .	3.00	per day of 8 hours.
Mortar workers.. . . .	3.50	" 8 "
Hod carriers.. . . .	3.50	" 8 "
Rock drillers.. . . .	3.50	" 9 "
Quarrymen.. . . .	3.50	" 9 "
Blasters.. . . .	3.50	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	3.00	" 9 "
Timekeeper.. . . .	3.00	" 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.. . . .	4.00	" 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.. . . .	6.00	" 9 "
Driver with 1 horse.. . . .	4.00	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses.. . . .	6.00	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and 2 carts.. . . .	7.00	" 9 "

Breakwater at St. Godfroi, P.Q., May 31, 1904 ; \$19,300.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than :—	
Contractor's foreman carpenter.... .	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the Office of the Factories Inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the Factory Inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THE Department of Labour has received information of 281 industrial accidents which took place in Canada during the month of June, resulting in the death of 76 persons and serious injuries to 205 persons.

Compared with the month of May, there was a decrease of 2 in the number of deaths, and an increase of 13 in the number of persons injured, making a total increase of 11 industrial accidents.

The following is the record for the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture,	12	10	22
Fishing and hunting, ...	4	.....	4
Lumbering	12	11	23
Mining	5	12	17
Building trades	5	21	26
Metal trades	5	35	40
Woodworking trades	2	26	28
Food and tobacco preparation, .....	.....	4	4
Clothing trades .....	.....	2	2
Textile trades .....	.....	2	2
Railway service,	14	24	38
General transport	9	13	22
Unskilled labour	5	20	25
Miscellaneous	3	25	28
	76	205	281

In addition to the above there were also reported to the department 27 industrial accidents, involving the loss of 3 lives,

which took place during previous months, information of which had not been received before. Adding these to the returns for June, there were reported to the department during the month, 306 industrial accidents, in which 78 persons were killed and 228 injured.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—During the month there were 12 fatalities and 10 other accidents among persons engaged in agricultural industries. Among those who were killed there were 1 rancher, 2 cattle drovers, 1 farm hand and 7 farmers. The injured were nine farmers and one farmer's wife. Two persons were killed and five injured by horses, two were killed by bulls, and one was severely injured by a cow. One person was killed and three injured by falling from wagons, and five were killed by railway accidents. One was killed and another injured at barn-raising, and one was killed by a heavy pole which he was using in a bush.

Fishing and hunting.—Two hunters were drowned at Sleeve Lake, Manitoba, when returning from hunting muskrats, and two fishermen were drowned off the Labrador coast by the upsetting of their dory, when they were engaged in cod-fishing.

Lumbering.—There were twelve fatal accidents, and eleven resulting in serious injuries, in the lumbering industries. Of the fatalities, seven were due to the drowning of shantymen or river drivers, three men were killed by falling trees, and two saw-mill owners were killed by circular saws.

Mining.—There were five fatal accidents and twelve serious accidents to miners. One miner was drowned, one was struck by a loaded car, one death was caused by falling down a mine shaft, one by falling coal, and one by a piece of rock which was blown up by a blasting operation. Ten of the accidents occurred in coal mines,

five in gold mines, one in an asbestos mine, and one in a gold district.

Building trades.—In the building trades there were five fatalities and twenty-one serious accidents. Of the deaths, three were caused by falling from roofs, one by a blow from some timber of a building which was being pulled down, and one by drowning, the victim falling into the water when engaged in painting a ship. Of the accidents which did not end fatally, eight were caused by falling from roofs of houses, three by falling from scaffolds, one by falling from a plank, two by falling into excavations, and one by a blow from falling timber. Those who were killed were two painters, a carpenter, a mason and a roofer.

Metal trades.—In the metal trades there were five deaths and thirty-five serious accidents. Four electrical workers were killed, all of whom were linemen. Three of them were killed by falls, and one was drowned when returning from work. The only other fatality was caused by the clothing of a machinist being caught in some shfating, which pulled him into the machinery. Seven other accidents were suffered by electrical workers, twelve by machinists, three by moulders, iron workers and cement workers, respectively, and two each by engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers. The remaining accident happened to a sheet metal worker, whose fingers were crushed in a press.

Woodworking trades.—There were two fatalities in the woodworking trades, and twenty-six accidents. The two deaths were of a factory hand, who fell into a boiling vat in a cheese-box factory, and a shipping clerk in a wagon factory, who fell down an elevator shaft. Six operatives were cut by saws, three by shapers, and two by chopping machines. Eighteen of the accidents consisted in the loss of fingers or hands, in two cases the forehead was wounded, and in one internal injuries were inflicted by a piece of wood flying back from a rip-saw.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Only four accidents were reported in the food and tobacco trades, none of which ended fatally. Two of the accidents took place in breweries and two in biscuit factories. One brewery worker was hurt by falling on the side of a large tank, and another by a barrel of beer rolling over him. A biscuit maker was scalded by falling into a tank of hot water, and another had his thumb badly cut by being caught between the rollers of a sizing machine.

Clothing trades.—The only two accidents in the clothing trades were in an overshoe factory, where an employee had a finger cut by a machine, and in a wholesale clothing establishment, where an employee received internal injuries through falling down an elevator shaft.

Textile trades.—An employee had a bone of his face fractured by being struck with a shuttle in a weaving factory, and an employee of a cotton factory had the palm of his hand badly cut by being caught between a belt and pulley.

Railway service.—Fourteen railway employees were killed and twenty-four injured in railway accidents during the month. Half the number killed were brakemen, two were sectionmen, and the others consisted of a civil engineer, a locomotive engineer, a shunter, a railway shop hand, and a railway call boy. The injured were five brakemen, two switchmen, two firemen, two sectionmen, three steam railway conductors, five electric motormen, an electric car conductor, a civil engineer, a carpenter foreman, a machinist and a railway shop hand.

General transport.—The greatest disaster of the month relating to the transportation industries was the wreck of the steamer 'Canada' in the River St. Lawrence, on Sunday, June 12th. The accident was due to a collision with a coaling vessel, which occurred about two and a half miles east of Sorel. The purser and four passengers were drowned by the sinking of the ship.

As only accidents occurring to persons in the course of their employment are included in this article, the death of the purser is the only one recorded. There were seven other deaths on board vessels, the victims being two seamen, three long-shoremen, a batteau-man, and an engineer. The only other fatality in the transportation industries occurred to a carter, who was run over by a train at Tweed, Ont.

Miscellaneous.—Among miscellaneous occupations there were three deaths. The superintendent of an elevator factory was struck on the head by a steam pump and his skull fractured. An employee of a paper mill was crushed to death by machinery, and a well digger was crushed to death by falling stones when blasting a well.

Circular of the Nova Scotia Steel Company respecting Accidents.

With a view to the prevention of accidents among its employees, the Nova Scotia Steel Company recently issued the following circular:—

To all concerned :

We have had so many accidents in and about our collieries during the past few weeks, that we take this means of appealing to our officers and men on this important subject.

We expect that our officers are doing everything in their power to carry out the special rules and mining law as regards accidents, and we also expect that they are insisting upon the workmen doing the same.

Our workmen would help us very much if they would call the attention of the officer in charge to any dangerous practice or any source of danger, or anything or practice that might cause an accident.

While we expect our officers to report any workmen that violate the mining law or special rules, we would go further and ask our workmen to report to the manager any violation of the law or any oversight of a violation on the part of any of our officers.

A number of our workmen are in the habit of travelling behind trips on haulage roads.

This is a very dangerous thing to do, and many men lose their lives by trying to save a few moments' walk.

A great many accidents occur at the working face, where men run great risk in their mad rush to get down their piece of coal and get home. They neglect to properly sprag the coal and the result sometimes is only too well known.

If our men would only observe some of the following don't's a great many accidents might be avoided :—Don't rush hurriedly back to see the result of your shot ; don't get down and mine under a block of coal unless securely spragged ; don't work under bad or suspicious roof ; don't travel any other road but the travelling road provided ; don't ride on trips when riding is forbidden ; don't violate any of the rules or laws which have been prepared to protect you in your hazardous occupation, and don't forget that all these laws and rules have been prepared for your own protection, and don't expect any law-maker or company can protect you if you neglect to do so yourself.

You and your family are the directly and vitally interested ones. Therefore we plead with you to observe every care, and see that others do the same for your mutual protection.

We especially appeal to all our officers to be careful in their daily examinations to move or cause to be moved all threatened dangers, to severely discipline all violations and to realize daily the importance of their positions, particularly in respect to the safety of themselves and their fellow-workmen.

It is much better to report a violation and have the violator dismissed from the mine, than to have him and probably innocent victims carried out, as the result of some violation.

From our older miners of Sydney Mines, who have always been noted for their skill and care in mining, we expect much. We particularly ask them to advise the younger men, and if the advice is not sufficient, to report them to the officer in charge, whenever they notice them at any dangerous practice. A small word may be the means of saving a boy's life.

Our laws are many and good—but they are no good and not worth the paper they are written on, unless the miner gives them his hearty and intelligent co-operation.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Farm hand	Little Rideau, Ont.	June 8	1	1	.....	Kicked by a horse. Died the next day.
"	St. Jean, Man.	" 15	1	1	.....	Fell off a wagon and was run over.
Farmer	Anarauth, Ont.	" 2	1	1	Stomach torn.	Attacked by a stallion.
"	Near Lemieuxville, Que.	" 15	1	1	Crushed to death.	Part of building fell on him when barn raising.
"	Huntingdon, Que.	" 13	1	1	Arm broken and severe nervous shock.	Struck by a train when crossing the track.
"	Trappin, Ont.	" 13	1	1	.....	Struck by a train and instantly killed.
"	Danphim, Man.	" 22	1	1	Dangerously injured in chest.	Gored by a bull.
"	Near Woodstock, Ont.	" 22	1	1	.....	.....
"	London Tp., Ont.	" 25	1	1	Had both arms broken.	Fell off a loaded wagon and was run over.
"	Morden, Ont.	" 24	1	1	Hurt internally.	Fell from the roof of a barn when barn-raising.
"	Erin Township, Ont.	" 25	1	1	Head and body seriously injured.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Near Bracebridge, Ont.	" 26	1	1	Instantly killed by a blow on the neck.	"
"	Brussels, Ont.	" 28	1	1	.....	Was dragged to death by a horse.
"	Hespeler, Ont.	" 16	1	1	Bone in shoulder broken.	Was struck by a heavy pole which he was using.
"	Erin, Ont.	" 25	1	1	Head seriously injured.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Near Peterboro, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Ribs were broken.	Was kicked by a horse.
"	Near Belleville, Ont.	" 28	1	1	Had concussion of the brain.	Team ran away and he fell from the wagon.
"	St. Denis de Richelieu, Q.	" 28	1	1	Was crushed to death.	His cart was struck by a train.
"	Kippen, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Had three ribs broken.	Attacked by a cow when milking.
Farmer's wife	Brantford, Ont.	" 17	2	2	.....	Killed in a railway collision.
Cattle drover.	Clear Springs, Man.	" 19	1	1	Ribs broken and side injured.	Trampled on and gored by a bull.
Rancher	Sleeve Lake, Man.	" 8	2	2	.....	Drowned when hunting muskrats.
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>	Labrador coast.	" 16	2	2	.....	Drowned by upsetting of dory.
Hunters						
Fishermen.						
<i>Mining—</i>						
Gold miner.	Klondike River.	" 4	1	1	Right hand badly crushed.	Drowned by capsizing of boat.
"	Rossland, B.C.	" 8	1	1	A finger was crushed.	.....
"	"	" 12	1	1	.....	.....
"	"	" 14	1	1	.....	.....
"	"	" 14	1	1	Right hand was badly cut.	Killed by fragment of rock when blasting.
"	Rossland, B.C.	" 14	1	1	.....	.....
"	Quebec	" 12	1	1	.....	Struck by a loaded car in an asbestos mine.
"	Quebec	" 12	1	1	.....	Fell 200 feet down a shaft in a gold mine.
"	Rossland, B.C.	" 16	1	1	.....	Struck by a running box.
"	Glacier Bay, N.S.	" 13	1	1	Chest injured.	.....
Coal driver						

Coal miner.	Port Morien, N.S.	"	15	"	1	Legs and arm broken and four ribs displaced	Struck by falling stone and dangerously injured.
"	Fernie, B.C.	"	17	"	1	Sprained an ankle.	Struck by a car which jumped the track.
"	Caledonia Mines, N.S.	"	21	"	1	Leg broken.	Hurt when working in a mine.
"	Glouce Bay, N.S.	"	24	"	1	"	Killed by a fall of coal.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	3	"	1	Leg badly injured.	
"	"	"	3	"	1	Leg broken.	
"	"	"	9	"	1	Collar bone broken.	
"	"	"	13	"	1	Hip was dislocated.	
"	"	"	16	"	1	Thigh was broken.	
Lumbering—							By fall of coal.
Saw-mill owner	Upham, N.B.	"	3	"	1	Leg cut off.	Fell across a circular saw. Died from shock.
"	Lambton, Que.	"	15	"	1	Dangerously hurt on face.	Was struck by a piece of steel from a machine which burst.
"	Near Ignace, Ont.	"	29	"	1	Was cut from right shoulder to waist and died instantly.	Foot caught in a cogwheel and he was thrown on a circular saw.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	1	"	1	Had concussion of the brain.	Fell down steps to cement floor.
Lumber handler	Ridgeway, Ont.	"	9	"	1	Eye was injured.	Was struck by a board.
Shantyman	Union Bay, B.C.	"	11	"	1	Drowned.	When trying to reach boat that had gone adrift.
"	Ottawa River.	"	5	"	1	Neck broken.	Accidentally knocked off a log when working on a drive.
"	Near Cobble Hill, B.C.	"	6	"	1	Drowned.	Struck by a branch when sawing a tree.
"	Poplar Rapids, Ottawa R.	"	11	"	3	Drowned.	Boat swamped in rapids.
"	Rainy River, Ont.	"	12	"	1	Drowned.	Stepped off a log.
"	Ottawa River.	"	21	"	1	Drowned.	Boat capsized in rapids.
"	Near Megantic, Que.	"	11	"	1	"	A tree fell on him, and he died in a few hours.
Axenian	Bryson, Que.	"	25	"	1	"	A tree fell on him and he died instantly.
Saw-mill hand	Hull, Que.	"	1	"	1	Lost four fingers.	Thrown by a horse when working in a woodyard.
"	Gaspé, Que.	"	13	"	1	Painfully injured about the body.	Hand was caught in a circular saw.
"	Chathamagne, Que.	"	15	"	1	"	Clothing caught in machinery.
"	Lake Pearlsey, Que.	"	15	"	1	Head cut.	Dangerously injured by machinery.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	14	"	1	Two fingers cut.	Was struck by a board.
"	"	"	16	"	1	One hand almost severed.	When operating a machine.
"	St. John, N.B.	"	15	"	1	End of second finger cut off.	Cut by a saw when pushing a piece of wood towards it.
Shingle-mill hand	Deseronto, Ont.	"	21	"	1	Concussion of the brain.	Knocked off ladder by a wagon.
Joiner	Toronto, Ont.	"	15	"	1	Belly hurt.	Fell from staging at the blast furnaces.
Painter	North Sydney, N.S.	"	2	"	1	"	Fell 60 feet from roof of building.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	7	"	1	Skull and ribs fractured.	Fell with scaffold.
"	Montreal.	"	8	"	1	Arm broken and injured internally.	"
Mason	"	"	8	"	1	Right foot fractured.	"
"	"	"	1	"	1	Wrist broken.	Fell from a ladder.
"	Quebec.	"	3	"	1	Head badly hurt.	Fell from a scaffold.
"	"	"	13	"	1	Shoulder blade broken and hip injured.	Fell from a roof.
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	16	"	1	Belly slaken.	Fell from roof of house when shingling it.
"	Windsor, Ont.	"	6	"	1	Fractured an arm.	Fell from roof of two-story building.
"	Montreal.	"	11	"	1	Hurt internally.	Fell off a plank.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	9	"	9	Two ribs broken, scalp wound and back of head injured.	Fell 20 feet from a roof.
Bridge carpenter.	Near Konoka, Ont.	"	2	"	1	"	Struck by a piece of timber when on work train.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Building Trades—Con.						
Carpenter	St. Thomas, Ont.	June 23	1	1	Broke left leg at thigh.	Fell twenty feet off a scaffold which broke.
"	"	" 23	1	1	Injured ankle.	"
"	Near Leamsville, Que.	" 26	1	1	Seriously injured internally.	Struck by a timber when pulling down an old building.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 13	1	1	"	Fell from a house.
Painter	Sorel, Que.	" 18	1	1	"	Was drowned when painting a ship.
"	Hatbrey, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Both arms broken.	A ladder broke and he fell 27 feet.
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	" 28	1	1	"	His neck was broken by fall from a roof.
Mason	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Thigh broken.	Fell into an excavation.
Contractor's foreman	"	" 24	1	1	Two ribs broken.	"
"	"	" 14	1	1	Dangerously wounded on head.	"
Sheet-metal roofer	Sorel, Que.	"	1	1	Dangerously injured.	Fell from a roof off a scaffold.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 21	1	1	Injured internally.	Was sun-struck and fell from a roof.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 21	1	1	"	Fell from a roof.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	1	"	"
Metal Trades						
Electrical worker	Kingston, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Jaw and arm injured.	A pole fell with him when he was mending a wire.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 10	1	1	Dangerously hurt by an electric shock.	Touched a wire carrying 5,000 volts.
"	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 7	1	1	Drowned.	Fell into a canal when working on electric light line.
"	Montreal.	" 8	1	1	Ruptured a blood vessel.	Fell when making repairs in a building.
"	London, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Head cut, and leg, arm and pelvis bone broken.	Fell from top of forty-foot pole, owing to breaking of waist strap.
"	Three Rivers, Que.	" 17	1	1	Dangerously hurt by an electric shock.	Touched a transformer carrying 10,000 volts.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Two fingers crushed.	Caught in a machine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 3	1	1	Received bruises and strains.	Fell 30 feet from pole.
"	North Hatley, Que.	" 21	1	1	Drowned.	While returning from work.
"	Norwich, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Had broken thigh and internal injuries.	Fell from a pole and died an hour later.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	" 23	1	1	"	Fell 10 feet when repairing a trolley wire.
Machineist	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	1	Left arm broken, right arm and both legs broken, and body crushed.	Clothing caught in shafting and he was pulled into the machinery.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 13	1	1	Stomach injured.	Struck leg on iron bar.
"	Hochelega, Que.	" 14	1	1	Skull fractured and face cut.	Struck by a piece of iron.
"	Stratford.	" 13	1	1	Finger lacerated.	Cut by a rip-saw in a foundry.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 1	1	1	Lost an eye.	Was struck by a piece of steel while working on a planer.

Engineer.	Peterboro', Ont.	"	11	Two fingers cut.	Was struck by a piece of metal.
"	"	"	2	Left foot cut and bruised.	When operating a machine.
"	"	"	6	Finger badly crushed.	Hurt when moving a mower frame.
"	"	"	6	Slight of right eye destroyed.	A flask dropped on the finger.
"	"	"	6	Knee wrenched.	When using a wrench it slipped and struck his eye.
"	"	"	6	Slight of right eye destroyed.	He fell while varnishing a rake frame.
"	"	"	13	Finger badly cut.	When using a wrench it slipped and struck his eye.
Iron-worker.	Toronto, Ont.	"	13	Two toes crushed.	Out on a saw.
"	London, Ont.	"	11	Arm injured.	A load of steel fell on them.
"	London, Ont.	"	3	Hand smashed, lost some fingers.	Caught in machinery.
Stationary engineer.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	"	20	Hand burnt.	Placed hand on cylinder of threshing machine.
Moulder.	London, Ont.	"	18	Hands and arms burned.	While grinding at an enemy wheel.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	23	Badly scalded.	Injured when working in rolling mills.
"	Toronto	"	2	Left leg scalded.	By hot water from a boiler at a brewery.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	8	Two fingers smashed.	Stepped into a tank of water near smelters.
Boilermaker.	"	"	24	Instep burned badly.	By large tongs while unloading ingots.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	15	Face, chest and arms scalded.	Molten iron splashed out of ladle.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	Third finger cut off and 2nd finger crushed.	Injured when in the fire-box of an engine.
Blacksmith.	Hochelaga, Que.	"	11	Arm wounded.	Hand was caught in gear wheels.
Sheet-metal workers.	Montreal, Que.	"	20	Cut a vein of the arm.	A piece of steel ran through his arm.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	7	Thumb and 1st finger crushed.	A restive horse caused a nail to pierce his arm.
Cement-worker.	Marbank, Ont.	"	4	Right arm was burnt.	Crushed by a press.
"	Belleville, Ont.	"	16	Had a bad scalp wound.	Came in contact with hot iron.
"	Long Point, Que.	"	24	Right leg fractured and head cut.	Was struck by machinery.
Wood-working Trades—	Guelph, Ont.	"	1	Shoulder and side badly bruised, concussion of the brain.	Was struck by an iron plate.
Mill owner.	"	"	16	Body injured.	Fell down steps in a mill.
Factory hand.	Montreal, Que.	"	30	Lost a hand.	Fell on a machine near a saw.
"	Goderich, Ont.	"	9	Two fingers cut.	Out off by a circular saw.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	7	Thumb lacerated.	Out by a rip-saw.
"	Newington, Ont.	"	13	Arm crushed.	Fell into boiling vat in cheese-box factory.
"	Steeleford, Ont.	"	20	Lost a hand.	When operating a buzz-saw.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	20	Lost a hand.	Caught in the belting of a planing-machine.
"	Woodstock, Ont.	"	24	Fingers and hand lacerated.	Caught in machinery.
"	"	"	21	Four fingers lacerated.	Was caught in a chopping machine.
"	Dundas, Ont.	"	8	Lost two fingers.	Was hurt by a chopping-machine when saving another employee.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	24	Fingers cut.	Out by a shaper.
"	Dundas, Ont.	"	20	Lost three fingers.	Hand was caught in a stamping-machine.
"	Harrover, Ont.	"	6	Thumb torn.	Was cut by a machine.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	1	Forehead cut.	Out by a spindle-carver when operating it.
"	"	"	8	Forehead badly wounded.	Out by a rip-saw.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	15	Left eye injured.	Struck by a plank in an air-brake factory.
"	"	"	2		Struck by an axe when polishing it.
"	"	"			Struck by a four-inch nail when making a table.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Wood-working Trades—Con.</i>						
Factory hand.....	Cornwall, Ont.	June 6.....	1	1	Injured internally.....	Struck in the abdomen by a piece of wood flying back from a rip-saw.
Carriage worker.....	Brantford, Ont.	" 1.....	1	1	Finger badly lacerated.....	Cut by a shaper.
"	"	" 14.....	1	1	Tips of 2nd and 3rd finger cut off.....	Cut by a jointer machine.
"	Montreal, Que	" 11.....	1	1	Lost four fingers.....	Hand was caught in a machine.
"	"	" 18.....	1	1	Lost two fingers.....	"
Wood turner.....	London, Ont.	" 7.....	1	1	Lost three fingers.....	Hand was caught in a wood turning machine.
Shipping clerk.....	Woodstock, Ont.	" 9 1.....	1	1	Lost two fingers.....	Fell through elevator shaft at a wagon factory.
Hoop cutter.....	Southwold, Ont.	" 15.....	1	1	Lost two fingers.....	Fingers were cut off by a knife.
Organ worker.....	Clinton, Ont.	" 1.....	1	1	Lost a finger and cut hand.....	Cut by a saw when ripping hardwood lumber.
Box-factory hand.....	Toronto	" 14.....	1	1	Two fingers cut.....	When using a shaper machine.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>						
Brewery worker.....	Quebec, Que	" 2.....	1	1	Body badly injured.....	Fell on side of large tank.
"	Woodstock, Ont.	" 18.....	1	1	Badly hurt internally and five ribs broken.....	Fell under rolling barrels of beer and a barrel rolled over him.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 10.....	1	1	Scalded	Fell in tank of hot water.
"	London, Ont.	" 14.....	1	1	A thumb was cut and bruised.....	Caught between rollers of a sizing-machine.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>						
Factory hand.....	Stratford, Ont.	" 9.....	1	1	Finger cut.....	Caught in machine at overshoe factory.
Employee in a wholesale clothing warehouse.....	St. John, N.B.	" 20.....	1	1	Injured internally.....	Fell down an elevator shaft.
<i>Textile Trades—</i>						
Factory hand	Hamilton, Ont.	" 16.....	1	1	A bone of the face was fractured.....	Struck by a shuttle.
"	Cornwall, Ont.	" 17.....	1	1	Pain of hand was badly cut.....	Hand was caught between belt and pulley in cotton factory.
<i>Railroad Service—</i>						
Conductor.....	Near Konoeka, Ont.	" 2.....	1	1	Sustained scalp wound.....	Struck by a piece of timber being carried by train.
Carpenter foreman.....	Near North Bay, Ont.	" 4.....	1	1	Lost leg and arm.....	Run over by a train.
Motorman.....	Near Fort Arthur, Ont.	" 3.....	1	1	Foot badly bruised.....	Jumped to avoid a collision, three passengers injured.
Switchman.....	Belleville, Ont.	" 5.....	1	1	Leg crushed and spine injured. May not recover.....	Was struck by an engine when fixing a break beam underneath a box car.
"	"	"	1	1	Feet injured. Amputated.....	Slipped under wheels while trying to board a moving train.
Section-man.....	Carleton Place, Ont.	" 4.....	1	1	Skull fractured.....	Fell in front of a hand-car. Not expected to recover.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 2.....	1	1	Head and scalp wound, and badly shaken up.....	Was struck by an engine when shovelling ballast.
"	Black Creek, Ont.	" 2.....	1	1	"	Struck by a piece of timber being carried by train.
Brakeman.....	Near Konoeka, Ont.	"	1	1	"	"

"	Pasque, N.W.T.	"	1			Foot caught in a frog, run over by a train.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	5	1		Run over by train when returning from work.
"	Point St. Charles, Que.	"	10	1		Fell from train.
"	Thistle, Ont.	"	11	1		Badly mangled in a wreck.
"	Near Ymir, B.C.	"	11	1		Fell through trap-door of car and train ran over him.
"	Beausville, Ont.	"	15	1		Instantly killed on railway.
"	Berlin, Ont.	"	26	1		Was run over by a train.
"	Fort Francis, Ont.	"	22	1		Fell beside a moving train and was run over.
"	Chenainus, B.C.	"	4	1		Was run over by a train.
"	Stanford, Ont.	"	16	1		Fell beneath a car and was cut in two.
"	Paris, Ont.	"	17	1		Hurt in collision.
Switchman.	Little York, Ont.	"	12	1		Struck by engine and thrown down an embankment.
Shunter	Montreal, Que.	"	4	1		Fell on track from wagon and was run over.
Railway shop hand	"	"	21	1		When moving a transferring table.
"	London, Ont.	"	11	1		Hand struck a circular saw when cutting a board.
Railway machinist	East Toronto, Ont.	"	2	1		Was caught between an engine and door jamb of roundhouse.
Conductor	London, Ont.	"	3	1		Struck down by engine when trying to board it.
"	Cornell, Ont.	"		1		Fell when climbing over a train.
Engineer.	Paris, Ont.	"	17	1		Hurt in collision.
Fireman	Carleton Place, Ont.	"	4	1		Fell when trying to board train and run over.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	11	1		Fell when running to open a switch.
Sectionman	Near Aylmer, Ont.	"	1	1		He was run over by hand-car.
Electric motorman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	2	1		Hurt in collision.
"	"	"	2	1		"
"	"	"	22	1		Car was struck by lightning.
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	3	1		Hurt in collision.
Electric car conductor	Montreal, Que.	"	27	1		A car started when he was boarding it and he fell.
Railway call boy	Lindsay, Ont.	"	3	1		Fell when passing between cars on moving train and run over.
General Transport—						
Quartermaster	Hamilton, Ont.	"	21	1		Leg was caught in the anchor chain when it was being paid out.
Pilot.	Jones Falls, Ont.	"	24	1		Fell between the boat and dock.
Purser	Near Sorel, Que.	"	12	1		Was drowned in a collision.
Seaman.	Reed's Point, N.B.	"	20	1		Fell from the cross trees and was drowned.
"	Chenainus, B.C.	"	20	1		Caught between two masts when raising one.
Steamboat fireman	Troqueux, Ont.	"	19	1		When working ballast rock from bucket fell on him.
" engineer	Quebec, Que.	"	18	1		Two tubes from a boiler blew out.
Chief engineer of steam tug	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	5	1		Coupling of steam pipe blew off.
Batteau man	Quebec, Que.	"	7	1		Fell off boat into river.
Longshoreman	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	8	1		Drowned.
"	"	"	8	1		Was struck by steel rail.
"	"	"	9	1		"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	9	1		Was struck by a lump of coal when discharging it from boat.
"	"	"	27	1		Fell head first into coal bin when loading boat.
"	"	"	27	1		Hurt when discharging coal.
Cartier	Tweed, Ont.	"	1	1		Was run over by train and died three days later.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	15	1		Fell from cart.
"	"	"	21	1		Fell from cart and wheel passed over him.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>General Transport Com.</i>						
Teamster.....	Stuartford, Ont.....	June 29.....	1	1	Seriously injured.....	Wagon was struck by train.
Cab driver.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 27.....	1	1	Three ribs fractured.....	Was kicked by a horse.
Hostler.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 25.....	1	1	Face badly injured.....	"
Elevator boy.....	London, Ont.....	" 14.....	1	1	Skull fractured.....	While standing under the elevator was struck by it.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>						
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9.....	1	1	Skull severely injured, recovery doubtful.	Struck by bricks from wall which was being pulled down.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 9.....	1	1	Right arm was broken.....	Hurt by fall of earth when digging.
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 9.....	1	1	Severe scalp wound and leg cut.	He was struck by a steel cable used in moving gravel cars.
"	Brantford, Ont.....	" 21.....	1	1	Suffocated by gas.....	Was repairing sewer pipes when hole filled with gas.
"	"	" 21.....	1	1	Several ribs broken and he had other internal injuries.	Was thrown from a defective elevator.
"	Sydney, N.S.....	" 20.....	1	1	Neck broken.....	Fell nearly thirty feet from platform.
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23.....	1	1	Crushed between a vehicle and a wall.	When at work close to wall.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 8.....	1	1	Skull fractured, fatally injured.	Struck by a falling brick.
"	"	" 9.....	1	1	Leg broken and injured internally.	Crushed by a fall of earth.
"	"	" 28.....	1	1	Back and hip injured.....	Fell from roof of a building.
"	Point Am, Ont.....	" 23.....	1	1	Back and hip injured.....	A derrick broke and struck him.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 14.....	1	1	Back hurt.....	Crushed by a fall of rock.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 24.....	1	1	A finger crushed off.....	Was knocked into a wheel pit by a swinging bucket.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 2.....	1	1	Spine injured.....	Fell from a pile of lumber.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25.....	1	1	Leg crushed, afterwards amputated.	While handling machinery.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1.....	1	1	Brain injured.....	Fell 18 feet from scaffold.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 1.....	1	1	Ribs were broken.....	Earth fell on the leg.
"	"	" 3.....	1	1	Foot crushed.....	Head was pierced by a falling spike.
"	"	" 8.....	1	1	Dangerously wounded on head and injured internally.	Struck by rock which fell from a bucket.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 16.....	1	1	Left leg seriously injured.....	A piece of iron fell on the foot.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28.....	1	1	Back scalp wound.....	Fell from a building.
"	"	" 28.....	1	1	"	Was struck by a falling girder when working in fire ruins.

MISCELLANEOUS—		ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE.	
		May	June
"	Peterboro' Ont.	" 27	" 1
"	Perth, Ont.	" 7	" 1
"	"	" 18	" 4
"	"	" 28	" 1
"	"	" 2	" 1
"	"	" 20	" 1
"	"	" 20	" 1
"	"	" 18	" 1
"	"	" 7	" 1
"	"	" 23	" 1
"	"	" 10	" 1
"	"	" 23	" 1
"	"	" 3	" 1
"	"	" 15	" 1
"	"	" 2	" 1
"	"	" 14	" 1
"	"	" 4	" 1
"	"	" 19	" 1
"	"	" 22	" 1
"	"	" 1	" 1
"	"	" 19	" 1
"	"	" 29	" 1
"	"	" 29	" 1
"	"	" 16	" 1
"	"	" 2	" 1
"	"	" 14	" 1
"	"	" 10	" 1
"	"	" 10	" 1
Teamster	Fort Francis	May 30	1 Arm broken
Box-factory hand	Verona, Ont.	" 11	1 A foot was cut off
Farmer	Paslinch, Ont.	" 12	1 Knee severely cut
Iron-worker	St. John, N.B.	" 30	1 Finger crushed
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 18	1 Left foot burned
Coal miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 12	1 Head cut severely
"	Glouce Bay, N.S.	" 27	1 Arm and several ribs broken
"	Leeds, N.C.	" 23	1 Arm and several ribs broken
Teamster	Fort Francis	May 30	1 Arm broken
Box-factory hand	Verona, Ont.	" 11	1 A foot was cut off
Farmer	Paslinch, Ont.	" 12	1 Knee severely cut
Iron-worker	St. John, N.B.	" 30	1 Finger crushed
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 18	1 Left foot burned
Coal miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 12	1 Head cut severely
"	Glouce Bay, N.S.	" 27	1 Arm and several ribs broken
"	Leeds, N.C.	" 23	1 Arm and several ribs broken

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE,

Teamster.....	Fort Francis.....	May 30.....	Struck by part of driving pole.
Box-factory hand.....	Verona, Ont.....	" 11.....	1 Arm broken.
Fanner.....	Paslinch, Ont.....	" 12.....	1 A foot was cut off.
Iron-worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 18.....	1 Knee severely cut.
Moulder.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 30.....	1 Finger crushed.
Coal miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 12.....	1 Left foot burned.
".....	Glouce Bay, N.S.....	" 27.....	1 Head cut severely.
".....	Lady-smith, B.C.....	" 23.....	1 Arm and several ribs broken.
			Was struck by falling coal.
			Struck by motor engine when opening door in the pit.
			Was run over by a car.
			Fell under a knife when putting a loose key in the crank shaft of the chopper.
			Cut with an axe at a barn-raising.
			When working in rolling mills.
			Hot iron splashed on it.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JUNE
Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Coal miner.	Nanaimo, B.C.	May 23	1	1	Arm broken and kidney ruptured.	Fell 15 feet down elevator shaft.
Factory hand.	Hespeler, Ont.	" 24	1	1	Hip severely cut.	Came in contact with rip-saw.
"	Prescott, Ont.	" 28	1	1	Several fingers cut off.	Cut by axe when chopping a tree.
Shantyman.	Musquash, N. B.	" 2	1	1	Two toes almost severed.	A car of lumber fell on him, killing him.
Factory hand.	Medford, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Body crushed.	Was crushed in the coils of a lawser.
Seaman.	Comox, B.C.	April 28	1	1	A toe crushed.	A stone fell on foot.
Labourer.	Sherkston, Ont.	May 25	1	1	A leg broken.	Ground caved in when excavating.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Right side severely bruised.	Fell off a lumber pile.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Left leg badly cut.	While using an adze.
Carpenter.	Sherkston, Ont.	" 28	1	1	Concussion of the brain.	Was struck by a loaded hoist.
Derrick man.	Welland, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Finger scratched, blood poison developed.	Finger scratched while painting.
Hardware painter.	Guelph, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Left wrist sprained.	Glove caught in seamer.
Machinist.	Toronto, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Finger badly cut.	Cut by a groover machine.
Box factory hand.	"	" 11	1	1	Hand badly cut.	Cut by a gang-saw.
"	"	" 19	1	1	Body injured fatally.	Was struck by a chisel and died of a strangulated hernia.
Hardware-factory hand.	Brookville, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Finger crushed.	While working at a press.
Furniture-factory hand.	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	1	Thumb ground off to 1st joint.	When grinding a piece of steel thumb caught between rest and wheel.
Electrical worker.	Peterboro, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Scalp wound.	
Miner.	Mount Sicker, B.C.	" 31	1	1		

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during June, 1904.

DOMINION REPORT.

Experimental Farms.

Experimental Farms, Reports for 1903, Ottawa: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 447. Price, 30 cents.

In the volume of reports on Experimental Farms for 1903, issued as an appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture, there are contained reports of the director, agriculturist, horticulturist, chemist, entomologist and botanist, experimentalist, poultry manager, the superintendent and horticulturist of the experimental farm at Nappan, N.S., and the superintendents of the experimental farms at Brandon, Man., Indian Head, N.W.T., and Agassiz, B.C.

The report of the director contains a general summary of the most important work carried out at the various farms, and an account of his inspection of them during the year. It is stated that the results of farm operations in Canada in 1903 were, on the whole, encouraging. In the North-west a reduction in the volume of the wheat crop and a somewhat lower grade of quality were offset largely by higher prices which prevailed. In the eastern provinces the production of most of the more important crops was above the average, and there was a general increase in the output of live stock and dairy products. In Ontario the oat crop occupies a larger area than all other cereals combined, and in Quebec it is the most important next to hay, while in the North-west districts wheat is by far the most important cereal. It is estimated that in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta an area of 171 million acres is suitable for cultivation. Wheat has also been ripened as far north as Fort Simpson, 818 miles north of Winnipeg, where the longer summer days made their development more rapid than in more southern districts.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Mineral Production in Ontario.

Mineral Production of Ontario for 1903. Bulletin No. 6. The Bureau of Mines. King's Printer, Toronto, 1904. Pages, 6.

In Bulletin No. 6 of the Ontario Bureau of Mines statistics are given as to the quantity and value of the minerals produced in the province during the year 1903. It is stated that the aggregate output was less in value than that for 1902 by \$521,041. In steel there was a reduction in value from \$1,610,031 to \$304,580, which is accounted for by the closing down of the Algoma Steel Works. The yield of iron ore in 1903 was 208,154 tons, worth \$450,099, compared with 359,288 tons, worth \$518,445, in 1902. This reduction was also due to the failure of the industries at Sault Ste. Marie. There was a decrease of \$41,792 in the yield of gold, and of \$49,051 of silver. The production of copper was greater by 471 tons than in 1902, and the output of nickel was greater by 1,053 tons, the production of 6,998 tons being greater than for any previous year.

There was a general increase of about 7 per cent in the value of non-metallic products. Carbide of calcium gained 1,105 tons in quantity and \$54,580 in value, and iron pyrites 3,098 tons and \$6,700 in value. With regard to building materials, the chief feature was the development of the Portland cement industry, which produced 695,260 barrels in 1903, valued at \$1,182,799. About 1,100 tons of peat fuel were manufactured by two separate plants during the year, and it is stated that their product gave satisfaction.

The total mineral production for the year amounted to the value of \$12,870,593, of which \$7,628,018 consisted of non-metallic, and \$5,242,575 of metallic substances.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Emigration and Immigration.

Copy of Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1903, and Report to the Board of Trade thereon. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 77.

In 1903 the total passenger movement from Great Britain reported to the Board of Trade was 449,006 to countries outside of Europe, and 699,901 to European countries. The immigration from Europe was 814,441, and from other countries, 199,685. There was a net efflux of about 149,000 natives, and a net influx of about 14,000 foreigners. Comparing the census of 1901 with the census of 1891, the returns show an average annual increase of 6,740 aliens. The total number of persons entered on the alien lists was 207,191 in 1903, of whom 124,591 were stated to be en route to other countries. Correcting these figures with information from other sources, it is stated that the alien immigrants proceeding to other countries numbered 134,330, of whom 129,460 were bound for America. Among the other alien immigrants there were 30,046 Russians and Poles, 7,502 Germans, 7,045 Italians and others. Reports were received with regard to destitute aliens resident in certain towns. There continued to be a rapid increase of foreign Jews in East London. In Portsmouth there was a decided increase in the number of destitute aliens, but not elsewhere.

Mining Statistics.

Mines and Quarries : General Report and Statistics for 1902. Part IV—Colonial and Foreign Statistics. London : Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1904. Pages, 200. Price, 1s. 6d.

In Part IV. of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1902, issued by the British Home Office, it is estimated that the total number of persons in the world engaged in mining and quarrying exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, of whom about one-fifth are employed in the United Kingdom and one-third in the British empire. More than half the total number are employed in getting coal, of which there was produced, in 1902, 800,000,000 tons, the value of which was more than 270,000,000 pounds sterling. The British empire produced more than half the world's supply of gold, Australia contributing 24 per cent, the Transvaal 12 per cent, and Canada 7 per cent. The highest output of iron was in the United States, which produced 18,000,-

000 tons. The German empire and Great Britain produced about four and a half million tons each.

The deaths from industrial accidents in mines and quarries during 1902 were estimated at 4,612, being at the rate of 1.91 per 1,000 employed.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Labour Bureau of West Australia.

Report by the Superintendent of Government Labour Bureau of West Australia for the Year ending 31st December, 1903. Perth : Government Printer, 1904. Pages, 15. 5

The work of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia is said, in the sixth annual report for 1903, to consist in assisting employers to secure employees, and to furnish men and women when out of employment with free and reliable information as to the character of the work to be had. Since the establishment of the bureau, in 1898, steady progress has been shown, due largely to the support given to it by employers. In 1903 there were 850 individual applicants for workers, as against 523 in the previous year. The number of men who applied for work in 1903 was 4,283, a decrease of 411 compared with 1902, and employment was found in 2,018 cases, being 213 more than in the previous year. Among the men who applied for work there were 1,400 general labourers, 423 bushmen, 276 farm hands, 166 cooks, 161 handy men, 133 horse drivers, 131 handy boys, 114 engine drivers and fitters, and others. Work was found for 599 labourers, 402 bushmen, 271 farm hands, 146 handy men, 69 cooks, 68 handy boys, and others. Reports are given on the condition of the labour market from the most important industrial centres in the state. Satisfactory conditions were reported in some cases, but in the majority of localities there was little demand for labour.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions in Indiana.

Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Inspection of the State of Indiana. 1903. Contractor for State Printing, Indianapolis. 1904. Pages, 211.

In the state of Indiana the Department of Inspection has to do with manufacturing and mercantile establishments, laundries, bakeries, quarries, printing offices, and public buildings. The seventh annual report of the department contains a brief summary by the chief inspector, and five exhibits as appendices to the report, in which are given a tabulated statement of inspections made, a classification and summary of the industries of the state, a detailed statement of accidents reported to the department, and selections from the 1,996 orders issued by the department.

The chief inspector reports that the industries, with the exception of the steel and window glass industries, enjoyed another year of prosperity. The feature of the steel trade was the consolidation of companies. There had been eleven mills engaged in the manufacture of bar iron, employing 4,181 workmen. The Republic Iron and Steel Company purchased ten of these and up to the present date closed or removed all but four plants, which employ 3,116 workmen. Five other independent plants were constructed, employing 2,800 men.

A law which has been passed by the state requiring the weekly payment of wages, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Indiana. Reference is made in the report to several other labour laws in force in the state. One compels the inspection of steamboats, naphtha and gas engine launches twice each summer, another provides for the inspection of all boilers of more than ten horse power, and

there are other laws requiring the reporting of industrial accidents and the use of safety devices.

Labour Statistics of Louisiana.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour for the State of Louisiana, 1902-1903. Baton Rouge: 'The Advocate.' 1904. Pages, 280.

The report of the Louisiana Bureau of Statistics of Labour for 1902-3 opens with an introduction, in which a recommendation is made for the enactment of a Child Labour Law and a Factory Inspection Law. This is followed by a chapter on 'The Value and Influence of Labour Statistics,' by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. The second chapter deals with an account of the strikes and lock-outs occurring in the state since the previous report of the bureau was written. Chapter III. contains the new laws passed by the state legislature most vitally interesting to labour. The next chapter is composed of various miscellaneous subjects. It contains an article by Hon. Carroll D. Wright from the 'American Federationist,' an address delivered by him before the Manufacturers' Convention at New Orleans, in April, 1903, an address delivered by Archbishop Ireland before the Civic Federation at New York in December, 1902, and statistics relating to the number of educable children in Louisiana, the state assessment by parishes, and the cotton industry. The final chapter contains the report of the proceedings of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics at New Orleans, in April, 1902.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Claims for Damages—Lost by Contributor Negligence.

D. was employed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. It was one of his

duties to move a car from a chute when it was filled, then to jump on the end of the car when it was in motion and put down the brake. On one occasion D. got on the car and took the brake off, but the car did not move. D. then came down to the foot-board and shoved back the rod connecting with the brake. The car started and D. commenced to climb up the steps

at the side of the car, but was caught between the side of the car and the post which supported an unused chute. He was greatly injured, was unable to work at all for a long time, and was never afterwards able to work as he did before. The evidence showed that the post in question was only about seven or eight inches from the track, and that the manager of the company had been warned of the danger on account of its position.

It was also shown, however, that D. could have got on the rear of the car instead of using the steps at the side, or could have walked after the car until it had passed the post.

At the trial judgment was given in favour of D., who was awarded eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850) damages. The company appealed and a higher court affirmed the judgment, but reduced the damages to \$600. The company then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the majority of that court came to the conclusion that D. had been guilty of contributory negligence. The Chief Justice in giving judgment, said:—

As I read the evidence, if he had stepped off to the ground immediately on the car starting, he would not have been hurt. He is not merely guilty of contributory negligence but is the victim of his own carelessness. It is a case where it was perfectly in the power of the servant, by keeping his eyes open, to guard himself against a possible danger of which he was fully aware. If, by not doing so, he suffers injuries, he must take the consequences of his own neglect. Without the respondent's negligence or stupidity this accident would never have happened.

The previous decision was therefore reversed with costs.

(Day v. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, Feb., 1904.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Accident Caused by Negligence of Stevedores.

W. was employed by M. & M., a firm of stevedores. On 24th August, 1903, while W., with other workmen, was loading a truck with planks taken from a pile, and conveying it to the side of a steamer, a

plank fell from the pile on him and caused injuries from the effects of which he died a couple of days later.

W.'s widow brought an action against M. & M., alleging that they had been negligent in allowing the planks to be taken from the pile in the manner they were; she also brought an action against C. & Co., the owners of the lumber in question, alleging that they had been negligent in allowing the pile of planks to be constructed in the way it was. According to the judgment rendered, the court was of the opinion that the following facts were proved by the evidence:

The pile was about six feet high and twenty feet wide, and consisted of three-inch planks, nine inches wide, piled on top of each other. There was a roof to keep out the water constructed in the following manner: One of the planks was extending on its edge across the ends of planks composing the pile, and upon this was placed a row of planks corresponding to the rows forming the pile, one with one end elevated the width of a plank, then another row was placed covering the joints of the first row.

In the pile which caused the accident the plank placed across the ends of the other was not long enough to reach completely the side of the pile, and a box some twenty inches in length, and about the width of a plank, was used to complete the length.

The work of taking down the pile to load it on the steamer was under the charge of one P., foreman of the defendants, M. & M. He put three trucks at work, one at each side and one at one end of the pile. To load the truck at the end of the pile, a man was sent up on top, and he took the planks forming the roof and slipped them lengthwise, where they were received by men below. W., with other workmen, was put with a truck at one side of the pile, and then commenced by pulling out the planks forming the first tier of the pile, thus leaving the roof overhanging. They had just loaded their truck with twelve

planks, and W. had stooped down to push the truck when two or three planks fell and struck him, and caused his death.

No one seems to have observed with certainty the cause of the fall of these planks, but certain facts are proved which leave no doubt in mind as to the cause. The workman engaged on the roof had slipped down a certain number of planks, and was progressing removing the roof in the direction of the side where plaintiff's husband was working, and had reached within two or three planks of the side. I have already spoken of a box about twenty inches long, which supported the roof at that side. A row of planks nine inches wide had been pulled out from under that box, and so the box would only be supported underneath on a length of about eleven inches; while the roof planks rested upon it out to its extremity. As the removal of the roof planks proceeded towards that side, either by the removal of a plank, which rested upon the extreme inner end of the box, or by some shock given by the man working on the roof, the exceedingly unstable equilibrium of these roof planks resting on the box and undermined by the pulling out of the side planks, was destroyed, and, I do not say the accident happened, but the well known laws of nature operated, and the man was killed.

A certain amount of proof has been made as to the manner of taking down these piles, defendants' witnesses showing that it is usual to commence on the top and at the sides at the same time. I attach no importance whatever to the proof. It is the duty of a foreman to examine the work at which he puts his men, and to direct them to do the work in such a manner as shall, in any given instance, be safe. In the present case the manner of doing the work was not only dangerous, but it was certain that the planks which did fall, would fall. The only element of uncertainty was whether they would hit any one when they fell.

The foreman probably did not see the box when he set the men to work at the

side of the pile. He ought to have seen it, and the defendant cannot avoid responsibility for his failure to see it.

Upon this evidence the court held that M. & M. were liable. It also decided that C. & Co. were not liable, the accident having happened not because C. & Co. had put the box where it was, but because the planks which rested upon it had not been removed before the planks underneath it were taken away. The action against C. & Co. was therefore dismissed.

In deciding the amount of damages to be awarded against M. & M., the court took into consideration the fact that W. and his widow were each about thirty-six years of age, and that W. had been earning, on an average, six hundred dollars (\$600) per year. Considering these facts, W.'s widow was given \$3,000 damages.

(*Wilder v. Mills & MacMaster*. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Archibald, in the Superior Court at Montreal, 9th June, 1904.)

Accident Caused by Negligence of Foreman.

R. was employed as a longshoroman. While engaged in loading a barge he, together with a number of other men, was directed by the foreman to carry a gangway to the wharf. When they arrived at the place where it was to be put down, one of his fellow-workmen, without warning, and before the foreman had given the usual signal, let go, and the gangway, which weighed about 400 pounds, fell on R.'s foot, crushing it, and also injuring his leg. R. was laid up for some time, and alleged that he was unable to work for three months. He brought an action against his employers for damages, claiming that they were liable because their foreman had not given a signal to let go, as he should have done.

The court decided on the evidence that the foreman had given no signal; and that when no such warning was given, as was sometimes the case, it was customary for

each man to look out for himself. It was held, therefore, that the accident was caused partly by the negligence of the foreman, and partly by the fact that R. did not use the same vigilance as did his fellow-workmen. R. was therefore awarded \$60 damages and costs.

(Ray v. Furness, Withy & Co., Limited. Judgment given by Mr. Justice Davidson in the Superior Court at Montreal, June 14, 1904.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Decision Regarding the Alien Labour Law.

Some time ago an information was laid against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, the charge being that it had contravened the Alien Labour Law by inserting in an American newspaper the following advertisement: 'Wanted, first-class mechanics; apply to the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited.'

The police magistrate found, as a matter of fact, that the Vancouver Engineering Works had caused the advertisement in question to be put in a Seattle newspaper. He decided, however, that that did not constitute any infringement of the law. The matter was subsequently argued before a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who also decided that the advertisement did not constitute any promise of employment, and that, therefore, causing its insertion was not a breach of the Alien Labour Law Act.

As the case is of considerable importance, and as both decisions deal very fully and plainly with the facts of the case, the judgments are here given as rendered.

The police magistrate in giving his judgment, said:—

In the matter of the information of George P. Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited. This is an information laid by George Pearce Downie against the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, for that the Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, of the city of Vancouver, within the space of one

week past, to wit, on the 28th day of March, at the city of Vancouver, did knowingly and unlawfully assist or encourage the importation or immigration of an alien, one Cornwall Megere, of Seattle, Washington, into Canada under contract or agreement, parole or special, implied or expressed, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner to perform labour or service of a machinist in Canada, such importation not being within the exception of section 5 of the Act restricting the importation and employment of aliens.

The information is laid under section 3, of chapter 13, of the Dominion statutes, 1901, substituted for section 3, chapter 11, statutes 1897.

The questions I have to decide are two: First—Did the accused company authorize the publication of the advertisement, 'Wanted, first-class machinists; apply Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.,' in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* of the issue of the 28th March last? and, second, if so authorized, did the accused violate the provisions of the above mentioned Act by authorizing the publication of such advertisement?

The counsel for the prosecution and defence agreed that the case had narrowed down to these two points. I find it proved that the accused did authorize the publication of the advertisement.

As to the second question I have come to the conclusion that the publication of the advertisement at the instance of the accused company is not a violation of the provisions of the Act. In order to sustain the charge in the information it must be proved that there was a contract or agreement, expressed or implied, parole or special, with Mezere previous to his becoming a resident in or citizen of Canada.

That there was no such contract or agreement is too apparent to call for argument. I do not think section 8 of the Act can be invoked in this information. If the prosecutor wished to proceed under the provisions of section 8 he should have laid his information under that section. But assuming the right of the accused to rely upon section 8, in proof of the charge, it must be shown that there was a promise of employment through the advertisement. Is the advertisement a promise of employment? It makes no difference for the purpose of construction whether the advertisement was in a paper published in a foreign country or here. If Mr. Bird put an advertisement in one of our daily papers, 'Wanted, an office boy—apply to Bird and Brydone-Jack, Vancouver, B.C.,' it could not be contended that there was a promise to employ each or any boy that presented himself at the office, and that irrespective of his fitness for the position or his own estimate as to his value. There are no precedents directly bearing upon the case. If the advertisement had gone on 'and we undertake to employ any machinists applying for work,' then the reward cases might apply. (See judgment in *Spencer et al. vs. Harding et al.*, 5 C. P. 563.)

The advertisement cannot in any manner be tortured or twisted into a promise of employment. It only amounts to a statement that there is a demand for machinists at the works of the accused. It is at most merely

an invitation for mechanics to call at the office of the company and negotiate for employment. These are not the elements of a contract but only preliminaries.

If the accused had refused employment to Mezere on his presenting himself, would the company have been liable in damages at the suit of Mezere? If there was a promise, was it a promise that law would enforce? I think not. What breach could have been assigned? How long was the engagement to have lasted? What were the hours of service? What was the rate of wages? If the Act was intended to meet a case of this kind it could easily have been framed to cover it.

For the reasons aforesaid I dismiss the information. I make no order as to costs.

The decision given in the Supreme Court by Mr. Justice Duff was as follows:—

This is a case stated for the opinion of the court by Mr. Williams, the police magistrate of Vancouver, on the hearing of an information charging the Vancouver Engineering Works Company, Limited, with an infraction of the 1st section of chap. 11 of 60 and 61 Vic. Stats. of Canada, which section reads as follows: 'From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada under contract or agreement, parole or special, expressed or implied, made previous to the importation of such alien or foreigner to perform such labour or service of any kind in Canada.'

In support of the charge, it was proved that the accused had or caused to be inserted in a newspaper published in Seattle, in the State of Washington, an advertisement in the following terms:

'Wanted—First-class machinists. Apply Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.'

The magistrate has found as a fact that the accused company was responsible for the publication of this advertisement, Chap. 13 of 1 Edw. VII., Stats. of Can., sec. 4, amended the 8th section of the last mentioned Act by substituting therefor the following provision: 'It shall be deemed a violation of this Act for any person, partnership, company or corporation to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any person who resides in or is a citizen of any foreign country to which this Act applies, by promise of employment through advertisement printed or published in such foreign country, and any such person coming to this country in consequence of such advertisement shall be treated as coming under contract as contemplated by this Act, and the penalties by this Act imposed shall be applicable to such,' and then follows a proviso which is not here material.

The question submitted for the opinion of the court is: 'Does the advertisement, the terms of which I have read, contain a promise of employment within the amendment of 1901?' I have come to the conclusion that the advertisement does not contain a promise of employment. It is, I think, an invitation to

apply for employment and nothing more. It was urged on behalf of the prosecution that the second clause of the 8th section of the Act as amended, in effect declares that where you have an advertisement published in a newspaper in a foreign country which induces a citizen or resident of that country to come into Canada without the expectation of obtaining employment here, you have a contract within the meaning of the Act, but the advertisement referred to in the second clause of that section is plainly, I think, an advertisement of the character dealt with in the first clause of the same section, and obviously an advertisement dealt with in the first clause of the section is an advertisement containing a promise of employment. The argument, therefore, I think, begs the question. It is said that the enactment must be construed with reference to the practice of persons desiring to obtain employment by means of a notice published in the newspapers, and that it is not in accordance with such practice that such notice should contain either an express promise of employment or any words implying or suggesting such a promise more forcible than the words in question here. Now, I have not the materials before me to form a judgment upon the point of fact, but assuming the fact, am I also to set up an assumed policy of the legislature, namely, the intention to prohibit invitations to apply for employment as well as promises to employ, and in conformity with this assumed policy to assign a forced or unusual meaning to the terms which the legislature itself has selected to set forth its designs? Parliament, not usually parsimonious of language, has in this case employed a precise phrase, and I must look to the words themselves for the policy of the legislature, not elsewhere. Nor can I agree with the argument of Mr. Bird that on this construction the amendment of 1901 adds nothing to the Act of 1897. Obviously the Act of 1897 reached those cases only in which the immigration was preceded by a completed contract of service. Before the passing of that Act, the Federal courts of the United States had more than once held that an enactment of Congress framed in similar terms did not prohibit an agreement arising from offer and acceptance, whereas, the immigration of the employee itself constituted or was an essential ingredient in the acceptance of the offer of employment. It is plain that a number of these decisions would have no application to the limited class of cases embraced within the scope of the amendment of 1901, and to that extent that amendment has enlarged the restrictive provisions of the Act.

It was strongly pressed upon me that the legislation thus construed imposes no effect of restraint upon the importation of foreign labour in times of industrial stress or emergency, and that this result is altogether alien to the spirit and to the design which prompted these enactments. If so, the remedy must, I think, be sought elsewhere. In no case, least of all in appeal and proceeding, can I press the words of the legislature beyond their fair and natural sense. The question submitted by the case will be answered in accordance with this appeal. With regard to costs, as the point, now raised for the first time, is not without difficulty, I think it is not a case for costs.

Employment of Chinese in Mines.

In December last a magistrate at Nanaimo, B.C., imposed a fine upon certain colliers for employing Chinese in their coal mines, in contravention of a provincial law. The matter was appealed, and the Supreme Court of the province decided that the statute in question was beyond

the power of the provincial legislature, and that the convictions were, therefore, bad. One judge, however, gave a strong dissenting opinion, maintaining the validity of the enactment. It is said that the constitutionality of the law will be taken to the Privy Council for final decision.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, Aug. 15, 1904.

During the month a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the telegraphers in its employ in Canada was referred for settlement under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903. A full statement of the matters in dispute and the procedure followed by the Department in connection with the appointments made to the board of mediators is given in a special article in the present issue.

A special article is also devoted to a report of the settlement by the Department under the Conciliation Act, 1900, of the strike of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., which lasted over seven weeks, and was attended with serious loss and demoralization to trade and industry throughout the locality affected.

Three special articles deal with recent legislation enacted in Canada affecting labour. In one of these a resume is presented of several Acts passed at the session of the Ontario Legislature of the present year, including an important amendment to the Factories' Act and other measures designed especially for the protection of labour. The Land Act passed at the recent session of the Quebec Legislature, is also briefly analysed as having a direct bearing on lumbering and colonization interests. In a third article reference is made to various Acts passed during the present session of the Dominion Parliament and assented to prior to prorogation.

The taking of evidence under the commissions issued to His Honour Judge Winchester to investigate the alleged employment of Aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and in the importation of Italian labourers into Montreal during the present season, was proceeded with during June, and a brief reference to the progress of the inquiry in each case is made.

In addition to the reviews of reports of Departments and Bureaus, published as a regular feature of the month, the issue contains a special reference to an official return recently received relating to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain during the past year.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY. I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

LABOUR and industrial conditions during July, as shown by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, were of

a generally favourable character throughout Canada, employment being, on the whole, somewhat more active than in June, with

the exception of isolated localities or branches of trade. A few instances in which a decided betterment took place were reported. At Sydney, N.S., though the demoralization caused by the strike of steel-workers was extended over the greater part of the month, a marked improvement set in with its termination on July 22. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., also the general industrial tone showed improvement over June. The cities of St. John, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Peterborough, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Stratford, London, St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont., may also be instanced as having reported exceptional activity. At Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., and Rossland, B.C., a very busy month was reported, and throughout the west the absorption of the immigration movement proceeded without congestion in the labour market. On the Pacific coast less favourable conditions prevailed, and at a few points in Central and Eastern Canada as well, as at Montreal, Que., Chatham and Guelph, Ont., a falling off in activity since June seems to have taken place. In the remaining localities represented by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* fair conditions were reported, with employment on a normal basis, and the demand for and supply of labour as a rule well balanced.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Few changes in wages and hours of labour were reported during July, though all of which the department received notice represented an improvement in working conditions. The changes affecting the largest body of work-people were, an increase in wages which went into effect at the *Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont.*, following the increase in scale obtained in Toronto during June, and a decrease in working hours from twelve to ten and a half per day obtained by two hundred *saw-mill workers* at *D'Israeli, Que.* By the former change *printers* were advanced from \$13.50 to \$14.50 per week, *linotype operators* from \$16.50 to \$16.65 per week and *pressmen* from \$14.50 to \$16 per week. The *foremen* of the composing room will receive \$25 per week, an advance of \$3, and the *deputy foremen*

will be paid \$18 per week, an advance of \$1.50. *Stonecutters* at *Ottawa, Ont.*, had their schedule raised to 43 cents an hour, with an eight-hour day. At Ottawa, also, and elsewhere in Ontario and Quebec, it was stated that the wages of men for the lumber woods during the coming season would show a decline. *Telegraphers* in the employ of the *Grand Trunk Railway Company* received an improvement in scale in some instances. Wages in the *building trades* at *St. Thomas, Ont.*, were on a higher level than in June, and at *Winnipeg, Man.*, common labour was receiving 17½ cents per hour as a minimum rate instead of 15 cents, the prevailing rate for June. *Plumbers, gas and steamfitters* to the number of sixteen had their wages increased 50 cents per day to \$4 at *Victoria, B.C.* Early closing measures were in operation in many localities, and the extension of the practice was discussed at *Montreal, Toronto* and other points.

Cost of Living.

Prices of staple commodities remained fairly stationary throughout July. Meats continued high in Ontario and the scarcity of *houses*, with consequent increase in *rents* in a number of industrial centres still remained a subject of complaint. In British Columbia the price of *cured meats* and *canned goods* showed an advance as a result of the strike of meat packers at Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, a large quantity of American canned goods being consumed in that province. The price of *flour* showed a tendency to decline on the strength of favourable crop reports from Western Canada.

Interruptions to Industry.

The intervention of the Department of Labour in the strike of the steel workers at Sydney, N.S., brought to a close, on July 22, the most serious industrial disturbance of the month, and caused an immediate improvement in trade and labour conditions throughout the section affected. Apart from this dispute there were nineteen other strikes reported as in existence during July, as against twenty-three in June and thirty-

eight in July, 1903. Of these, moreover, many had lapsed prior to the close of the month, and of the six new disputes that were reported none were of more than minor importance.

The strike of meat packers at Chicago and elsewhere in the United States slightly affected railway employment in some sections of Ontario by diminishing freights. In a number of cotton mills also the staffs were continued on short time.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during the month the following may be mentioned: a saw-mill at Shulee, N.B., loss \$6,000; a large manufactory of coffins and funeral supplies, employing about 100 men at Three Rivers, Que., loss \$75,000; the hammer, blacksmith and boiler shops of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Point St. Charles, Que., loss \$10,000, and 120 men thrown out of employment; several stores and a hotel at Havelock, Ont., loss \$15,000; a planing mill at Essex, Ont.; a wholesale warehouse at Toronto, Ont., loss \$70,000; a box factory at Toronto, ten men thrown out of employment; a saw-mill at Forest Mills, Ont.; a box factory at St. Catharines, loss \$30,000; a flour mill at Atwood, Ont.; the factory and office of the Preston Metal, Shingle and Siding Company, at Preston, Ont., loss \$40,000; a store and storehouses at Dresden, Ont.; a carriage factory at Chatham, Ont.; a railway depot at Nipissing Junction, Ont., loss \$3,000; several stores at Sundridge, Ont.; a carriage shop at Napanee, loss \$5,000; a saw-mill at Sparwood, B.C., loss \$20,000; and a dry kiln of the C. P. Lumber Co., at Port Moody, B.C., loss \$75,000.

In addition to the above, considerable damage was done by electrical storms at a number of points in Ontario, a number of barns being struck by lightning and destroyed. Forest fires also caused heavy damage in the neighbourhood of Sydney, N.S., and on Vancouver Island, B.C. A saw-mill near Haliburton, Ont., was demolished by a boiler explosion causing a loss of \$8,000.

According to a report published by the Secretary of the Toronto Board of Fire

Underwriters, during July, the total area covered by the great fire of April 19, was 19.7 acres, ninety-eight separate buildings being destroyed. Three hundred and thirty-eight claims were reported by the companies, involving 2,043 policies. The nature of the business destroyed was as follows:—

Boots and shoes (wholesale), 9; clothing manufacturers, 9; drugs, chemicals, photo goods and oils (wholesale), 9; furs, hats and caps (wholesale), 6; hardware and machinery (wholesale), 8; millinery, small wares and fancy goods (wholesale), 21; printing, lithographing, bookbinding and stationery, 23; white-wear and men's furnishing (wholesale), 7; dry goods (wholesale), 24; crockery and lamps (wholesale), 3; miscellaneous, 18, including two rubber manufacturers, one woodworker, one umbrella manufacturer, one coffee and spice mill, one biscuit and confectionery manufacturer, one tobacco dealer, one auctioneer.

It was announced that the rebuilding of the planing mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company recently destroyed by fire would be commenced at once, the new building to be larger and more commodious than the old one.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* for July, and by information received at the department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Interest chiefly centered during July on the outlook for the various crops and the supply of labour requisite to harvest them. With regard to the latter, some alleviation in the stringency of the farm labour market was in evidence both in Ontario and Western Canada, though many localities continued to report an extreme scarcity of men. In Manitoba, however, as a result of the heavy immigration movement, it is thought that fewer men will be required this year from Eastern Canada in connection with harvesting operations. From \$20 to \$30 per month and board was the prevailing rate of wages offered in Ontario during July. With regard to the crop outlook, it may be stated that prospects at the

close of July, as indicated by railway and press reports, were a little, if at all, less favourable than the excellent 'showing of June. Drought at different periods caused some anxiety during the latter part of the month at points in Western Canada and in the maritime provinces, but in both sections the situation was relieved before serious injury resulted. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia uniformly excellent conditions were reported. On the hay crop alone, the gathering of which was the leading feature of activity of the month, was anything, like an injurious effect produced by the dry weather, and the yield, in spite of local instances of a light crop more particularly in the Maritime provinces, has proved much better than the average, comparing very favourably with 1903. The clover crop in Ontario, however, and much of the fall wheat in the same province, has proved on the whole a failure, as was previously anticipated. Fruit also will probably be on the whole a light crop in Ontario, the outlook for plums and peaches being particularly unpromising in the Niagara Peninsula, though grape vines give evidence of good yields. In Nova Scotia, however, the apple crop is estimated to exceed last year's.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture, in connection with the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, is continuing this year the system of cheese instruction inaugurated in 1903. There are at present thirty-three instructors on the road, each instructor having assigned to him from between fifteen to twenty-five factories. Two chief instructors, one for the Eastern Division, and the other for the Western Division of the province have general oversight of the work. The department has also employed three instructors to visit the different creameries throughout the province. About one-half of the cost of the instructions is borne by the factories. An improvement in the average quality of cheese offered for export over last year is reported by the wholesale dealers of Montreal.

It is estimated that the new clip of wool will be between twenty and forty per cent lower than normal.

Fishing.

In the maritime provinces fair conditions were shown, good catches of mackerel and lobster being taken. The season for the latter, which ended about the middle of the month, has been, on the whole, a profitable one. Dog-fish continued to interfere with fishing operations; the ravages of the pest were discussed in the House of Commons on July 19. The demonstration of the Scotch method of curing herring was continued at Canso, N.S., with pronounced success. On the Great Lakes quietness prevailed. The sockeye season opened in British Columbia on July 8, and though a fair run was reported on the Skeena, the catch for the month, on the whole, was light. The new traps at Sooke harbour, near Victoria, however, made some heavy hauls in the opening weeks. Preparations among salmon canners, owing to the small run of last year, have been characterized, on the whole, by caution. An increase in the demand for salted salmon and salted herring, as a result of the Russian-Japanese war, was reported. Improved markets for salmon were also reported from New Zealand. An important event of the month was the conference held at Vancouver, B. C., between the executive of the Puget Sound Salmon Association and members of the Fraser River Cannery Association.*

Lumbering.

The leading feature of the month was the exceptional activity of saw-milling. This prevailed throughout the entire Dominion, with the exception of the coast section of British Columbia and at a few points in the maritime provinces, where the outlook was affected by the depression of prices in the British market. Loggers on the Pacific

* A statement of the proceedings of this conference will be found in the report of the Vancouver correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* in the present issue.

coast were also generally dull, and were agitating for the passing of a Bill legalizing temporarily the export of logs. Throughout the Kootenays, however, activity was general in all branches, further concessions having been obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway in the matter of freight rates into the markets of Manitoba and the Territories.

The Manufacturers' Lumber Company, Limited, was incorporated under the provisions of the Manitoba Joint Stock Company's Act, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The object of the company is to manufacture and sell lumber and lumber products by wholesale and retail in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and in British Columbia.

Mining.

A falling market was reported in the collieries of Nova Scotia, chiefly attributed to the exceptionally heavy output of the larger companies during recent months, and the extensive development works that have been in progress. As a result short time prevailed at several points during July. In Quebec asbestos and mica mining was very active. In Eastern Ontario there has been a continuance of the busy conditions of the earlier months of the season; at Leamington a very profitable strike of oil was made, while in Algoma a distinct improvement in employment is recorded since last month. A still more marked improvement was reported in the metaliferous mines of British Columbia, especially in the Kootenay and boundary districts, where the general tone was better than for some time past. Coal mining, however, on Vancouver Island made a less favourable showing.

Manufacturing.

With local exceptions the manufacturing industry reported a busy month, and the factories of Ontario and Quebec were, as a rule, employed to full capacity. The settlement of the strike at Sydney, N.S., and the progress of reorganization at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., were features of special importance, making for further improve-

ment. With good crops regarded as assured in Western Canada, buoyancy has been reflected on the manufactories of the east. The canning factories, however, have had thus far a somewhat backward season, as a result of the diminished yield in small fruits; a scarcity of help is also complained of in some localities.*

Transport.

Under the heading of *railway construction* conditions throughout Canada were very busy, especially in Ontario and the North-west Territories, in the latter of which there was a keen demand for workmen. *Railway employment* was also active, though the traffic in settlers and immigrants showed a falling off. The usual tourist and excursion trade caused increased employment in several of the transport branches, though, on the whole, business in this connection has been below that of last year. Some diminution in railway freights was also caused by the meat packers' strike at Chicago and Kansas City. On the Great Lakes business has been below that of last year, and ship labourers, longshoremen, &c., are experiencing a less active season. The port of Montreal also shows a falling off in both grain and lumber shipment, both of which are large factors in the export trade of that port, the reason given being the low price and diminished demand in the British market.

In a statement in the House of Commons made by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, a deficit of \$547,772 was shown for the first ten months of the last fiscal year in the operation of the Intercolonial Railway, as against a surplus of \$127,670 for the previous year. The increased price of fuel, together with the increases in wages, the sum spent in betterments, and the heavy operating expenses of last winter were held responsible for the shortage.

* A statement relating to the report issued during July by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as to the state of employment in Canada appears on another page of the present issue.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Busy.			Dull.	Active.		Active.
Halifax	Busy.	Active.			Active.	Busy.	Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Busy.	Quiet.	Quiet.		Active.	Busy.	Active.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.		Active.		Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Busy.		Very busy				Busy.
Three Rivers.....	Busy.		Busy.		Quiet.		Active.
Sherbrooke.....	Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		Busy.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Busy.		Active.		Busy.		Busy.
Montreal					Busy.		Active.
Hull.....	Busy.		Busy.	Active.	Busy.		Active.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Kingston	Busy.	Quiet.		Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Belleville	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.		Busy.		Active.
Peterborough.....	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Hamilton					Active.	Busy.	Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Busy.	Active.			Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Catharines.....	Busy.				Active.		Busy.
Brantford.....	Busy.				Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph					Active.	Busy.	Active.
Stratford	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
London	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
St. Thomas.....	Busy.				Busy.	Very busy	Very busy
Chatham.....	Busy.				Active.		Quiet.
Windsor.....	Busy.						Busy.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active.		Busy.	Active.			
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Very busy				Busy.	Very busy	Very busy
Brandon.....	Busy.		Busy.		Very busy	Very busy	Very busy
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland			Busy.	Busy.			Busy.
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Vancouver.....	Active.		Dull.	Quiet.			Active.
Victoria.....		Active.	Dull.				Active.
Nanaimo.....		Dull.	Quiet.	Dull.		Dull.	Quiet.

* Masons quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 8.

issue, and is intended to present in brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.	Leather.	Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Quiet. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.	Active.	Active. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Active.	Dull. Active.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Quiet. Busy. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Busy. Busy. Active.	..... Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active. Active.	Active. Very busy. Active. Active. Active.
Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy. Active. * Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. § Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy	Quiet. Busy. Active. ** Quiet. Dull. Quiet. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet.	..... Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Busy. Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	
Busy. Busy.	Very busy. Active.	Busy. Quiet.	Active. Busy.	Very busy Busy.	Busy. Active.	Very busy Very busy	Active. Busy.	*** Busy. Quiet.
Busy. Dull. Active. Quiet.	Active. Dull. Active. Active.	Busy. Quiet. Active. Active.	Active. Dull. Active. Dull.	Busy. Quiet. (a) Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Dull.	Busy. + Active. Active. Quiet.	..... Dull. Active.	Busy. Busy. Dull. Active. Quiet.

§ Coopers quiet. ** Boot and shoe workers well employed. (a) Butchers dull. † Teamsters and longshoremen quiet. ° Electrical workers and blacksmiths busy. *** Experienced labourers busy.

A deputation representing a number of municipal councils and boards of trade waited upon the Dominion Government on July 14, to advocate the opening up of a water-way from Georgian Bay by way of French river, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa river to Montreal and the sea-board.

Notice of motion was given by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals of a resolution favouring the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway Company for the sum of \$800,000, and the addition of the same to the government system of railways.

It was stated that steps would be taken by the Railway Commission to adopt uniform rules on Canadian railways.

The total freight through the Sault Ste. Marie canal during June showed a decrease of 1,965,842 net tons. The Canadian canal alone showed a decrease of \$477,317 tons.

Conditions in the Trades.

In the several trades, conditions throughout July were uniformly favourable, the demand for labour being well sustained and the market free from serious unrest. Very busy conditions were in particular reported in the *building trades* in practically every section of the Dominion, operations, as shown by the issue of building permits by municipalities, being in many instances on a scale never before equalled. Among the different tradesmen of the group, *masons*, *bricklayers* and *carpenters* were perhaps the most active. In many of the large buildings under construction to take the places of those destroyed in the Toronto fire, however, cement foundations and facings are being used, thus diminishing the amount of employment for *stonecutters* and *masons*. *Painters* showed a slight falling off in some localities. Accompanying these conditions in the building trades the manufacture of building materials of all kinds was on a heavy scale, with the result that *woodworkers*, *brickmakers*, &c., were uniformly busy, being unable in some cases to supply the demand. *Coopers* also began to be active on barrels for the coming fruit season. The *metal and engineering branches*, though

less noticeably active had a good month with local exceptions. In the *printing and allied trades* also the statement for the month was favourable. The *clothing trades*, on the other hand, were generally quiet, especially among tailors, for seasonal reasons. *Garment makers* and *boot and shoe workers*, however, were generally well employed, though depression in the latter branch continued at Quebec. Under *food and tobacco preparation*, *bakers*, *butchers*, *ice cutters* and *cigar makers* reported a good month's employment. The *leather trades* also had a fair month, and in the *miscellaneous trades*, the tourist season made *hotel and restaurant employees*, *barbers*, &c., fairly active. *Unskilled labour* had a good month, with men in fair demand in most localities at good wages.

Meetings of Associations, &c.

The annual convention of the International Painters and Decorators Association was held at Montreal. The subject of trade and technical schools was discussed.

The National Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters of Canada held its annual convention in Toronto, opening on July 20. About 175 members were present from all parts of Canada, east of Winnipeg. The officers elected were President, Robert Ross, Toronto; and Secretary, J. A. Gordon, Montreal. The city of Winnipeg was selected as the next place of meeting.

The fifth annual convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was held at Toronto, opening on July 5. It was reported by the secretary that twenty-seven new branches had been added to the association during the past year, and it was expected that large additions would be made before the next annual meeting. Mr. A. L. Geen, Belleville, was elected president and Mr. E. N. Trowern, Toronto, secretary.

Notes of the Month.

A new city directory of *Montreal*, issued during July, shows a population of 373,000 for the city and outskirts.

A deputation of wholesale grocers, with representatives of the American Tobacco

Company, waited upon members of the Dominion cabinet with reference to the prohibition of tobacco manufacturers from making an exclusive contract with wholesale merchants.

The new bridge over the Fraser river, at New Westminster, was formally opened on July 23, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia. Another important public work opened during July was the new hydraulic lift-lock on the Trent canal at Peterborough, by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals.

During the past ten years the weekly output of the *piano factories* situated in Toronto has increased from seventy-seven to two hundred and twenty, while the number of hands employed has increased from four hundred and five to one thousand one hundred and twenty. In factories making piano parts the number of hands has increased from one hundred and twenty-one to three hundred and sixty-five. Wages during the time indicated have advanced about 20 per cent.

The rate-payers of *Preston, Ont.*, decided in favour of *municipal operation* of the electric lighting plant by a vote of 170 to 15 on July 11. Three by-laws to install a waterworks system, to purchase the electric

plant, and to spend \$6,500 for additional granolithic walks at *Thamesville, Ont.*, were also carried on the same day. The city of *Kingston* will take over the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company's plants on August 1, and will conduct them hereafter as municipal utilities. *Municipal railways* are at present in operation at *Guelph, St. Thomas* and *Port Arthur, Ont.* A return issued by the Provincial Secretary of Ontario during the month relates to various reproductive undertakings operated by municipalities throughout the province. In addition, the following information in connection with municipal ownership is also furnished:

The city of Stratford has recently taken over the water works system.

The town of Gravenhurst has purchased an electric lighting plant.

The town of Hawkesbury is constructing water works.

The town of Palmerston is purchasing an electric lighting system.

The town of Strathroy has purchased water works and an electric lighting plant.

The town of Listowel has maintained a water works system for fire protection purposes only, respecting which no figures have been supplied.

The village of Port Perry is constructing water works and an electric lighting plant.

The village of Southampton is constructing water works.

The village of Alvinston maintains a water works system for fire protection purposes only, the power for the same being furnished by the Grand Trunk Railway at the rate of \$1 per hour.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffat, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during July were not as favourable as in June or July of last year. The strike in the steel works, which began on June 1, lasted until July 22.* As

a result trade was demoralized and business generally depressed.

The coal industry was much duller than for years, the cause being a narrow market, increased production and the steel strike. A few men were employed on the Cochrane Lake coal areas, which are soon to be developed.

Shipping has fallen off very considerably, but the closing week of the month showed signs of renewed activity.

Retail trade was depressed, but wholesale business did not suffer to the same extent,

* A special article dealing with the progress of the strike during July, the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, and final settlement will be found on another page of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

as much of the business done by the wholesale firms is with the collieries.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop of Cape Breton, owing to continuous dry weather, will be below the average, but recent rains will greatly help the grain and root crops.

Mining.—Coal mining, which for the previous five years has been very active in the summer season, has recently shown signs of a falling market. Some of the collieries were idle several days during July. The extensive development of the coal areas of Cape Breton, and the rapid increase in the output of the larger companies have tended to over-production and hence to much loss of time. It is expected that an improvement in conditions will occur during the month of August. The Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland collieries are busy. Joggins mine is rapidly recovering from the fire accident in the lower lift.

Other industries.—The new steel plant at Sydney Mines is almost completed; the blast may be blown in some time in August.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were active. Plumbers were busy. Lathers plasterers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers had but little employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, core makers, machinists and engineers, boiler makers and steam engineers were dull. Electrical workers, linemen and blacksmiths were busy. Horse-shoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, car-builders, and pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were all actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and meat cutters were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, but clerks and stenographers were quiet. Laundry workers were busily employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors and telegraphers were busy. Locomotive engineers and firemen, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers were not busy. Street railway employees were busy, but teamsters and expressmen were quiet.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month the general condition of the labour market was quite as favourable as in June. Continued activity in several branches of the building trades was noticed, but in the painting trade the first rush seems at an end, and, while the trade continues active, a slight relaxation has occurred. Printers, during the past month, have enjoyed greater activity than during June. Commercial activity continued to be as marked as during the previous month, and general transportation lines were very busy. In the wholesale and retail trades the volume of business was very good, and quite up to the standard for the season of the year. The arrival of many tourists caused quite a stir among retailers. The labour field continued free from unrest of any kind.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather during July was exceptionally dry and warm, with the result that, contrary to expectations, the hay crop will be short. All other branches of agriculture, however, will make a good return—in some cases the best in years.

Fishing.—The industry was much more active than in June. Summer mackerel have been taken in good quantities, and other branches show improvement. All are materially hindered, however, by the appearance of dog-fish, which harass the mackerel and destroy the gear of the fishermen.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction continued to afford considerable employment, and supply and demand was fairly balanced.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy. Painters were also active, but a slight relaxation is noticeable.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders were fairly busy. Machinists were active. Electrical workers and linemen were busily engaged, with blacksmiths normal. Shipwrights and caulkers were busy. Boilermakers report work fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades reported normal employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fairly busy, with an improvement over June. Pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported work plentiful.

Leather trades.—Harness workers reported employment fairly good.

Transport.—Railroad and steamship employees were busy. Ship labourers reported work fairly good. Longshoremen and teamsters were normally active.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly active.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during July was, in most respects, similar to that of June, except that the lobster season, which closed about the middle of the month, temporarily removed a source of employment from many of the fishermen. A new foundry and machine shop was started in the city, which makes two altogether

in Charlottetown at present. Work at the Murray Harbour and Hillsboro bridge gave employment to a large number of men, and smaller public works throughout the province kept others busy. The building trades were active, with supply and demand well balanced.

In business circles considerable activity prevailed, and wholesale men report trade fully up to the standard of the same period of last year. The low price of cheese, which had fallen to an unprecedented figure, was a feature in the commercial situation, as the industry is one of the most important in the province.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and harmonious relations between employer and employee continued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The unprecedented hot spell and scarcity of rain caused a shortage in the hay crop, and the turnip crop is practically a failure. In wheat and oats the straw promises to be short, but the grain gives indications of filling well. The supply of farmer labourers is not quite up to the demand.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing closed about the middle of the month after a good season. Very few catches of other kinds of fish were made during the second half of the month.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in the province were running as usual with little change to note.

Railroad construction and employment.—Good progress is being made on the Murray Harbour branch railway, and the work will be completed about the first of August. On the Hillsboro bridge, which forms part of the system, considerable progress has been made in filling in the approach on the northern side, and in getting the superstructure ready.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy, as

were painters. Plumbers had a quiet month. Builders' labourers had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a busy month. Machinists and engineers, and linemen were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Wood workers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and coopers had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and tobacco workers were steadily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel employees were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trainmen and freight-handlers all had steady employment. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen had a good month. Long-shoremen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—There was a good demand for this class of labour.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A marked improvement took place in the labour market during July, especially in the building trades. Work on the harbour front was also exceedingly active and at times it was difficult to secure enough men to carry on the work. Painters were well employed, and in some cases extra time was resorted to. Carpenters and joiners are enjoying much activity, and bricklayers and stone masons are exceedingly busy. The Maritime Copper and Reduction Company will open up its works at Goose Creek, St. John county, as soon as the stock-holders agree to the transfer of the whole business. The property and works of the St. John

Sulphite Pulp Company, Limited, situated at Mispic, St. John county, is advertised for sale. Tenders will be received until October 1, 1904. The company has gone into liquidation.

Wholesale and retail trade is improving, and reports are to the effect that business was much better than during the month of June. The transportation companies are doing a large business, hundreds of passengers arriving and departing on every steamboat and train.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending July 28 were \$4,050,048, and for the corresponding period last year \$4,116,903, being \$66,855 less than in 1903, and \$742,840 less than in June of the current year. There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month, and the labour market has been free from strikes or lockouts.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from country districts are very encouraging, the crops being in an advanced state. The recent rains were a great boon to the farmers.

Fishing.—Fishing has been fair, but the local market is pretty well supplied. Retail quotations are : Salmon, 20 to 23 cents per lb.; shad, 15 to 30 cents each; mackerel, 15 to 18 cents each; halibut, 12 to 15 cents per lb.; smelts, 8 to 10 cents per lb.; cod and haddock, 5 cents per lb.; salt shad, 20 to 25 cents each; finnan haddies, 7 cents per lb.; boneless cod, 13 cents per lb.

Lumbering.—Owing to the depression in the lumber market it is feared that the city mill-owners will have to shut down about the first of September. If this should take place, about 600 hands would be thrown out of employment.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, builders' labourers, lathers and plasterers were well employed. Painters and decorators were active. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were busy. Stonecutters were fairly active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths and boiler makers, reported work active. Machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Sheet metal workers and horse-shoers report work plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed. Shingle weavers reported work fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported a falling off in business. The strike is still on.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported plenty of work. Cigarmakers reported work as good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers continue active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen and freight-handlers reported business very active, owing to tourist travel. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were also kept busy by the large number of tourists. Ship-labourers were well employed, and report this the best summer for a number of years. Street railway employees were busy, owing to the extension of the line to Seaside Park, Lancaster, St. John county.

Cab drivers and hackmen also enjoyed a large share of business.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs P. J. Jobin and Ed. Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions of employment were generally active with the demand for labour at times exceeding the supply. The amount of civic employment under way contributed largely to the activity of the month, and in the

building trades also an exceptional amount of employment was afforded.

Quebec is to have two Labour Day celebrations this year. The National Trades and Labour Council will observe August 22nd as Labour Day, owing to the impossibility of securing the Exhibition Grounds on the regular date as the Provincial Exhibition will then be in progress. The Federated Trades and Labour Council will celebrate the day on September 5th, the date to be observed throughout the Dominion.

The second section of the crib-work for the extension of the breakwater was successfully placed in position on the 13th instant.

Mr. Joseph Tanguay, shoemaker, has been appointed superintendent of the Civic Employment Bureau, which is now in full operation at the City Hall.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Hay, though not the heaviest crop on record, will make a good return, being in excess of last year's yield. Other crops give evidence of a plentiful harvest.

Lumbering.—Saw mills throughout the district are working to their full capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—**Bricklayers** and masons had a good month. Carpenters were less actively employed, and there were a few men at times seeking employment. Painters and paperhangers were very busy, and builders' labourers had a good month. Stonecutters, on the other hand, were somewhat dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists had a busy month, and iron ship-builders were exceptionally busy, owing to an unusual amount of repair work. Boilermakers were quiet. Electrical workers and linemen had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a good month, with overtime prevailing in some of the larger establishments, though with plenty of men to meet

all demands. Bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were well employed, but in the boot and shoe departments depression continued.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a fair month's work.

Transport.—Railway employees were very busy owing to the traffic in tourists, which is not, however, as heavy as last year. Long-shoremen and ship labourers had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported with plenty of men to meet the demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions continued during the month of July, and business was generally active. The building trades were not as active as they might have been, as there has been a lack of building of a second class character.

A very extensive fire took place here on Wednesday, July 27, at 9.30 p.m., at Messrs. Gerard & Godin's coffin factory, situated on the outskirts of the city and close to the C.P.R. track. The new buildings, which were all destroyed three or four years ago, were all destroyed with all machinery and contents, causing a loss of at least \$75,000. This will take employment away from at least one hundred hands, many of whom are fathers of families. It is not decided whether the firm will remove to Montmagny, P.Q., where they have lately purchased a similar factory on a smaller scale. Having saved one of their most important buildings, in which the coffin trimmings were manufactured, and their offices, it is stated that the city may vote a bonus which will enable them to reconstruct the buildings destroyed and start afresh before winter sets in. When the fire took place, they had more orders on hand than they could fill.

The government, having voted large sums for different works on the St. Maurice, will give employment to the large numbers of workmen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Heavy sales of agricultural implements have taken place in this district this year.

Lumbering.—Owing to the decline of prices of lumber in England fewer ships are loading here and less employment in that line of labour is given. Several hundred men are still employed on the drive on the St. Maurice, and will be for some time to come. The saw mills are all very busy ; the St. Maurice Lumber Company is sawing night and day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were very busy. Carpenters and painters were also very busy, while lathers, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters report less favourable conditions.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists have been working during July to their full capacity. Blacksmiths were fully employed. Tool-sharpeners were very busy, owing to the continued fine weather.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were not very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, &c., report normal conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are still very busy. The glove and the boot and shoe manufacturers are very busy, and are increasing the number of hands weekly.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The biscuit factory reports a very active demand for its product. The cigar factories were all busy, and report business satisfactory.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, &c., have all the work they can do.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are doing well. Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, &c., were very busy.

Transport.—Cab drivers, hackmen, car-workers, &c., were very busy.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during July, and in some departments the demand was in excess of the supply. This was the case in the agricultural and mining industries, where in some cases the scarcity of labour caused much inconvenience. Reports received from the mining centres at Black Lake and Thetford Mines go to show that the companies are greatly in need of more help. The King Bros.' asbestos mill at Thetford, which was started running night and day, had to close down the night work on account of the scarcity of help. Representatives of various mining institutions went into Montreal and brought out large numbers of Italians, but they could not get enough. In this connection Mr. Graconio Maruca, an influential Italian in this section, and who has had many applications from employers for men to work at the Caperson mines, also at Cookshire and on the Quebec Central Railway, sent repeated messages to Montreal for a supply of labour, but was unable to secure sufficient to meet the demand. Several of the lumbermen brought out gangs of Italians from Montreal, and the employers report that they are doing good work. The farmers also have engaged Italians where they could get them, as other help was so scarce. Farmers are paying \$1.50 a day and board for men, and are glad to get them at that figure.

Large numbers of returning Canadians are passing through Sherbrooke on the Quebec Central Railway from the industrial centres in the New England States. An official of the Quebec Central Railway says that the exodus from the United States is very large, and that the men are given ready employment along their system. Some of the returning Canadians stated that since the spring they had had to accept a reduction of wages of from 15 to 40 per cent. Work was very scarce in the mills,

and many more intended to return. It was also stated that the good wages now being paid in Canada would be the means of bringing many to this country.

At a meeting of the city council it was decided to prepare a by-law for submission to the ratepayers granting a bonus of \$15,000 and exemption from taxation to the Modern Bedstead Company. The vote will be taken in a few weeks. This company intends to erect a new factory, as its business has grown so that the present premises are altogether inadequate.

At a meeting of the Eastern Townships Mining and Smelting Company, it was reported that representatives of a mining brokerage firm intended coming to Sherbrooke in a week or two, when the question of erecting a copper smelter would be definitely settled.

The ratepayers will vote on August 1st on a by-law authorizing the city council to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for the purpose of installing an electric light plant at the city's power on the St. Francis river at Westbury, or to purchase the plant of the Sherbrooke Heat, Light and Power Company. When the vote was taken last February to purchase the plant of the local electric company it was defeated, there being about \$150,000 of property valuation against the project, although there was a majority of 15 votes in its favour. This vote will be by secret ballot, in accordance with the amendment to the city charter passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature.

The contractors on the new court-house have increased their staff of employees, and the work is proceeding rapidly. The corner stone will be laid on the 30th of next month.

According to the census taken by the city valuers, the population of Sherbrooke is now 13,064, being an increase of over 1,000 since last year. The increase of taxes this year, owing to the increased property valuation, will amount to over \$8,000 on the valuation roll of 1903, upon which the taxes for 1904 are levied.

All branches of industry are busy. The only concern that is on short hours is a

small woollen mill. The Paton mills are running full time, as are also the machine shops, which have some very heavy orders for mining concerns.

The retail and wholesale trades report business very good.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The agricultural outlook in this section is very bright, and the indications are that the farmers will have an exceptionally good year. The hay crop has been all harvested, and it shows in some cases an increase of fifty per cent over last year. The other crops are promising well. The farmers have a serious complaint in the scarcity of help, and although more immigrants have come into the township this year than formerly, the supply is not sufficient.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have a large number of men in the woods, and they would have a great deal more if they could get them. The saw-mills are running full time, and, the water in the rivers having kept up well, there has been no inconvenience felt through the 'drives' being hung up, as was the case last year. The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company got its drive of 14,000,000 feet of lumber down the first of the month.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing industries are fully employed. The Paton Mill Company have secured some large orders lately including one for 5,000 Pullman and steamer rugs for the C.P.R. The Moore Carpet Company is now in full operation, and is turning out some large orders.

Mining.—The asbestos mines are employing every available hand they can secure, as there is a good demand for their product. A new mine has been opened at Broughton, on the I.C.R.

Railroad construction.—The various railroads have large gangs of men repairing the roadbed and changing the grades.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are all well employed. Carpenters and

joiners had a good month. Lathers and plasterers have been somewhat quiet, as several of the buildings now in course of erection are not quite ready for them. Painters were fairly well employed. Plumbers were active. Stonecutters are in demand at \$3 per day. Builders' labourers are in good demand.

Metal and engineering trades.—These trades were steadily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of this industry in the city reported work plentiful.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions have been good, work for the exhibition keeping the offices well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported business good. The glove factory at Lennoxville reported an increasing business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Ice cutters and drivers were active. The cigar factories reported a good business.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported business as good. Store clerks were well employed. Hotelkeepers say the tourist traffic is rather quiet this year. Laundry workers were well employed, this being their busy season.

Transport.—Railway and street railway employees were fairly well employed. Cabmen and carters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class is in great demand, and wages are offered as high as \$1.50 and \$1.60 per day.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no marked change in the condition of the labour market during July, except that in the Penman Company's establishment, weavers, carders and spinners, are only working four days per week; in the other branches, however, they are working full time. At the Ames & Holdrege boot and shoe factory conditions are not very

busy. They are finishing making samples, but every indication points to work being more plentiful in the future. Increased activity prevails in the sash and door factory, as well as in the organ and machine shops. Business in general was very quiet. There has been no change in the rates of wages, or hours of labour during this month.

A slight difficulty arose at the cigar factory. The proprietor having received an order for cigars of a brand not usually made by the employees, the latter refused to make them at the current prices, and left work at once. They were about 20 in number, comprising men and boys. The next day several of the employees applied for their old positions, but only a few were reinstated, as work was not very active at the time. The proprietor stated that the disturbance did not affect him. With this exception, relations between employers and employees have been friendly.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are well advanced with haying operations, some of them having finished. The yield was fairly good.

All other local industries have been fairly active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers have had a fairly good month. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters report a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths and all employed in similar trades were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All of these classes report business fair.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were very busy and report good prospects.

Clothing trades.—Reports from these trades are that conditions are fair, with boot and shoemakers slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have had a dull month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers were fairly well occupied.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report work quiet.

Transport.—Workers have been well employed.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were fully employed during July, the demand for unskilled labour being particularly noticeable.

Real estate transfers have shown great activity during the month, and a large number of costly edifices, bank buildings, &c., besides workmen's dwellings, are in course of construction.

No change has taken place in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and the end of the month shows the labour situation in the city and district practically free from strikes. The glove cutters employed in the C. Galibert's glove factory, who went out on strike on June 16, returned to work on July 4, under the conditions prevailing before the strike.

Much interest was awakened in labour circles throughout the city by the commission of inquiry into the Italian immigration problem held by Judge Winchester.

Building permits for the first six months of the year numbered 687, representing a total valuation of \$1,875,479. Permits for the corresponding term last year numbered 505, with a valuation of \$2,259,153. The valuation of 1903 was largely accounted for by the erection of the new C.P.R. shops in the east end.

Over 360 privy pits have been abolished in Montreal since the opening of the year.

Attention was directed during the month to sanitary conditions in connection with the delivery of milk. The city council voted \$500 in order that pure milk might be furnished free of charge to poor people who had small children, in view of the heavy death rate among infants in the city. A fine of \$40 was imposed on a milkman for keeping milk in dirty cans.

The sum of \$862,463 was collected during 1903 for water in Montreal, of which it is estimated that \$300,000 was profit.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers found work only fair. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were well employed. Stove mounters and blacksmiths were busily employed. Tool sharpeners, horse-shoers, jewellers and watch case makers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Workmen engaged in these industries were working.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders, and those employed in other branches, were busy.

Clothing trades.—All engaged in the clothing trades are experiencing a quiet period. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busily employed.

Leather trades.—All branches were busy.

Miscellaneous.—All engaged in the miscellaneous branches were employed.

Transport.—Railway trainmen were well employed. Steamboat firemen, steamboatmen, ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Since the change in ownership last spring of the locomotive and machine shops at Longue Pointe, the new company has spent \$300,000 in enlarging the shops and purchasing new tools. The company is now going to spend \$100,000 in the erection of an hotel and workmen's dwellings in

the vicinity of its works. The company has experienced some difficulty in the past in securing a sufficient number of mechanics, owing to the scarcity of dwelling accommodation in the neighbourhood of the works.

The Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Rosemount, continue to approach completion, the number of machines and mechanics being augmented daily.

A fire occurred in the hammer shop of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Point St. Charles on Sunday morning, July 10. The fire started through the explosion of an oil furnace. The damage was mostly to the buildings, and did not keep most of the men from work more than a day or two.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fairly well employed, although not so actively as during June, owing to the termination of spring contracts. Carpenters and joiners, however, were in good demand at a higher rate of wages, and the building trades as a whole were reported as fair. Similar conditions prevailed in the different industries, and in business in general. A large proportion of the population is spending vacation time at summer resorts.

The prospects for a busy fall season are very good for plumbers, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, but conditions have not been as favourable as in the previous month. Conditions in the tobacco trades have also been quiet.

The marble cutters who went out at the beginning of May suspended the strike on the 17th of this month. Several of them are receiving an increase in pay. Owing to a scarcity of workers in that branch, the employers have some difficulty in getting all the men they require, some of the men having left the country at the commencement of the dispute.

The stonemasons' strike is considered ended, all men being at work, and only two employers refusing to sign the new arrangement. This strike, which began May 9, had for result a diminution of hours. The men are now working 8 hours per day instead of 9 hours, and are paid 40 cents per hour instead of 36 cents per hour, as before the strike.

The employees of the Scottish Rubber Company have declared a strike. Their reason for going out is the alleged intimidation on the part of the foreman, bad sanitary conditions in the factory, and a diminution of hours to 9 hours per day. The International Women's Garment Workers' Union No. 38, whose members are affected by this strike, put pickets at several points. The company objected and had the president of the Workers' Union and one of the pickets arrested, but both were released on bail. Later another of the pickets was also arrested. He appeared before Judge Sicotte, who sentenced him to three months in jail, without the option of a fine.

The Bookbinders' strike, commenced on May 16th, was suspended on July 18th. The employees returned to work on the conditions existing before the strike took place. The reason given by the men for going on strike was that the bosses were employing women to perform work which was previously done by men.

Several new buildings are in course of erection. The Royal, Proctor, Academy of Music, National Francais theatres, and several other buildings are undergoing extensive repairs.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The woollen and cotton mills, the rubber works and sugar refineries reported business quiet during July. At this period each year, these different establishments, dispense with the services of a certain number of employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All were fairly well employed, with the exception of plasterers, who were quiet; carpenters and joiners were in great demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers, core-makers and machinists reported business quiet; steam engineers, linemen, stove-mounters, and blacksmiths were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these branches work was not plentiful. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has dispensed with a large number of employees for a period of five or six weeks.

Printing and allied trades.—Employees were fairly well employed.

Clothing trade.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were quiet. Boot and shoe workers found conditions fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active. Ice cutters and drivers were very busy; cigarmakers and tobacco workers were only working four or five days per week.

Leather trades.—In this class conditions were good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers, enjoyed fair activity.

Transport.—Great activity prevailed in these trades.

Cab drivers, however, are complaining of the action of the 'Seeing Montreal' Car Company, and hackmen are daily protesting to the aldermen. These men depend upon the traffic of summer months to make up for the slack trade during the winter season.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. Laferrière, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

July was an exceptionally active month, and the supply of hands ran short of the demand. There were no strikes, and the last trace of the papermakers' trouble has disappeared. All classes were busy. Rural communities were actively engaged in harvesting, and good reports of the crops have reached the city. July, 1904, was decidedly

more favourable all round than July, 1903. Prospects for the future, from a working-man point of view, are also reassuring. Hull depends much upon the Booth industries across the river, and the fact that factories are building there which will run twelve months in the year, and thus increase the earning facilities of workmen, is a very promising indication for the future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This is more a mining and lumbering than a farming district, yet there are extensive areas under crops in the townships of Eardley, Masham and Hull. Fruit crops in Wakefield and Eardley townships are exceptionally promising. Cattle-raising is quite an industry in the southern part of the district, and is extending gradually. The Deschenes stock stables, although comparatively new, are progressing steadily, and these two branches of an important industry may become ere long great factors in the market of this district. The best reports are daily coming down from the farming communities. Fodder is abundant.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is at its height just now, and, if sales are lacking a little in activity, yards are being stocked up for next year's markets. Shantying operations will, it is expected, be very active. Wages have shown signs of a stop in the increasing tendency of the past few years. The demand for men is large and the supply fairly good; every hotelkeeper hires gangs who are leaving daily for the shanties. J. R. Booth's industries at the Chaudière require more shantying operations. Pulp wood will be cut on creeks nearer to the main channels, which had long ago to be abandoned owing to the scarcity of pine. Old shanties will be opened up anew for smaller timber of another variety. The pulp and paper mills at the Chaudière may give work to those of Eddy's men and girls who were left out after the strike.

Mining.—Mining is fair. Mica producers of this district are agitating for an import duty on mica. Certain American companies, it is stated, doing business in Ottawa,

belong to a combine, whose object is to squeeze out the small mine owners. These import the manufactured product from Europe and India.

Manufacturing.—Another factory has gone up on the flats, and Hull girls will find employment there. The pay is not very high. Eddy's match shop is closed for the customary two months' summer holiday, and a couple of hundred girls are rendered idle. Hull's new mattress factory will soon be completed, when some forty hands will be employed. A new match factory has been established in Hull on a small scale by Mr. J. Deslamiere; about half a dozen girls and as many men are employed.

The civic by-law for the loan of \$55,000 to complete the waterworks was carried unanimously. A busy fall may be expected for corporation labourers. Their pay ranges from \$1.35 per day.

Building operations in the city have started pretty actively. Some \$50,000 will be spent on buildings, mostly stores, which have already been started; \$20,000 is being spent on a public hall on Main street, and about \$12,000 on a private residence and amusement hall on the same street.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

July was a fairly active month, except in the iron and clothing trades. Building operations were considerably more active, and there was a demand for workers in nearly all lines.

Favourable conditions prevailed in commercial circles, and bank clearings showed a fairly large increase. Fall buying was reported good, the merchants counting largely on an abundant harvest.

There were no industrial disturbances until the end of the month, when 35 iron moulders went on strike for a minimum wage of \$2.50 a day, instead of \$2.25 as at present.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in the district have finished haying, and an exceptionally heavy crop was reported. The grains were heading out and ripening well, and a good yield was anticipated.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations were active, although market conditions were not very favourable. Mr. J. R. Booth had 1,700 men employed. A record drive of pulp wood was reported on all the streams. Mr. Booth's new pulp mill is in full operation, with a capacity of 75 tons a day.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were busy, as quite a large number of buildings were in process of erection. The indications pointed to steady work for the remainder of the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the iron trades were quiet during July, and these conditions will likely prevail until September.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were more active, consequent upon the improvement in the building operations.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy, and an increase in wages was granted the employees at the Government Printing Bureau, as a result of an increase granted by Toronto employers to the trade in that city.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were busy, a scarcity of harness makers being reported.

Transport.—Transportation companies were kept busy, and, as a result, railway employees were more constantly employed than was expected at the first of the month.

Unkilled labour.—This class of labour was generally employed. During the month some 10 or 15 men quit work at the Silica Brick works, Ottawa East, owing to their request for a nine hour day on Saturdays, with ten hours pay being refused.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A log jam on the Rouge river at Calumet tied up over a million loges and destroyed a

bridge. Seventy-five men were engaged liberating the logs, but several weeks' delay will be caused.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fully employed during July, and many indications point to a continuance of the opportunities of employment that have prevailed here for every kind of labour during the first six months of 1904.

In the Dominion supplementary grants appear the following: Kingston Military buildings, barracks for Royal Canadian Artillery, re-vote, \$25,000; R.M.C. drill hall, re-vote, \$6,000, and R.M.C. servants' quarters, \$8,000.

The acting secretary for the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario, has called for sealed tenders for extensive alterations and improvements to be made to the Kingston Dairy School. Plans and specifications are now ready, and the tenders close on August 6, 1904. Tenders have also been requested for the several works required in making modern improvements to the municipal offices in the city building.

During the month workmen began the extension and enlargement of several stores to be occupied by dry goods men, plumbers, tinsmiths, &c.

The inventories having been checked, and other necessary steps taken, the city of Kingston took over the plant of the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company, on Monday, August 1, 1904, at a valuation made up as follows:—

Bonds assumed by the city.. . . .	\$99,975 00
Six months' interest on bond.. . . .	2,451 00
Interest on overdue interest	30 63
Accruing interest.. . . .	1,210 19
Outstanding coupons.. . . .	22 70
Seven months' taxes.. . . .	1,986 83
City's costs in appeal.. . . .	1,356 01

Total.. . . . \$107,032 36

The above amount deducted from the arbitration award, leaves \$63,340.64 as the cost to the city. It is expected that as

soon as the lighting plants are municipalized the citizens will be requested to vote another \$10,000 or \$12,000 to thoroughly equip them for all requirements. If the needed grant is made for lighting improvements, Kingston will have over half a million dollars invested in its utilities.

A large amount of municipal taxes was collected for 1904 up to July than for some years past. In 1902 the amount was \$46,325; 1903, \$47,042; 1904, \$60,559, the latter amount is \$13,517 greater than in 1903, and \$14,234 greater than in 1902. It is impossible to tell at the moment whether this is due to a change in the system of collection or to the better financial condition of the citizens.

The excise collections at the Inland Revenue division of Kingston for June were as follows: Spirits, \$6,722.05; malt, \$109.80; tobacco and cigars, \$3,537.37; bonded factory, vinegar, \$209.90; other receipts, \$94.17. Total, \$11,874.19.

The registration at the newly-formed summer school for teachers at Kingston, was something like one hundred and fifty. The work was of such a profitable and interesting nature that this is likely to become a permanent institution here, with a largely augmented attendance.

A second contingent of servants sent out by the British Emigration Society, has arrived here. Mistresses employing those that came out in May are very much pleased with them, finding them willing, capable, industrious and respectful.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no strikes or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Among the agriculturists of this district haying is nearly finished. There was a large crop, although some parts of it was much coloured by the too frequent rains. The general harvest promises to be very large. Farm hands are scarce.

Fishing.—The industry is rather quiet at present.

Manufacturing is quite active.

Mining.—This industry is very active. The Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, has notified the member that, in answer to the petition from Frontenac county, \$50,000 has been placed in the estimates for the spur canal from Bedford Mills to Desert lake. This will give added impetus to the mining and other interests throughout this section of the country.

Railroad construction and employment.—All engaged in these lines were active. During the month workmen were busy laying eighty-pound standard rails on the Grand Trunk Railway. The line from Brockville to Kingston is laid with the new rails. The work is being rushed forward.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were satisfactorily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these industries were actively employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Satisfactory conditions prevailed in all branches of these industries.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Plenty of work was reported in these trades.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, ice handlers, cigar makers, &c., report exceptional brisk business.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers all report abundance of work.

Transport.—The transportation business is now at its height. Steamboat and other lines are having the largest crowds of the season. The Wolfe island new ferry steamer, the *Thomas Fawcett*, arrived from Toronto during the month, and has been placed in commission. This boat is proving a boon to her purchasers, the residents of Wolfe island, adjacent to the city. Her time table went into effect August 18, 1904.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of July was unusually busy for all kinds of labour, being better than the same month in several years. Common labourers are in good demand, and outside labourers have been brought in, the Grand Trunk and the cement works importing workmen from Montreal and other outside points. Wages are high.

The resumption of the rolling mills under new management after a cessation of nearly two years, has increased industrial activity, although the mill is not yet working to its full capacity. There are at present about seventy men employed, but when the plant puts on a night shift, which is expected shortly, a much larger force will be employed. Many skilled workmen are brought in from different parts, but principally from Montreal. The company finds difficulty in securing sufficient labourers and scrap-handlers.

The enlargement of the Grand Trunk yards for new tracks and a new coal yard has given employment to a large number of men.

The Belleville Portland Cement Works are progressing rapidly, a large force of men being engaged on the steel work for the buildings, most of the material being on the ground.

Rivermen are busily employed just at present, as the annual drive of logs for the Rathbun and Gilmour Companies are being sorted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very busy getting in their hay, which is a very large crop. There is an excellent yield of raspberries, black raspberries selling at five cents per box, and the red ones at three boxes for twenty-five cents. Butter brought from 22 to 25 cents per pound and eggs 15 to 17 cents.

Fishing. Dullness prevailed, only rough fish being caught. Lake salmon is being brought in at 12½ cents per pound.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns were very busy, working full time, and no idle men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy, as well as carpenters, joiners and other allied trades, although there is little building activity this month. Several stores, however, are being rebuilt and remodelled, giving employment to a number of men. Painters and decorators report all members working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and bicycle workers were all busy and working full time at good wages.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and polishers had a splendid month; carriage and wagon workers reported an extremely busy month, and are behind their orders.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders are all working full time, with plenty of work ahead. There are no electrotypers employed here.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had a fair month, as good as July generally is. Boot and shoe workers are working full time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers were busy, as were butchers, bakers, confectioners and ice men.

Leather trades.—The leather trade is exceptionally good, harness-makers in one shop working overtime all month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month, as had clerks, stenographers and delivery employees, while the tourist trade kept hotel and restaurant employees very busy. Laundry workers also reported a busy month.

Transport.—Railway trainmen have been quite busy, especially during the latter part

Pacific Railway Company is building a small branch line from Pontypool to Bobcaygeon, which has given employment to an abundant supply of labourers. The line will be a great convenience to the northern portion of this district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, painters and paperhangers are very busy. Carpenters and joiners are also very busy, and more good men are wanted. Lathers and plasterers are behind with their work, owing to a scarcity of men. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters and builders' labourers are all well employed. With stonecutters there is only one large job under way.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report a better month than June, with orders increasing. Iron workers, machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers, were well employed. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were very busy, as well as tool sharpeners in the larger establishments. Horseshoers were fairly busy, but bicycle workers were slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers and carriage and wagon workers were exceptionally busy. Pattern-makers and coopers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Employment was somewhat slack from seasonal causes.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers reported conditions dull. Boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar-makers, butchers and meat cutters were fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks and stenographers were busy. Delivery employees, furriers, and hotel and laundry workers were very busy.

Transport. All branches were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—A scarcity of men was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business was reported active in most of the villages throughout the district. Grist mills and saw-mills were running to their full capacity. Some of the prices of products current were as follows:—

Article.	Price.
Fall Wheat.....	90.
Spring wheat.....	88 to 90c.
Oats.....	32 to 33c.
Peas.....	55 to 70c. (choice)
Barley.....	38 to 42c.
Rye.....	48 to 50c.
Butter.....	18 to 20c.
Eggs.....	17 to 22c.
Potatoes.....	50 to 60c. per bag
Beef.....	7 to 9c. per lb.
Wood.....	\$6.50 to \$7.50
Hay.....	7.00 to 9.00

A joint stock company, with a capital of \$40,000, for the manufacture of boats of every description, was organized at *Lakefield, Ont.*

Some 2,138 boxes of cheese were sold throughout the district at a ruling price of 7½ cents.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is but little change to report in conditions as compared with those of last month. Labour continues to be well employed in nearly all the leading lines, though trade is perhaps a little less active in some departments. The favourable crop reports from most parts of Ontario and the west tend to stimulate production in anticipation of a prosperous fall and winter season. Largely owing to the great demand for labour in connection with the clearance and rebuilding of the burned district, the greater portion of the extensive influx of labour from abroad has been absorbed and comparatively few are now out of work, but the volume of immigration has been

a considerable factor in regulating wages and employment, and under normal conditions its competition would have been more seriously felt.

The board of business agents representing several important unions have now taken up their quarters in the Labour Temple, Church street.

The total duty collected at Toronto during the last fiscal year was \$8,185,258, an increase of \$1,136,483 over the previous year. At Toronto Junction an increase of \$67,157.79 was shown.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are very busy and the harvest in the vicinity promises well. A noteworthy feature is the increased attention that is being paid to the raising of sugar beets. So far the results have been highly favourable, and as a consequence a larger number of farmers in the county of York are cultivating this crop. Reports from the sections where beets have been largely planted are of a very encouraging character. The Provincial Immigration Bureau continues to receive many applications for help during the harvest season, and farm labourers arriving from Britain are speedily provided with places.

Manufacturing.—There is no noticeable slackening in activity in the staple lines of the manufacturing industry which characterized the earlier portion of the season. The conditions all appear favourable for a steady development, and many new factories are in course of erection. One effect of the fire and the rearrangement following upon it is likely to be the building up of King street west as a manufacturing centre. A large number of modern factories have, during recent years, been located on that thoroughfare, and the tendency is decidedly in that direction, leaving the more central portions of the city to wholesale and distributive business.

Railway construction.—There is great activity in prospect in railway construction. The settlement of the Esplanade question by the Railway Commission gives the Canadian Northern an entrance to the city,

and provides for the building of a union station with other terminal facilities for the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern upon the expropriated area between Yonge and York streets, bounded by Esplanade street on the south, and Front street on the north. Contracts have been let for the James Bay road from Toronto to Parry Sound, and the construction of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway line from Toronto to Sudbury, at a cost of \$8,000,000, is to be proceeded with immediately. The construction of the Toronto and Hamilton Electric Railway is now assured, and material is already on the ground for the commencement of the work at Toronto Junction. These extensive enterprises will afford employment to a large number of mechanics and labourers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, plasterers, and other members of the building trades, are actively employed and likely to continue so until late in the season. Recent immigrants, especially carpenters, do not always find work obtainable. With the exception of new arrivals, practically all are at work. The anticipations formed early in the season of an exceptionally busy year are likely to be fulfilled, as the building permits issued for the first six months of the year aggregate \$2,629,102, as compared with \$2,197,115 for the first six months of 1903. The settlement of the question as to the expropriation of a large portion of the area of the burned district for railway purposes will give an additional stimulus to rebuilding, as many firms were awaiting a decision before making their plans.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Activity generally prevails in all these lines. Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers and electrical workers are all well employed, and the outlook for the fall season is highly encouraging. The attempt to settle the differences between the horse-shoers and their employers by arbitration was unsuccessful, as the arbitrators failed to agree. In the mean-

time the men are receiving the advanced wages.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Workers in these departments reported generally favourable conditions and plenty of employment. Piano makers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is somewhat slack as compared with last month, and quite a number are looking for work. Bookbinders had a fair month. Stereotypers and electrotypers had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Tailors (custom) and garment workers find trade decidedly quiet. Boot and shoe workers were well employed, but hat and cap workers were not so busy.

Leather trades.—Those engaged in the leather trades, especially harness-makers, had an active month, with plenty of work ahead.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Conditions in most of these trades are satisfactory, but meat cutters complain that trade is slack and a number out of work in addition to those out on strike at the Harris' Abattoir. No settlement of this difficulty has yet been arrived at. A decision of the arbitrators in brewery workers' strike has not been reached.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers are having a busy season. Barbers find plenty of work, but there is considerable friction over the working of the early-closing by-law adopted by the city, which is strenuously opposed by some of the employers. Hotel employees are hardly so busy as usual at this season, as tourist travel has so far been light.

Transport.—Railway and street railway employees, expressmen and teamsters are all well employed, but navigation is less active than usual. Longshoremen are only employed intermittently.

Unskilled labour.—Ordinary labourers have no difficulty in obtaining work and are likely to be in demand throughout the fall.

DISTRICT NOTES.

East Toronto.—A by-law to raise by loan \$55,000 to establish an independent water-works system was carried by vote of the citizens of East Toronto on the 11th instant.

North Toronto.—The Metropolitan Railway is preparing for the delivery of live stock over the road. Cattle trucks are being built for the purpose, and a delivery stall has been erected below the Belt Line Railway, near the Deer Park power-house.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Full employment of all classes of labour continues, and there are no idle men. The demand for more men, however, is not great in any line, and exists only in one or two trades, the continued prosperity of the working classes having attracted a steady supply of men from other places. The Niagara Falls Milling Company is building a new flour mill. The city will spend \$54,000 on a new sewer system for the south end. Large sums are also being spent on water-works and permanent sidewalks, and in extending sewers at the north end. The building trades continue to be exceptionally busy, and railway traffic is also heavy. The Pere Marquette Railway Company began running to this city on July 18.

Retail trade is excellent, and wholesale trade very good. Financial interests are generally pleased with the local outlook.

A strike of stonecutters has occurred at the Queenston quarries, and a small strike occurred in a printing house over the refusal of the management to increase wages. The strikers left the city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy haying, the crop of which is light. In fruits, strawberries and raspberries are a light crop, cherries an average yield, grapes promise to be plentiful, apples, pears, plums and peaches will be rather light.

Manufacturing.—The Ontario Silver works were shut down for ten days' holiday. All other factories are busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—A number of men and teams are employed in grading the new yards of the Pere Marquette Railway Company. The Michigan Central Railway Company has relaid its main line with 100-pound rails, in place of the 80-pound rails. Track and telegraph gangs are very busy on the different roads. General railway employment is excellent.

Other industries.—The Electric Power Development Works are progressing rapidly, several large contracts for electric equipment of power houses and cable for power transmission were let during July, local firms supplying considerable dressed lumber, sheet metal work, and rubber clothing for the men employed in the tunnels and wheel pits. A Welland foundry and engine shop has supplied many hoisting engines, and derrick equipments.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The rush in the building trades continues. All classes of men employed in the erection of buildings are fully employed, and carpenters are particularly in demand. Planing mills are running overtime. Gas fitters have been very busy, as natural gas is being supplied to all parts of the city.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Foundry and machine shop men are all employed; business is steady. Steam engineers are busy. Linemen are crowded with work; the reconstruction of the Michigan Central telegraph lines has employed many. Sheet metal workers are very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers' shops are reopening in different parts of the district for the manufacture of apple barrels.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing houses are well supplied with work, and the usual staffs of compositors and pressmen are employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are busy. Boot and shoe-makers are overcrowded with work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and ice-handlers are employed and business is good.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are well employed. Clerks and stenographers are all busy, and good wages are paid to all classes of office employees. Restaurant and hotel employees and girls for laundry work are in demand.

Transport.—Railroad business is excellent. The principal east and west lines are carrying a heavy traffic, and local transport business is large. Employment in all departments is extra good for the season. Steamboat hands are all engaged. Electric railway business is good. Drivers of carts, drays and teams on public works are all working.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fully employed. Any slight reduction of the force of labourers on the power works is followed by an exodus of men, so that there are no idle men here.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—The Dominion government is reported to have ordered plans for a two million-bushel grain elevator to be erected here, and to be ready for business in the fall of 1905. The brass works buildings are nearly finished and the factory will be running early in August. Further extensive harbour improvements are stated to be planned by the government.

Welland.—Retail merchants now close their stores every Wednesday afternoon, giving their clerks a half holiday. Barbers' shops close at an earlier hour.

Altenburg.—More new buildings are to be built along the Welland canal in this vicinity. Construction of the Decew Falls Power canal continues to employ many men.

Sherkston.—The Empire Limestone Company is paying out \$10,000 per month in wages.

St. Davids, and Niagara-on-the-Lake fruit canneries are employing many women and girls, and some men are engaged in hauling, &c.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The very favourable condition of the labour market that existed during June was continued throughout July. There was a demand for additional labour in some of the branches of the building trades at the beginning of the month. This, in a measure, has been supplied, and present needs are sufficiently met. All branches of the building trades are particularly active, and there is more labour employed in building and construction work than for many years. The new armoury being constructed by the Dominion government will give employment to a large number of workmen; already there are between forty and fifty men employed on foundation work. Messrs. Ross & Sons have broken ground for the erection of their new factory. Operations have begun on the erection of a new Young Men's Christian Association building. These with a number of large residences that are being built, will give steady employment to the building trades for the remainder of the season. Other construction works employing a large number of men are, sidewalks, sewers, the Queenston Street Railway bridge, and other civic improvements. Business houses and banking institutions continue to report conditions favourable.

A difference arose between the masons and the stonecutters employed on the new armoury, but an understanding was quickly arrived at and trouble averted. Trouble also occurred on July 1 in the Welland Vale works between the saw-smiths and the firm, over the latter employing more saw-smith apprentices than the rules of the Saw-smiths' Union calls for. The men are still out. The paper-makers' strike in the Riordan mills, Merritton, which began in May last, is still on, as are the sympathetic strikes of the teamsters, firemen and labourers employed by the firm. Strikers on two occasions have been charged with breaking the peace; the magistrate dismissed the

first case, and in the second, the case was sent to a higher court.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit-growers were very busy. The scarcity of farm labour felt at the beginning of the season has to some extent been relieved.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing industries were fairly busy. The Smith saw factory closed down for two weeks, but has again resumed operations. Canning factories are in the midst of their busy season, and are giving employment to a large number of hands, principally women and girls.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are all busy, with a good season's work ahead.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades were well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers found steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were satisfactorily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported trade quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar-makers and tobacco workers reported trade good. Ice-handlers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, saddlers and leather workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers found steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters, and expressmen were all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market continued in a satisfactory condition, with building operations on a large scale under way.

**Merritton.*—The strike in the Riordan paper mills has had a very disquieting effect upon the labour market, but there are few idle men.

Thorold.—Favourable conditions prevailed in the labour market and business circles.

Power Glen.—A large staff of men is still being employed by the Cataract Power Company at its improvements.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during July, with the exception of unskilled labour, which was plentiful. Industrial and commercial activity continued, with prospects bright. Wholesale and retail trade was very good. Rates of wages and labour conditions remained about normal. The leather workers' and machinists' strikes remain with little change.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit prospects appear bright.

Manufacturing.—Outside construction work on factories is progressing, and many men are being employed. Several hundred men are at work for the Cataract Power Co., at Decew Falls. Additional contracts have been let amounting to over \$200,000.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction in the vicinity is very busy. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is double-tracking the main line between Hamilton and London, and a large gang of men is employed. The Radial Electric Railway Co. has called for tenders for the construction of an additional piece of road from Burlington to Oakville. The increasing freight business of both railroads

between Toronto and Hamilton has made necessary the construction of a third track, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company is preparing to expropriate a further right of way for freight business only.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in these trades were well employed. Bricklayers, masons and carpenters were very actively employed. Plumber and painters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and stove mounters were not so busy as last month. Machinists were fairly busy. Steam engineers and electrical workers, inside and outside, had a good month, but extra men are not in demand. Shipbuilders on light boat, have been fairly busy. Sheet metal workers, both inside and outside, have been very active during the month. Horseshoers were a little slack, as were also the jewellery workers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These industries are not rushed, although all men are employed. Pattern-makers and coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—All the printing trades, including stereotypers, engravers and bookbinders, had a good month, and trade is fairly active. Work in news-rooms and in advertising work is a little slack. Job-room work is firm.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are now in their slack season. Garment workers were fairly busy in some branches. There appears to be too many men in some branches of the trade, caused by the recent influx of labour. Hatters are steadily employed. Boot and shoe workers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were fairly busy. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers reported a very good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were well employed, with the exception of those out on strike.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed. Broom-makers found work slack. Clerks were fairly busy. This class of employees enjoy the Wednesday afternoon holiday, which is becoming an established institution in most retail stores. Laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—Steam and electric railway employees were very busy, as were steamboat employees, but longshoremen are slack at the docks.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was only fairly employed, and there are some unemployed in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All workers in the different factories had a very good month. In the garment-working trades business was good. An employee summoned a contracting tailor for violation of the provisions of the 'Alien Labour Act.' The contractor was tried at Hamilton, and pleaded guilty, but was allowed out on suspended sentence, after paying all costs. The Dominion Wire Fence Company, which is looking for a location, wrote the town council in reference to removing from Toronto to Dundas. The council instructed the clerk to write the company that it would be glad to have the industry here, and would assist it in any way within its power.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fairly well employed during July. In the building trades there was greater activity than during the corresponding month of last year, but in the iron trades there was less. Exceptional activity in the building trades, in fact, was a characteristic of the month. The Grand Trunk station, now under way, promises to be an expensive structure, costing about \$42,000. The Mohawk Institute, being erected by the New England Company, is almost completed; it will cost about \$25,000. The number of private residences in the

course of construction far exceeds the number erected last year. The Verity Plough Co. is enlarging its plant and adding new machinery. The following additions are being made: a press room and experimental department, 156 x 56 feet, two stories high; and a second story to the grey iron room, 167 x 56 feet, are in the course of erection. The Barber, Ellis Co. will immediately increase its output, and an additional number of girls will be employed. The Brantford Starch Works Co. has closed down for a short time, as is usual at this season. Natural gas from the wells at Bow Park farm is being piped to the city. Merchants, particularly grocers and butchers, have found trade active during the month. Friendly relations between employer and employees have continued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists report a heavy hay crop in many sections, although the clover will be light. Cherries and strawberries were scarcer than usual and prices were high.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in most branches has been quiet. The Massey-Harris Co. laid off a few men, as is customary at this season. The Nail Works have been running overtime.

Railroad construction and employment.—The rails for the electric road between Brantford and Galt are laid within three miles of the latter place. The work on the Grand Trunk 'cut off' still gives employment to a large force of men, mostly foreigners. On the whole, railroad construction and employment have been active during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers had an exceptionally busy month. Painters, decorators and plumbers reported all local men fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders, core-makers, machinists and engineers worked full time. Electrical workers and linemen

had a steady month. Metal polishers, buffers, plasterers and stove-mounters, particularly the latter, have been busy. Machinery, carriage and general blacksmiths had steady employment. Boiler-makers and sheet metal workers had an active month. Horseshoers had steady work; they will have the Saturday half holiday during July and August.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon-makers, pattern-makers and millwrights have all had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported trade active, with all local men employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a fair month, and trade was good for the season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Icemen and butchers reported a busy month. Bakers and confectioners were all busy, with trade good and all local men employed. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers were slack in some instances, but the majority are now working.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had a steady month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were fully employed. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported a busy month.

Transport.—Trackmen and freight handlers, especially the former, were busy. Street railway employees reported all men fully employed. Teamsters and draymen were active, and cab-drivers experienced a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour found ready employment, but the supply is equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The factories and mills have been running steadily during the month. The building trades were active, and labour generally has been fully employed.

Blue Lake.—The Cement Works Co. was very busy, and there is a demand for unskilled labour.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was not quite as well employed during July as in June, though in some lines employment was very active. In others, however, there was a considerable amount of lost time. June is a particularly busy month here, and the contrast may on that account have been more noticeable. The outdoor trades had, generally, a very good month. Some slight betterment was also noticeable in the metal trades, but the woodworking trades lost considerable time in some shops. The amount of building work now on hand is sufficient to ensure a first-class season, including a larger number of houses than was at one time contemplated, though there is little prospect of the demand for houses being fully met. Towards the end of the month employment in the shops in which time was lost became steadier and prospects look brighter.

Retail trade is slacker, owing to the farmers having entered upon their busy season. Quietness is generally looked for in retail circles during July and August.

There have been no changes in wages and no unrest among work-people.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—Tenders have been asked for for the grading, masonry and fencing of the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The tenders are for eight sections, of about ten miles each. It is expected that work will be commenced this fall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a good month. There was plenty of work for all classes of builders, and it is expected the season will be a long one. Bricklayers and masons were fully employed, and carpenters, joiners and builders' labourers had a good month. Painters and paperhangers, while not so busy as in the

spring, were fully employed. Stonecutters had only a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are busier than in June, an improvement being noticeable in the stove foundries. Machinists and machinists' helpers had a good month, and sheet metal workers were fully employed.

• *Woodworking and furnishing trades.*—Those engaged in the woodworking trades lost considerable time in some shops during the month, but at the end of the month an improvement was noticeable. Woodworkers had only a fair month, working about half time. Piano workers have been steadily employed, but organ workers have only worked about half the month. Carriage workers have finished working on buggies, and are now commencing on cutters. The season was equal to last year. Upholsterers were steadily employed, but coopers had only a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month for July, and there were no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a good month, considering the season of the year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Brewery workers had a good month. Cigarmakers reported steady work.

Textile trades.—Textile workers had only a fair month. The Brussels carpet weavers lost considerable time.

Miscellaneous.—All engaged in these trades have been in about the same condition as last month, with no noticeable slackness or demand for help.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed, with sufficient men to fill steady jobs. There is perhaps some difficulty in getting help for odd-day jobs.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—The Canada Woollen Mills Company has closed down for an indefinite period.

Galt.—Contracts have been let by the town council for about two miles of main sewers. The work will be mostly in the limestone rock. The old Salvation Army

barracks have been purchased with the object of being turned into an addition to the knitting factory.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fully employed during July. The chief activity prevailed in the building trades, though brick still continues scarce and building operations are being somewhat hindered in consequence, and several houses, which were to be erected this season, will probably not be started till next year. The McLagan factory, where there are nearly one hundred work-people employed as a rule, had fifty out of work during the closing of the month, owing to an accident to the building by the giving away of the foundation, which caused two stories to sink eighteen inches. The accident occurred during working hours, but fortunately, no one was hurt. These are the only idle men in the city at present, and they expect to be to work in a few weeks.

Wholesale and retail merchants report a good month's business.

No changes in the rates of wages or hours of work were reported, and no trouble in the labour market.

The Grand Trunk shops have been steadily increasing their staffs of employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are through haying, which proved to be a very plentiful crop, and are harvesting their fall wheat. As was anticipated in the spring, the crop will only be a fair one, there being only an occasional field that presents a good appearance. Most of the grain is shrunken and has considerable rust.

Manufacturing.—Favourable conditions prevailed in the local industries, as in the month of June.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all employed, as there are a great

number of dwelling houses being erected this season. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers were also fully employed. There are no idle men in the building trades.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists and engineers were busy, with prospects for steady employment. Boilermakers were fairly busy. Blacksmiths reported trade active, and bicycle workers were busy on repair work. Horseshoers were fairly active, but not rushed. Jewellers reported business good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The various branches were extra busy, with prospects of continuing so, as there are several woodworking factories here and all are active with full staffs.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade good, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had an active month, and garment workers were fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have done a good business during the month. Butchers reported business very satisfactory. Cigarmakers are all working and say prospects are very good.

Leather trades.—Harness makers were busy, and have a number of orders ahead.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported business good. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employees had steady employment.

Transport.—Trainmen have been kept busy, and draymen and teamsters have plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—This class is fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mitchell.—Eizerman's planing and sawing mill, which was so badly damaged by fire on June 24, has been repaired, and is running again with a full staff.

Sebringville.—A number of Indians have arrived for the flax-pulling, and have commenced work. The flax is a fairly good crop.

A scarcity of female operators is complained of by factory owners throughout the district.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of July, for the majority of workers, has been the best one so far this year. Men are in demand in most lines of business. Quite a number of buildings are in course of erection, and numerous civic works are under way, including new roads, sewers, sidewalks, &c. A new round-house for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, 416 feet in diameter, with forty stalls for engines, to cost about \$75,000, is being tendered on by local contractors, and a \$20,000 addition to the Post Office is spoken of.

Wholesale and retail trade is very active at present, the different houses being rushed with orders. Jewellers, tailors, grocers, and other stores are closing Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

In the early part of the month the Union painters employed by O. B. Graves, refused to work with a non-union man. Mr. Graves forwarded their names to the other employers in the city, and they were unable to obtain work. The Painters' Union asked Mr. Graves to withdraw their names from the other employers, and when he declined, they refused to hang any paper bought from his store. In the case of two firms where Graves' paper was being handled, the men quit work and are not endeavouring to get back again.

A new laundry tax of \$10 on small laundries went into effect during July.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this district have commenced harvesting, the hay yield being very good, and the outlook favourable for all sorts of grain. The scarcity of farm labour continues, and the small number of horses in the district, all being busy, keeps a large number of farmers from coming to market.

Railroad construction and employment.—Grading and tie-laying on the Grand Trunk

Railway double track between London and Hamilton is about completed, and rails are now being put down. On the London and North Western Electric Road, the grading is in an advanced state, and rails are being laid. It is expected that this line will be opened early in September.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and plumbers are rushed at present, and business is better than was expected this summer. Carpenters and joiners are very busy, quite a number being employed at the new armoury and at the new dairy building at the fair grounds. Lathers and plasterers, and painters are busy. Stonecutters are all working. Brick-makers are also very busy at present.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are busy, there being more work in this city than there ever was before. Iron workers are not doing so much during the hot weather. Machinists are very busy. Linemen find work only fair. Metal polishers and stove mounters have more than they can do.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report trade good. Carriage and wagon makers are extra busy. Car builders report trade as only fair. At the G. T. R. shops a week's shut down took place during the month without any reason being given. Coopers are busy on apple barrels, and enough to supply the demand cannot be turned out.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are very busy, there not being an idle man in the city. Pressmen are exceptionally busy, and considerable overtime is being worked, some getting 16 to 20 hours' overtime a week. The London Printing and Litho. Company is adding another large cylinder press, and two other firms are adding modern power cutting machines.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report work as only fair. Garment workers are rushed. Sterling's boot and shoe factory has opened up again, giving work to about forty hands.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy; about ten tons of soda biscuits are turned out in this city daily. Cigarmakers in all shops had a three weeks' lay-off during the month, caused through the firms being overstocked.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers report trade good, and that their business is increasing steadily here.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers have plenty to do. Furriers are very busy at present on fall work.

Transport.—Train crews report less runs, owing to a falling off in freight traffic, caused by the meat packers' strike in the United States.

Unskilled labour.—There is plenty of work for this class at present, and a sufficient number of hands is hard to get.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the twelve months ending June 30th, the number of cigars made in the London District was 33,133,565, or an increase of 143,000 over last year, and the quantity of petroleum passing through the division was 3,526,984 gallons, and of naphtha, 943,473 gallons.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during July were very active. There was much work in progress in the building trades, with a comparatively small staff of workmen; consequently the demand for builders was keen, especially for carpenters, labourers and teamsters. The work of constructing the plants for the Canada Iron and Foundry Company and the Pere Marquette Railway Company, absorbed all the surplus labour available. The walls of the foundry building are being constructed of cement with steel girders, and will be fire-proof. The main building will be 292 x 80 feet, with an additional building 100 x 40 feet. It is expected that the plant will be ready for

use late in the autumn, and will afford employment to 200 hands, an increase of about 50 per cent in the number at present employed. The Pere Marquette shops will furnish the city with its largest new industry during recent years. When the shops are completed, which is expected some time next spring, about 200 hands will be required to operate them. Higher rates of wages are being offered to secure labour on this job, 25 cents per hour is being paid to carpenters, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents to labourers, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents more than the current rate. A large amount of levelling, and constructing of new switches, &c., for yard accommodation is being done by foreign labour, principally Poles, in the employ of the Pere Marquette Railway Company.

Railway traffic was quite normal during the month. A change was effected on July 18th by which Pere Marquette freight trains are now running over the Eastern division to Buffalo, by way of the Michigan Central Railway, hauled by the company's own engines and crews. Formerly the freight was transferred from one company to the other. The head offices of the Pere Marquette Railway Company have been removed from Ridgetown to St. Thomas, together with despatchers and train masters.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With farmers, conditions are on the whole favourable. The wheat in this district is a failure, but the acreage was small, and many farmers ploughed up their wheat fields and sowed other grains. Spring grains, hay and root crops are fairly good, but corn will be short. The dairying and pork-raising industry is normal.

Manufacturing.—There were no changes to report in connection with manufacturing, all plants being active. In the lines where low wages obtain difficulty was experienced in retaining staffs.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work continues very active. In addition to the large amount of improvement work being done by the Michigan Central Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway, the

Wabash Railway Company is making extensive improvements on its Canadian division. New passing tracks were necessitated by the steady growth of business. Several of these new sidings have been constructed; they are of the standard length, sufficient to accommodate 100 cars. The cost of the improvements when completed will be about \$40,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are very busy, but, notwithstanding the considerable amount of building in progress, there is a distinct shortage of the amount of house-building that should be done in order to meet the demand for workingmen's dwellings. The cause is attributed very largely to the fact that, owing to the increased cost of building in recent years, investment in this class of dwellings does not yield a profitable return. Contracts have been let for the erection of the Carnegie Public Library at a cost of \$25,000. A planing mill is being built by H. Lindop, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new building will be constructed of cement.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers reported work steady.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Factory hands reported steady employment without material change in conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported a steady trade with normal conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers report a steady month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters reported employment satisfactory. The price of meat continues very high at this point.

Transport.—Teamsters were in exceptionally good demand, and obtained steady employment at \$4 per day, which is higher than they were heretofore enabled to command.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were not so favourable during July as in the preceding month. The building trade was fairly active, yet quite a number of men in some branches were working only part of the time, notably bricklayers and painters. As many of the houses now being built are frame buildings, carpenters have fairly steady employment. Many of the houses being built are of a class suitable for workingmen. Yet the supply of such houses is scarcely equal to the demand.

A new machine shop has been built and will soon be in operation. The Wm. Guay & Sons' Carriage Company has commenced the manufacture of automobile carriages.

There is no exceptional activity in any particular trade except in house-building, which is fairly active. Commercial activity as evidenced by transportation and shipments of manufactured and agricultural products, lumber, &c., is normal. Wholesale and retail trade is fairly good. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers say *there will be almost no wheat crop*, and hay is not more than half a crop. Oats, beans, barley, and corn, however, promise well.

Manufacturing.—All local factories are fairly busy, especially planing mills and sash factories, which supply building contractors.

Railroad construction.—Only the construction and alteration of switches is being done here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and painters reported trade quiet. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were fairly well employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron workers, moulders, machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and boilermakers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were steadily employed. Coopers reported trade quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported trade very fair.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported trade quiet.

Food and tobacco preparations.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers were steadily employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers reported trade quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees had steady employment.

Transport.—All railroad men were fully employed. Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fairly well employed, chiefly on civic works, such as paving, laying sidewalks and sewers, &c.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for all classes of labour during July was exceptionally active, and the outlook at present is very promising for a large fall trade in all branches.

The growth and development of the city is clearly shown in the assessment roll, which the assessment commissioner completed on the 30th of June, the past year having been one of the best in the history of the city. During the past twelve months more property has changed hands than in three years previous; there has been a substantial increase also in the assessed value of both land and buildings; and the population has increased very materially, there being now 424 more souls in the city

than at this time last year, making the present population 13,835. The ratepayers have increased in number by 1,030, showing that many buildings have been erected.

The city council has granted the Ontario Traction Company a thirty years' franchise to run a suburban railway into the city. The line passes through Walkerville along the river front to Tecumseh, and is to be completed in two years.

The chief trouble experienced by wholesalers at the present time is that their places of business are not large enough to meet the requirements of their increased trade. Retail merchants report trade active.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no disturbances in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are all busy with their haying. In some parts they have a very fair crop, mostly timothy, as the clover was killed out. Corn and oats are looking well and promise to be a good crop. A hail storm passed through the township of Sandwich South last week and did considerable damage to crops. Prices for farmers' produce still remain good; potatoes are selling for 75 cents per bushel, eggs are 18 cents a dozen, and butter from 18 cents to 20 cents per lb.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large gang of men giving the slips and docks a general overhauling. It is expected that it will take about two months to complete the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all well employed, and the prospects never looked better for a good fall trade in the building line. A contract was let this month for a new Methodist church, costing about \$40,000. Other contracts were let for the erection of dwelling houses, &c.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and machinists were all busy, with

the exception of those employed in the Typograph Works, which have been closed down for three weeks through some trouble with regard to the supply of power. About forty hands are in consequence out of employment. Blacksmiths and horse-shoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All employed in the woodworking trades were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had an exceptionally busy month, with several more men working than last month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported business quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and tobacco workers reported a busy month.

Leather trades.—All engaged in these lines are working.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade good, and all working.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen were all busy. With street railway employees, hackmen, draymen and expressmen this is the busy season.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sandwich.—This town has become a very busy centre, and has made rapid strides in the last three years. Among its industries are, a large saw-mill and salt plant, which give employment to about 150 hands, and the Bishop Fur Company, which gives employment to about 75 hands. Many fine dwellings have gone up recently, along the river front. The Dominion Government is about to erect a new post office, which will cost about \$10,000.

Walkerville, Ont.—It is reported that a new company, with a capital of \$125,000, will begin the manufacture of automobiles.

The sum of \$78,000 is being expended on street paving this year, about 36,000 square yards being laid.

SAULT STE. MARIE AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

At the close of July the local industrial depression, consequent upon the shut-down of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company in September last, appeared about to be removed. A temporary arrangement, by which a receiver was appointed, enabled the new company to appoint a general manager and also to formulate and put into execution a policy of its own. The local press stated, on July 27th, that the company is advertising for 1,000 men in Toronto and other places; also that the Algoma Central Railway will immediately be pushed to completion, and that the steel plant will be in operation by the 15th August. After so many months of uncertainty the effect on the town is not easily over-estimated; confidence seems to be restored, and while the people are not looking for the activity that prevailed in 1901, yet there is scarcely any one here who does not anticipate a period of steady and healthy growth. At present the Mechanical Pulp Mills and the saw-mill are in full operation. The machine shop, the foundry and the veneer mill are in partial operation. There are also about fifty men employed in the steel plant, and the greater part of the company's fleet is in commission. The Trans-St. Mary Traction Company and the Algoma Water and Light Company are also in full operation. Altogether there have been 1,200 and 1,500 men on the pay roll at the end of July.

The action of the Ontario government in releasing a large tract of land for exploration purposes has had the result of bringing specimens of mineral to Sault Ste. Marie which convey the highest promise. The desideratum for this district is a Bessemer iron mine; such ore has not yet been found in paying quantities, though indications are favourable.

Mining generally throughout the district is fairly active with signs of greater activity in the near future. There is a ru-

mour that the Mond interests at the Victoria mines, after a shut-down of nearly a year, are about to resume operations. The company's smelters were operated by the Canadian Copper Company.

The Eddy Bros.' saw-mill plant, at *Blind River*, affords an instance of the growth of New Ontario. Six years ago Blind River was a small village with an antiquated mill which ran only occasionally. It was almost surrounded by an Indian reservation. There was then, and is now, some activity in the fishing industry, but not of great importance. With the advent of the Eddys, however, a mill with larger increased capacity was installed, and in the meantime the old mill was acquired by a Mr. Fisher, who effected a complete transformation. Under these conditions Blind River has become the most important town between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie.

The Canadian Copper Company has installed its new plant. An accident to the electric crane used for conveying from the smelter to the converters has delayed progress somewhat, but a short time will suffice to make repairs.

Sixty men are employed on the extension of the piers of the Government canal at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. The men employed on the post office building are as follows:—Six stonemasons at 45 cents per hour; seven carpenters at 25 cents per hour; nine stonecutters at 50 cents per hour; eight bricklayers at 50 cents; seven quarrymen at from \$2.52 to \$2.75 per day, and twenty labourers at from 17½ to 20 cents per hour. The contractors, Messrs. Wright, McPhail & Co., are erecting two other buildings, one a wholesale store, costing about \$10,000, and the other a private residence, estimated to cost about \$9,000. Mr. Healy of Rexfrew, has a contract for the building of a hotel at *Sudbury* to cost about \$40,000.

Notes.

Keewatin.—Experts are engaged laying out the grounds, railway sidings and buildings for the Keewatin Flour Mills Co.

Fort William.—Up to July 1st, ninety-nine new buildings were reported by the

building inspector as having been contracted for, with a total valuation of over \$160,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the exception of one or two instances amongst skilled workmen, labour during July has been fully employed. For men to work on the railroad, section hands, extra gangmen and teamsters, there is a demand. This to a certain extent will be met by the release of a large number of men from employment at the close of the Dominion Exhibition being held in Winnipeg. For the latter a very large number of carpenters have been employed, and they will have difficulty in finding work, as the market, especially for those of indifferent skill, is well supplied. The rougher work on a large number of buildings is well advanced and the interior work demands a good standard of workmanship. Really good workmen for such are scarce, and in one or two cases contractors allege that the scarcity of good workmen is the cause of delay in finishing buildings.

The city council has passed a by-law which closes the important thoroughfare of Broadway, between Main street and the Red River. This action was taken at the instance of the Canadian Northern Railway, which company desired the location for the purpose of erecting a new passenger depot. It is understood that this building will be erected immediately. The closing of the street aforesaid places at the disposal of the company a considerable area without any obstruction thereon, and it will be used entirely for the purposes of the railroad for freight yards and depot. A condition of the agreement forming a part of the by-law is the erection in the city, in the district of Fort Rouge, of modern repair shops. These also will be erected immediately and will give employment to a large number of workmen in their building as well as of a large number of permanent employees when they are constructed.

A large departmental store firm of Toronto recently purchased a very extensive block of land on Portage avenue, for the purpose of erecting a store thereon. Work on the foundation has already commenced.

All trades are busy and many have been rushed by orders incident to the Dominion fair.

Commercially, the same general activity as was reported last month prevails. Bank clearings show for July an increase of \$5,000,000 approximately over the corresponding period of last year.

Retail trade is especially active, rendered so by the presence in the city of so many visitors to the fair. Another element which is favourably affecting the retail and wholesale trade is the extremely large number of men that are being employed on building operations. Transient visitors also have been unusually numerous and proportionately add to the volume of business.

Wages have not changed during the month. In the early part some of the commonest labour was being paid as low as 15 cents per hour. Towards the middle, however, the minimum rose to 17½ cents.

Relations between workmen and employers have been generally cordial. The carpenters' union called their men off one job early in the month. Only three or four men were affected. The action of the union was caused by the employment of non-union men by a contractor who was under agreement with the party for whom the building was being erected to employ none but union men. The contractor acceded to the demands of the men.

For the year ended June 30th, 1904, customs receipts were \$2,599,982.26, an increase of \$666,899.39 over last year.

Permits issued up to the end of June, 1904, call for the erection of buildings valued at \$6,072,450. Permits issued to the same date last year aggregated only \$2,782,300, and up to the same date in 1902. \$1,386,550. Among the many big structures under construction are the C.P.R. repair shops in the northwestern part of the city, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000; the new C.P.R. depot and subway, estimated cost,

\$3,000,000; the new C.P.R. freight sheds, \$200,000; Union Bank block, \$400,000; *Free Press* building, \$150,000; addition to R. J. Whitla's wholesale dry goods warehouse, \$125,000; Scott furniture warehouse, \$100,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Attention is generally concentrated on crop conditions. Up to the present the indications are that more than an average yield will be obtained, but on the whole harvesting will not commence until from 5 to 10 days later than last year. Already, however, isolated instances of the cutting of fall wheat, rye and barley have been reported. No information is yet obtainable as to the demand for harvest help. It is, however, stated by employment agents that the extensive immigration will in a measure reduce the need of special labour for the harvest months.

Railroad construction.—For railroad construction there is a demand for men. So long, however, as there is hope for employment in the city a large number of men refuse to accept offers of work which necessitates their leaving the city for the summer months. In Winnipeg contractors are employing very large numbers of men on the new depot for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also for the subway on Main street. The company itself is also employing a very large gang in raising the whole of their tracks five feet above the level of Main street.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building is exceptionally heavy. In some lines, such as stone-cutters, a shortage of men is reported, and bricklayers and rough carpenters are not all employed. In other lines the men available are generally well employed. Construction work on the buildings for the Dominion Fair was completed about July 25, and the men who were employed thereon will have difficulty in finding similar employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers of all classes continue

to be kept busy to their full capacity. They do not expect, however, to be so fully employed after the present rush is over. No lack of men is reported.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking establishments are busy and are taxed to their utmost.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been kept busy with business in connection with the Dominion Fair. They expect to be busy for the rest of the year, in view of crop prospects.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and other employees in the clothing trades continue to find steady employment. Conditions are unusually steady, but there are enough hands on the ground to do the work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and others engaged in food preparation have been made extra busy by the presence in the city of so many strangers and visitors to the fair. Extra hands have been employed, and with the passing of the fair there will probably be more than enough hands for the normal needs of this particular industry. Tobacco workers have also been busy.

Leather trades.—In the leather factories activity has been the rule. The rate of wages, however, in this industry, would indicate a sufficient supply of labour.

Miscellaneous.—In miscellaneous classes of labour there is an unusually large number at present employed in the city, but there is also a large number seeking employment. Female workers of various kinds are in demand. Dining-room girls are at a premium. For the two weeks of the fair some hotelkeepers have offered \$10 per week salary. Others have failed to get the necessary help by offering as high as \$25 per month and \$5 per week bonus for the fair season. Laundry girls are also in request, as are all kinds of domestic help.

Transport.—In transport circles the men were busy and staffs are being continuously strengthened.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in demand generally.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the latter part of July there was a marked increase in the employment of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and at the close there were very few mechanics idle.

Building operations were never more active in this city, improvements being forwarded in all parts, especially in the erection of dwelling houses, warehouses and business blocks. The only new industry started was by a company formed for the manufacture of concrete brick, made from sand and cement; very favourable reports are given of this product. There is a great scarcity of other bricks, which cost \$16 per thousand laid down here, and bricklayers find the supply very limited at the present time. Owing to this scarcity, work has been retarded on several buildings.

Transportation companies have had to increase their staffs, owing to the heavy shipments of all kinds of merchandise, particularly agricultural implements of every description. The Brandon Machine Company has orders on hand for thirty threshing engines, and is employing a large staff of men on repairs of threshing engines manufactured by outside companies.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very satisfactory at present, with expansion evidenced in all lines.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the grain-growing belt in the Territories and Manitoba show magnificent prospects for the 1904 wheat yield. Beneficial rains have occurred in all parts of the province, and this, together with the warm weather, has put the grain in excellent condition.

Lumbering.—Lumber dealers report trade more active than in any previous year. The

Rat Portage Lumber Company has opened an extensive lumber yard here.

Manufacturing.—Planing mills and manufacturers of builders' supplies state that orders on hand exceed those of any previous year. Flour mills report trade excellent, and are running day and night to supply the demand.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company is furthering construction work on all its lines from Kamsack, where a divisional point is being established. A branch line is being built from Carberry to Brandon, and from Arizona to Carberry, and the Greenway and Ridgwill branches are being pushed ahead. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has six construction trains and a large staff of men at work on its lines from Kirkella West, one hundred and twenty miles has been graded.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and stonemasons were fully employed; there will be some openings for bricklayers next month, but at present trade is quiet, owing to a scarcity of brick. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, plumbers and builders' labourers were very busy. Painters, decorators and stonecutters reported trade good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, steam engineers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were fully employed. Sheet metal workers were very busy. Pattern-makers and machinists found good employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were a little slack.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and boot and shoe workers were actively employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners found business very good, and much the same condition prevailed with butchers, meat cutters, and ice-handlers. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were actively employed, but saddlers found trade a little slack.

Miscellaneous.—With barbers trade was good. Clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were very busy. Furriers found trade slack. Hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—All engaged in the railway service, and teamsters and kindred trades were exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—The steady influx of new-comers tended to overcrowd the unskilled labour market. Since July 1 the railway companies have found employment for a considerable number of men, and the farmers of the district are making inquiries for experienced farm help. Such men may find steady employment at good wages. The large number of men that are idle here at present do not belong to this experienced class.

Notes.

Farm property in the Portage la Prairie district sold lately at good prices. One half section bringing \$11,200, and another \$10,000, from local buyers. Another farmer sold 320 acres for \$11,200, or \$35 per acre. Quite a number of American capitalists are passing through the district looking for improved farms. Reports from the district show that business is in a very satisfactory condition. Considerable building is going on in the different towns.

Calgary.—A fire station to cost \$4,000 and a bridge over the Bow River to cost \$9,000 will be built by the municipality. A project involving the erection of a beet sugar factory and the location of from 500 to 900 families on the lands tributary to the C. P. R. irrigation system was submitted to the company.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

‘Not an idle man’ is the report for July from every section of the Kootenay-Bound-

ary districts of British Columbia, the whole country being at present in the midst of its busiest season. Out-door mining, railroad construction and lumbering have reached their maximum of activity for the year, while building is proceeding at various points, although a minor issue as compared to the other departments of industry. The whole country is enjoying prosperity, and the outlook for a continuance of these satisfactory conditions is bright.

Rossland.—The mining of low grade ore for concentrating is at last an accomplished fact, and the results in respect to the increased employment of skilled labour are quite up to expectations. At the War Eagle-Centre Star mines seventy-five men have been added to the crews during July to break ore for milling purposes, while the force engaged in the extraction of smelting ore has not been decreased. It had been contended that this would be one of the first results of the inauguration of milling operations, and the outcome has given marked satisfaction. It is admitted that Rossland has more to expect from this source than from any one other factor in building up the population of the city. Next month will see similar low grades of ore utilized at the White Bear mine, and more men engaged. Several mines have rejoined the working list in the camp and the local situation is excellent. The superintendent of one of the leading mines here was reported as saying on the 21st instant ‘We have had difficulty in the past few days in securing first-class machine men.’ These are expert miners commanding wages of \$3.50 per diem and upwards for eight hours work underground.

The principal building operations under way in the city are at the armoury for the Militia Department. Twenty men are employed, being stonemasons and miners in the quarry. Later, bricklayers and carpenters will be engaged. There is a marked scarcity of bricklayers, and men will be brought in for the work. A Chinese trading company is erecting a large warehouse and employing a dozen white men. Union wages are paid.

Trail.—A marked increase in activity was reported at the Canadian Smelting Works during the month. An additional lead stack was blown in requiring the addition to the force of a number of skilled furnace men. A large and costly machine for the manufacture of lead pipe is now being set up in the works, and is expected to be in operation during August. The machine will be run by a couple of highly paid experts with several labourers, but its special interest is from the fact that no lead pipe has been previously manufactured in the Dominion. The company is also closing a contract for the establishment of corroding works at Montreal, with a branch plant at Trail. This is another new industry in Canada, the product entering into all points save iron and mineral products.

Boundary.—After a short close-down pending general overhauling the big Granby smelter at Grand Forks is again in full operation. Plans are in contemplation for a further increase in the plant, which is now the largest and most complete of its kind in British Columbia.

Fifteen hundred men are engaged in extending the Great Northern railroad tracks from Grand Forks to Phoenix, while surveys are being made for a further extension to Midway, an additional distance of twenty miles or thereabouts. The large pay roll incident to railroad construction has materially stimulated business throughout the district.

Slocan.—Reports of general activity are to hand; the silver-head industry continues to benefit from the influence of the Federal bounty on lead.

Lardeau.—Work in the district is largely in the prospecting line, several hundred men being engaged in opening promising mines on a small scale. All properties are busy and the district is prosperous.

East Kootenay.—The section is very active from end to end. Commencing at the east, *Moyie* is busier than ever before in both mining and lumbering. The *St. Eugene* mine and affiliated properties are producing a heavy tonnage of lead concentrates

and working approximately 300 men. The lumbering enterprises of the town are working at full capacity and maintaining a large pay-roll.

All along the line of the *Crow's Nest railway* lumbering plants are working at top speed to keep up with the demands of the export business with the North-west Territories.

Coal mines at Fernie, Morrissey, Michel and adjacent points are producing largely and expanding continually. No labor troubles have cropped up to interfere with the prosperity of the section.

It was reported that final arrangements for the construction of the zinc and smelter plant to cost \$100,000 had been entered into at *Fernie*.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed in the labour market during July, a demand being made for both skilled and unskilled labour.

After several months of comparative slackness the shingle mills are again running to their full capacity to keep up with the orders which have been pouring in for the past two or three weeks.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company's saw-mill plant at Port Moody was destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at about \$80,000, and 75 men are thrown out of employment. The company has decided to at once start the erection of a large modern mill, to replace the one burned.

Customs returns for year ending June 30, 1904, were as follows:—Imports, dutiable goods, \$623,092; free goods, \$323,749; total \$946,841. Duty collected, \$184,831.23; other revenue, \$359.60; total collected, \$185,190.83. Increase over 1903, \$43,364.18. Total exports, \$3,418,486. With the steady increase of manufacturing establishment at this point a still further increase in trade is looked for.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the district are that the grain and hay crops are very good. Roots are also good. The farmers have experienced difficulty in securing help for haying, and were offering \$2 to \$2.25 and board for men. Fruit is plentiful. Gooseberries bring 6 cents per pound; cherries, 6 cents per pound; red currants, \$1 per crate, and strawberries, \$1.50 per crate.

Fishing.—Up to the present the run of salmon has been very light, and a large number of men are engaged with poor results. Reports from the fisheries office show that the number of licenses issued is still under 1,500. The Japanese, who are fishing this year, are fully one-third less in numbers than they were in 1903. Preparations have been made by the canneries to pack 300,000 cases, and it is not by any means expected that that number will be exceeded, as this year is considered likely to be one of the small years.

Lumbering.—A good export trade is being carried on, and the local trading is good. Several new lumbering camps are being started.

Railroad construction and employment.—A large number of men are being employed by the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company in making connection with the approaches of the new bridge and the company's line on the south side of the river. The new steel bridge across the Fraser River was formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on July 23. Operations on the work commenced in August, 1902, and the cost was approximately \$1,000,000, the whole of which expense is borne by the government of British Columbia. The total length of the steel work is 2,400 feet; of railway approaches, 7,715 feet, and of the highway approaches, 380 feet, making a total of 13,915 feet, or two and one-third miles. The weight of steel used in construction of the bridge is 4,000 tons, and 15,500 barrels of cement were used on foundations and piers. A large number of men have found employment on this work during the past two

years, and only two fatal accidents occurred during the whole of the work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were busy, with a demand for carpenters, plasterers and painters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Those engaged in these trades report work plentiful. Several branches, such as machinists and engineers employed in shops, were working overtime. Shipbuilders and caulkers report work satisfactory with considerable repair work under way. Blacksmiths and horse-shoers were busy, with good prospects for the season.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were steadily employed, with orders ahead. A number of extra hands secured employment during the past month. Car and carriage builders are steadily employed, and there is a demand for a few good men.

Printing and allied trades.—All the members of the printing trade are busy, a large amount of job printing being done.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work good with no idle men.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers are all employed with prospects good for the season. Cigarmakers are all busy, several new men having secured employment of late.

Transport.—Since the fishing season commenced there has been a scarcity of tugs for general purposes, a large number being under contract to tow for the canneries. The demand for tugs has had the effect of increasing the earnings of captains, engineers and firemen. Street railway employees report work plentiful, a large amount of passenger and freight being carried.

Unskilled labour.—There is a steady demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Phoenix.—In the neighbourhood of 1,000 men are employed on the construction of the V. V. & E. branch of the Great Northern

Railway from Grand Forks to Phoenix, and labourers are still in demand.

Cranbrook.—The Electric Light Company that has charge of the telephone lines in this district, is making preparations to extend its lines to Moyie and Wardner.

Throughout the district a large number of new residences are being erected; also a number of new barns.

At *Ladner* several new houses are in course of erection, and several barns are being put up. The farmers are experiencing an era of prosperity. The hay crop is about all in, and the root and grain crops are doing remarkably well.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades were well employed with the exception of stonemasons. As compared with last month the demand for men has been equally good, but the supply of labour somewhat exceeded the demand. Building permits issued during June, by the city, amounted to about \$100,000; July will probably equal this amount.

Retail business was somewhat inactive, local retailers complaining that collections were not promptly met. The price of provisions remain unchanged, though a rise in the prices of cured meats was reported, as a result of the Chicago meat packers' strike. The price of different brands of flour showed a slight reduction, which may be partly accounted for by the good crop prospects in the North-west. No new hay has appeared yet, and prices for that commodity remain unchanged. The hardware trade continues fair, despite the closing of many logging camps, the business with the interior points making up for any other deficiency.

Publication of the *Independent*, a weekly paper published 'in the interests of the masses' was resumed on July 9.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the Fraser Valley districts are that the hay crop will be short on account of dry weather.

Fishing.—A conference between the executive of the Puget Sound Salmon Association and the members of the Fraser River Cannery Association was held in the rooms of the latter at Vancouver on July 21.

Mr. J. A. Russell, chairman, welcomed the visitors and stated the objects of the meeting. Action was taken upon a number of important matters relating to the Sockeye industry on Puget Sound and Fraser River tending to the mutual advantage of both, amongst which were the question of a close time during the packing season, which was referred to a joint committee of three from each of the associations duly elected, who are to report to meetings of the respective associations and the decision referred to a joint meeting to be held at the call of the respective secretaries.

It was agreed that for mutual protection a patrol boat be placed on each side of the boundary line by the respective associations or governments, with the view of co-operating to prevent thefts of fish and gear.

The matter of hatcheries was laid over until the next meeting, in order that it might be taken up with the Hon. Minister of Fisheries during his anticipated visit to the coast.

It was further agreed between the two associations that no British Columbia canners should buy fish on Puget Sound, and no Puget Sound canners should buy fish in Canadian waters, except from and through the authorized representatives of the respective canners and independent trap owners.

Harmony and good feeling were manifested throughout the conference.

Lumbering.—Conditions were very dull, with prospects uncertain.

Mining.—Reports from the Princess Royal Island group of mines, off the northern coast of Vancouver Island, were to the effect that the company was shipping ore in sacks, the value of which runs from \$50 to \$300 to the ton. Arrangements are being made to build a wharf and train line. The Britannia Mines Company, on Howe Sound,

is doing development work, and has let a contract to build an aerial tram. This is a gold-copper concern.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions were reported generally fair. Bricklayers report men well employed, with masons only partly employed. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed, and lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades report business fair, but with a number of men out of employment, and prospects not bright. Electrical workers were fairly well employed. Shipwrights report that work has been good, but prospects are uncertain.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work is dull and prospects not assuring. Quite a number are out of employment. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, with plenty of orders ahead. Shingle weavers are experiencing a dull season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade slack in job offices, but fair on newspapers. There are about twelve idle men, and prospects are uncertain. Pressmen were fairly well employed, but there is no demand for men.

Clothing trades.—These trades were dull, especially tailors.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and cigarmakers report no demand for men and a few workmen idle. Butchers were busy.

Leather trades. The leather trades were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report business good. Clerks were not well employed, there being a large number seeking positions.

Transport.—In transportation branches traffic on the water front has been good, and prospects are fair. There is a surplus of longshoremen. Teamsters were not well employed, and the prospects are not assuring.

Unskilled labour.—A large number of men were reported idle.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fairly well employed during July but compared unfavourably with the same month in the past two or three years. This was particularly noticeable in some branches of the building, metal and shipbuilding trades. The large amount of civic work on hand, in the shape of street paving, permanent sidewalks and sewer construction, gives a large force of unskilled labour steady employment. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is calling for tenders for the construction of the foundation of the tourist hotel to be erected here.

As a result of the strike of the packing house employees in the United States the prices of canned meats have advanced. There is a heavy consumption of American canned goods in this province.

Plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters were granted an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4 per day of eight hours.

The differences between the canners and Indians in the North, which threatened to limit seriously the pack of fish on the Skeena River, this season, have been settled. Both parties to the dispute made concessions. The Indians agreed to accept 8½ cents for sockeyes, which is a cent and a-half more than they had been offered by the canners in the first place, and a cent and a-half less than what they had demanded. A settlement was reached on the 11th. Many of the natives had then left for the Fraser River and others for the interior, which has left the canners short-handed for the rest of the season, but as the fish are running exceptionally well there is reason to believe that the pack will yet be a substantial one.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Friday, July 8, with 187 members present. Mr. S. J. Pitts was elected president, and Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary. The improvement of Victoria harbour, an all-Canadian route to the Yu-

kon, and the commerce and business outlook of the city were among the different topics discussed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Some good hauls of salmon have been made in the traps recently erected on the southern shore of Vancouver Island, but it is too early in the season to announce what the outcome of the experiment will be. Purse seines have also been laid in the waters adjacent to the traps. Reports from the northern rivers announce a big run of fish, but the trouble between the Indians and the cannery men in the early part of the season will curtail the pack for this year.

Lumbering.—While there is no marked activity displayed about the mills of the city, employment is active, and several of them are making extensive alterations and additions to their plants to meet the growing demands of the trade. The number of timber licenses issued by the provincial government for the first half of the present year far exceeds that issued in the same period of any previous year. Logging operations have practically stopped, owing to the large surplus stock that the Loggers' Association have on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment is fairly good, but there is not the same activity displayed this season that has been the rule for the past two or three years. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and stonecutters were fairly well employed. Lathers and plasterers were busy. Painters and decorators, plumbers and builders' labourers were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were busy, while

machinists were only partially employed. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, and carriage blacksmiths in the machine shops reported fair employment. For the first half of the month work was scarce with boilermakers, but during the latter half was active. Shipwrights and caulkers reported a lack of employment, while sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed throughout the month.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report employment fair. Garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report trade as good, with butchers' business dull. Cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers reported trade dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported conditions satisfactory and employment good. Clerks and delivery men were well employed. Laundry workers are endeavouring to establish better conditions for themselves and have laid a new schedule of wages and hours of labour before their employers.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were well employed, and street railway employees report similar conditions prevailing. Hack drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Employment was good for this class of labour, but the supply is quite equal to the demand.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS AT SYDNEY, N.S., UNDER CONCILIATION ACT.

THE strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., which commenced on June 1, was terminated on July 22, as the result of a settlement effected by the intervention of the

Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900. This strike was the largest and most serious of any strike which has occurred in the Dominion during the present year. Between 1,500 and 2,000 em-

ployees were immediately concerned, and, for a considerable time after the strike commenced, work on the company's plant was all but completely suspended. During the month of July the militia were called in by the local authorities, and were stationed near the company's works from the 4th of July until the settlement of the dispute on the 22nd, the force at that time numbering between 150 and 200 men. The strike had a very depressing effect upon industrial and business conditions, not only in Sydney and Cape Breton but also throughout other parts of the Maritime Provinces, and had a settlement not been effected during the course of the month the losses to individuals and firms would have been most serious.

An account was given in the July number of the *Labour Gazette* of the causes of the strike and progress of the dispute during the month of June* ; also of the communications which had passed between the parties to the dispute and the government during that time.

Correspondence with the Government.

During the month of July additional correspondence took place between the committee acting on behalf of the strikers and the government, which resulted finally in the Deputy Minister of Labour being sent to Sydney to act as mediator. The following are copies of communications sent by wire between the parties to the dispute and the Minister of Labour, and which have a direct bearing on the settlement negotiations:—

Sydney, July 4, 1904.

Hon. William Mulock,
Minister of Labour.

Am instructed by Council P. W. A. to request government to appoint royal commission to investigate and settle labour difficulty here. Matters look threatening. Please reply immediately.

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT,
G. Sec. P. W. A.

Ottawa, July 4, 1904.

John Moffatt,
Grand Secretary, P. W. A., Sydney, N.S.

Royal commissions are never issued in connection with labour disputes. Arbitration seems to me the appropriate procedure, and if

* See July (1904) number of the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 5, No. I, page 87.

men wish it, I will gladly propose to company that mode of dealing with the difficulty, and government will continue to press company to accept arbitration.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MULOCK.

Sydney, N.S., July 13, 1904.

Wm. Mulock,
Ottawa, Ont.

Whereas the P. W. A. requested the Minister of Labour to appoint a commission to investigate, decide and settle the Sydney labour dispute, we in joint meeting assembled in the Sydney rink regret that so far Minister Mulock has been unable to put our request in force. Moved John Moffatt, seconded Alex. McKinnon.

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT.

Ottawa, July 14, 1904.

John Moffatt,
Grand Secretary, P. W. A.,
Sydney, C.B.

Government greatly regrets existence of trouble between Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and employees, and would rejoice if able to render any assistance in settling dispute. Was therefore greatly disappointed when, in answer to my telegram to you of June 3, offering friendly intervention of government to bring about harmony, you replied as follows: 'We prefer to be left to settle this dispute in our own way. Thanks for kind offer.'

Doubtless you read in press my letter to secretary, Sydney Board of Trade, renewing offer made to you whenever intervention of department desired. Labour Department is still willing to lend its best services towards work of settling dispute, and if agreeable to men, Deputy Minister King will at once go to Sydney to act as intermediary.

Am aware of no government having ever issued royal commission to settle a dispute between employers and employees. Such a procedure, uninvited by both parties to a labour dispute, would probably be regarded as a high-handed measure, calculated to intensify feeling and widen breach. Friendly arbitration and conferences appear to me the only method likely to bring about good understanding.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MULOCK.

Glance Bay, N.S., July 14, 1904.

Hon. William Mulock,
Ottawa, Ont.

No action of government more calculated to intensify feeling and widen breach than placing armed force on steel plant without adequate cause. Wired you since June 3 to appoint commission. You replied favouring arbitration through intermediaries. Unconditional arbitration was proposed through steel company, they refused it. Did government ask them to arbitrate? What answer did they give?

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT.

Ottawa, July 15, 1904.

John Moffatt,
Sydney, N.S.

Troops were not called out at Sydney at instance of the government. The militia law in force under all governments since the beginning of confederation, nearly forty years ago, provides the machinery for calling out the

force in case of threatened disorder. The responsibility for action devolves upon municipal authorities and local magistrates, who are charged with the preservation of order, and whom the law considered the best judges of what force is necessary for that purpose. The stipendiary magistrate and two other magistrates of Sydney, acting within their powers as laid down in the Act, applied to the commanding officer of the district, who was under the law bound to furnish the desired aid. Government has continuously advised representatives of company to submit dispute to arbitration and at an early stage had hopes that this might have been accomplished if assurances had been given that workmen were disposed to accept such a solution, but you positively refused to consider the matter. In your telegram of third June, in reply to my suggestion of arbitration, you said: 'We prefer to be left to settle this dispute ourselves in our own way. Thanks for kind offer.'

At a later stage, on July 4, I wired you as follows:—'Arbitration seems to me appropriate procedure, and, if men wish it, I will gladly propose to company that method of dealing with the difficulty, and government will continue to press company to accept arbitration.' I have never received any intimation from you in answer to that telegram that the men desired arbitration. In my telegram of yesterday I offered to send the Deputy Minister of Labour to Sydney. You have ignored that offer. In view of these facts, I am unable to understand the complaint now made that government have failed to interest themselves in obtaining a settlement. If your men are satisfied to make use of his services, I will at once send Deputy Minister of Labour to visit Sydney to do what he can to bring about better understanding.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

Dominion No. 1,

Via Glace Bay, N.S., July 16, 1904.

Sir William Mulock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

As apparently the government cannot appreciate or understand through correspondence real situation here, I would suggest that Deputy Minister of Labour be immediately despatched to Sydney for benefit of all concerned.

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT.

Ottawa, July 16, 1904.

John Moffatt,
Dominion No. 1 (via Glace Bay),
Sydney, N.S.

Pleased to learn from your telegram just received that you have decided to accept offer contained in my telegram of 14th inst., and repeated in telegram of the 15th inst., that the Deputy Minister of Labour proceed to Sydney to render any possible assistance towards ending unfortunate labour dispute. He will leave for Sydney by first train, and in difficult and important task I bespeak hearty co-operation of both parties to dispute. Am telegraphing company to like effect.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

Ottawa, July 16, 1904.

J. H. Plummer,
Steel Works, Sydney, N.S.

Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, at suggestion of government, is leaving for Sydney for purpose, if possible, of effecting settlement of difficulties between your company and men, and government expresses hope that both parties to dispute will give him their cordial assistance in his work.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

Conciliation Proceedings.

Mr. King, the Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa on July 17, and arrived in Sydney on the evening of the 19th. On the following morning he met the committee acting on behalf of the strikers and had a lengthy interview with them, followed in the afternoon by a lengthy interview with the president and other officials of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. These interviews were followed by others on the evening of the same day and the day following, with the result that Mr. King was in a position to inform the men and the company as to the attitude of the parties towards each other and to give certain definite assurances as to what would be done in the event of the strike being declared off.

Negotiations up to this point having justified the belief that a satisfactory settlement could be forthwith effected, a meeting of the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was called for the day following, the 22nd July, in order that the committee representing the strikers might make known to the sub-council the results of the negotiations conducted by the Deputy Minister between the parties, and that the sub-council might give a final decision in the matter.

After the sub-council had convened on the morning of the 22nd the committee of the strikers notified Mr. King in writing that the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was prepared to call the strike off in the event of the assurances given the committee being made to the sub-council in a form which they might regard as satisfactory. Mr. King thereupon wrote the company, setting forth what he

understood the company's attitude would be, and asked for a written assurance as to the correctness of his view of their representations. Having received from the president of the company a reply confirming his understanding of the company's position, he informed the grand secretary in writing of the assurances given him by the company. The written statement sent by Mr. King corresponding with the verbal assurances given to the committee of the strikers, the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association declared the strike at an end, and an official communication to that effect was given to Mr. King by the grand secretary, Mr. Moffatt.

The Settlement.

The assurances given by the company to its employees, through the Deputy Minister, were to the effect that the company would (1) reinstate employees in their former positions in so far as their positions might have remained unfilled up to the conclusion of the strike—this, however, without prejudice to the right of the company to decline to re-employ men who, prior to June 1, had been deemed inefficient or ineligible because of misconduct; (2) give employment to as many men as possible by operating the plant to the fullest extent to which it was profitable to run it. In this connection the company stated that they could not hold out much hope of getting the coke ovens and blast furnaces at work for some little time, but that it would be the company's policy, as far as possible, to give employment at other work at the wages paid for such work to men temporarily deprived of their regular employment; (3) not discriminate against any man because of his being a member of the Provincial Workmen's Association, or for the reason solely of his having been a participant in the strike; (4) express to the local magistrates, who had called out the militia, the opinion that they would be justified in procuring the immediate recall of the troops stationed on or near the company's works.

No increases in wages were granted, and it was understood that in future the com-

pany would receive only committees of the company's own employees in connection with any questions arising on the plant, this being a policy which the company announced shortly after the strike commenced.

The Militia.

The calling out of the militia was a feature added to the strike situation during the month of July. As reported in the July number of the *Gazette*, there were practically no disturbances of importance during the month of June. When, however, the company made efforts early in July to recommence operations under the protection of the local police force, the police commissioners reported that the circumstances were such as to render the local police inadequate to give the protection required. At the request of three local magistrates, made to the district officer commanding, the local militia were called out, in accordance with authority given by statute, to assist in maintaining peace and order. On the following day the authorities asked for reinforcements, and about 200 additional troops were despatched from Halifax, arriving at Sydney early on the morning of the 6th. On July 12, on representation being made that the troops might be required for some time, the local militia were replaced by regulars from Quebec, so that the members of the militia would not be obliged to be absent from their customary employments for any length of time.

The replacing of the local militia by members of the permanent force, gave rise to the impression in some quarters that the government would meet the expenses of their maintenance while in Sydney, whereas the Act requires the municipality calling out the militia in aid of the civil authorities to bear all expenses in connection therewith. To prevent any misconception on this point, the Deputy Minister, while in Sydney, wired to Ottawa for exact information as to any understanding which might exist, and received a reply from the Honourable the Minister of Militia stating that all expenses in connection with

the troops, whether members of the local militia or permanent force would have to be borne by the municipality. The telegram received by the Deputy Minister of Labour from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence was as follows:—

Ottawa, Ont., July 21, 1904.

To W. L. Mackenzie King,
Sydney, N.S.

There is no understanding of any kind exempting municipality from payment of any part of expenses connected with attendance of local militia and permanent force at Sydney. Consequently municipality must in compliance with the law pay all expenses such as pay of men, subsistence and transportation of both local militia and permanent force.

(Sgd.) F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia.

Before the settlement of the dispute the Deputy Minister of Labour received assurances from the company that the company would use its influence to have the troops immediately withdrawn in the event of the strike being declared at an end, and assurance was also given by the local magistrates that they would authorize the immediate

withdrawal of the troops in the event of the strike being declared at an end. The strike was declared off at half-past six on the evening of Friday, July 22, and at 7 o'clock the following morning the regulars returned to Quebec.

The Numbers Affected.

Various estimates appeared in the press from time to time after July 4, as to the numbers of men who had returned to work after the company had decided to re-commence operations. On July 7, it was reported that as many as 300 men were at work, and this number was augmented from day to day until the date at which the strike was declared at an end. The Provincial Workmen's Association maintained that of those who had gone to work only a few were members of the association, and that until the day when the strike was formally declared at an end, practically all of its members had remained out.

REFERENCE OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS UNDER THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES' ACT.

DURING the month of July a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and certain telegraphers in its employ was referred by the Honourable the Minister of Labour for settlement under the provisions of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903,* this being the first occasion on which application has been made to the Minister under the Act, for the reference of an existing dispute to a committee of conciliation or board of arbitration with a view to preventing a strike.

The action of the Minister was taken under the section of the Act† which provides that whenever a difference exists between a railway company and its employees, and it appears to the Minister that

a strike is likely to occur with consequent loss or danger to the public or employees of the railway, the Minister may cause an inquiry to be made into the difference and the cause of it by a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation. The committee is to be composed of three members, one each being named by the employers and the employees who are parties to the difference, and the third, who is to act as chairman, by the two so nominated, or by the parties themselves if they can agree, the Minister being empowered to appoint the third or other members of the committee, in case the parties themselves fail to agree or appoint. The duty of the committee is, briefly, to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the Minister of Labour, the latter being empowered, in case of the failure of the

* Statutes of Canada, 3 Edw. VII., Chap. 55.

† Sec. 3.

committee, to further refer the difference to arbitration under terms set forth in the Act. §

The following is a brief statement of the circumstances under which action was taken in the case above mentioned by the Minister, and of the procedure of the Department of Labour in calling the Act into operation.

Origin of the Dispute.

The beginning of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers dates back to May, 1903, in the latter part of which month a committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers representing the lines of the company east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, applied to their superintendent for a conference. This request, after a month's negotiations, was refused. Some time later, however, application was again made for a conference by a general committee representing the whole system, and, though the request was not immediately granted by the manager, a meeting after a lengthy correspondence was arranged to take place on November 4 between the committee for the lines east of Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and the manager of the company. For several days following that date the committee remained in conference with the manager and superintendents in Toronto, and, though no improvements in rules were granted, increases in the wages scale in 267 positions, amounting to \$1,012.96 per month, were granted. On November 10, however, the committee refused to accept this proposition and the conference was closed indefinitely. An effort to appeal the matter to the general manager some time after was unsuccessful, and, though correspondence took place between the parties during the winter months, no further conference was obtained.

Appeal to the Minister of Labour.

On April 25, 1904, an appeal was made to the Honourable Sir William Mulock,

Minister of Labour, to refer the dispute to arbitration under the Act, it being stated that all efforts for settlement of the difference between the parties themselves had been futile, and, as a consequence, a strike of the company's employees affected was imminent. Before applying the provision of the Act as to the constitution of the committee of conciliation, the Minister sought to arrange for further conferences between the parties and succeeded in bringing about a meeting between the general manager of the company and a representative of the men on June 1. At this conference it was agreed that Mr. McGuigan, the manager, would meet a committee from the lines east of the rivers and later a committee from lines west of the rivers, and any matters upon which it was then found impossible to agree were to be submitted to Mr. Hays, general manager. In the conference with the manager which followed and which was extended over six days, it was agreed that all points accepted by the parties were to be subject to final acceptance as a whole. It was shown that the manager had increased 139 salaries since last December, which had not been proposed by the committee, making a total of 495 increases, amounting to \$2,048.67. In addition also increases to 45 persons who received previous increases aggregating \$124.50 per month were offered, with 89 new increases, aggregating \$241.11 per month. Various improvements in the rules of the schedules were also granted, an agreement being arrived at on 19 points, including increases in the pay for attending lamps, for overtime and for relief agents. It was agreed also by the company to keep platforms clear of snow and to make certain increases in the main line territory.

On three points, however, viz., the payment for Sunday work, the allowance of an annual vacation without loss of time, and an increase in minimum salaries, no concessions were obtained.

An appeal with regard to these points was made to the general manager in accordance with the arrangement above mentioned, but no further concessions were ob-

tained, the heavy losses of the company, owing to the exceptional severity of the past winter, being urged as a reason why the proposed changes could not be granted.

A settlement of the differences not having been effected as a result of the conferences between the parties brought about by the intervention of the Minister, the application of the telegraphers for reference of the dispute to conciliation and arbitration under the Act was renewed, the telegraphers maintaining that a strike would ensue unless an immediate reference were made.

Reference Under the Act.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act the Minister of Labour, in ordering the establishment of a committee of conciliation for the settlement of a railway labour dispute, is required to notify each party to the difference in writing to name a member of this committee, fixing a time in the notice not later than five days after its receipt within which the appointment is to be made.* In the present case notice was served on the Grand Trunk Railway Company and on the telegraphers on July 21, and July 26 was named as the date prior to which the appointments had to be made. The full text of the notice served was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Ottawa, July 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called 'the Company,' and to certain telegraphers employed by the said company, hereinafter called 'the Telegraphers' and hereinafter more particularly referred to ;

That it has been made to appear to me that a difference exists between the said company and the said telegraphers, being the employees of the said company ;

That the said company and the said telegraphers are unable satisfactorily to adjust the said difference ;

That by reason of such difference remaining unadjusted a strike on the line of railway of the said company is likely to be caused, or that the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight may be interrupted, or that the safety of any person or persons employed on any train or car of the company, is likely to be endangered ;

That application has been made to me on behalf of the said telegraphers to cause an inquiry

to be made into the said difference and the cause thereof, and for that purpose to establish a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation to be composed of three persons to be named in the manner provided by the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903 ;

That I have decided to cause such inquiry to be made into the said difference, and the cause thereof, and for that purpose to establish such committee.

I, therefore, hereby notify the Grand Trunk Railway Company to name to me a member of the said committee on or before the 26th day of July, 1904.

And I also hereby notify the telegraphers to name to me a member of the said committee on or before the 26th day of July, 1904.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MULOCK.

Minister of Labour.

Two copies of the above notice were sent to representatives of the company and of the telegraphers with a request in each case that one copy be returned to the Department of Labour endorsed with the acceptance of the party on whom it had been served, the duplicate original being retained. In both cases the service in question was duly accepted.

Appointment of Members of the Committee.

A communication was received from the telegraphers on July 22, notifying the department that they had appointed Mr. J. H. Hall, Ottawa, Ont., as their representative on the conciliation committee, and the company on July 26, named Mr. Geo. F. Shepley, K.C., Toronto, as its representative.

Further Proceedings.

Notices were sent by the department to both of the persons named informing them of the appointments to the committee, and requesting that they should meet at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, on Friday, July 29, for the purpose of appointing the third member of the committee. The parties to the dispute themselves were also notified on the same day to a like effect.

In accordance with this notice at 10 o'clock on Friday, July 29, Mr. D. Campbell, 3rd vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Mr. J. H. Hall, the appointee of the telegraphers on the committee of conciliation, appeared at the office of the Deputy Minister of Labour.

* 3 Edw. VII., chap. 55, sec. 3.

The Minister of Labour was present and presided, the Deputy Minister acting as secretary. There was no representative present on behalf of the Grand Trunk Company, but a telegram from the firm of Macdonald, Shepley, Middleton and Donald, which had been received, was read, as follows :—

Toronto, July 29, 1904.

Hon. Sir William Mulock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Replying to telegram, Mr. Shepley at Pacific Coast, returning, leaves Victoria 29th, arriving here 4th or 5th. Mr. Biggar advised of this last night.

(Sgd.) MACDONALD, SHEPLEY,
MIDDLETON & DONALD.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Campbell, of the telegraphers, suggested, in order to meet the convenience of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its representative Mr. Shepley, the time for naming the third member of the committee by the parties or their representatives be extended to Monday, 8th August, at 10 a.m., at the Department of Labour, Ottawa. The Minister approved of this recommendation, and agreed that it be acted upon.

Regulations under the Act..

Section 24 of the Act provides that the Minister of Labour may from time to time make or alter regulations as to the time within which anything authorized in the Act shall be done, or as to other matters which appears necessary to the effectual working of the Act. Under this provision, the Minister on July 28 issued a body of regulations which appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of the following day. The full text of the regulations in question as published

in the *Canada Gazette* for July 29 is as follows:—

RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour, in virtue of the provisions of the Act 3 Edward VII, chap. 55, intituled 'An Act to aid in the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes,' hereby makes the following regulations :—

1. The person to be named as the third member of the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, referred to in the third section of said Act, shall be named by the parties to the difference, or by the two members of such committee appointed thereto by the said parties respectively, within three days after being required by the Minister so to do, or within such further time as, on application to the Minister and cause shown, he may grant.

2. The time to be allowed the committee under section four of the Act to effect an amicable settlement by conciliation and mediation, and to report the same before the difference may be referred to arbitration shall not exceed seven days from the date of the establishment of the committee, or such additional number of days as the Minister from time to time, on cause shown, may grant.

3. If the committee fails to effect an amicable settlement the parties to the difference shall, within three days after such failure, signify in writing to the Minister whether or not it is acceptable to them that the said committee act as a board of arbitrators.

In case of objection by either party to its representative on the said committee acting as a member of the board of arbitrators, or to the chairman of said committee being a member of the board of arbitrators, a new representative or new representatives as the case may be on the board of arbitrators shall be appointed in place of the member or members of the committee objected to in like manner and time as is provided in respect of the appointment of the original members of the said committee.

4. Whenever it becomes necessary to appoint a successor to a member of the committee or board, such appointment shall be made in like manner and time as is provided in respect of the original member of the committee or board.

5. Any extension of time as aforesaid may be granted either before or after the expiry of the time specified as aforesaid, and shall be in writing signed by the Minister.

W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa, 28th July, 1904.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904.

(To be continued.)

ON July 18 final assent was given at Ottawa by the Deputy Governor General to a number of measures passed during the present session of the Dominion Parlia-

ment, making the total number of Bills assented to since the opening of parliament ninety-nine. Of these the great majority were Acts relating to the incorpora-

tion of railways or industrial companies. though five measures may be said to have a direct bearing on the condition of labour.

The National Transcontinental Railway Act.

The ratifying of the agreement of February 18, 1904, between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for the construction of a new transcontinental railway will exercise a very far-reaching influence on the state of employment in Canada, not only temporarily during the construction of the line, which will considerably exceed three thousand miles in length, but permanently in connection with the operation of the road.

With regard to the former branch, the present Act provides for the simultaneous commencement at Moncton, Quebec, the point of junction with the branch running northward from near North Bay, and at Winnipeg, of construction operations on the Eastern Division, the work to be pushed forward in such a way that the sections between Winnipeg and Quebec, and between Quebec and Moncton shall be completed as nearly as practicable at the same time. The balance of the Act relates entirely to the terms of the agreement between the government and the company, the chief changes in which, from the original agreement signed on July 29, 1903, in so far as they are of primary concern to labour, are as follows:—

The time for the completion of the western division is extended to December, 1911, and 'strikes' are added to the list of circumstances which may be regarded as legitimate excuse for delay.

In the event of default by the company in the payment of interest on the prairie and mountain section bonds, the government is entitled to take possession of the western section of the railway through the appointment of an agent or manager whose duties shall be to manage the divisions, receive the revenue thereof, disburse working expenses, and distribute any surplus among the bondholders. This officer is to be appointed by the government with the

concurrence of the company, or, if they are unable to agree, by a majority of the Supreme Court. Government possession is to terminate as soon as the surplus amounts to a sufficient sum to meet the arrears of interest.

With regard to the operation of the eastern division, an addition is made to the provision relating to the renewal of the lease to the company, whereby, in the event of the government determining to undertake the operation of the division on the expiry of the 50 year lease to the company, the latter is to be granted such running rights for fifty years as may be necessary to continuity of operation between the western division and other portions of the company's system and the Grand Trunk system. The government engages to take over any branch lines that may be constructed at the end of the lease should it decide to operate the division.

The construction of the eastern division by the government is to be in charge of four commissioners instead of three, as originally provided.

Responsibilities of Pilots, Shipping Casualties, &c.

The remaining four measures referred to as of interest to labour relate primarily to water transportation companies and their employees. Of these the most important was an Act to amend the Shipping Casualties Act of 1901, which, after defining 'pilot' as 'any person not belonging to a ship who has the conduct thereof,' considerably enlarges the scope of the old Act in the matter of preliminary inquiries into shipping casualties. As the law now reads, if the officer appointed by the government to make a preliminary investigation of this nature finds that the misconduct or default of a pilot was responsible for the casualty, he may suspend the license of the pilot for a period of three days unless the Minister notifies the pilot within that period that a formal investigation into his action is to be held. It is further added that the license of a pilot is subject to cancellation and suspension in the same way as the

certificate of a master, engineer or mate, and the pilot may be fined a sum not exceeding half of his earnings during the previous year, though when an investigation or inquiry into the conduct of a pilot has been once made under this Act the matter may not be taken up again under the 'Pilotage Act.'

The employment of pilots is also affected by an Act amending the Pilotage Act, which constitutes the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as the supreme pilotage authority for that district whenever it appears in the opinion of the Governor in Council to be in the interest of navigation. The Minister, however, may not sit as a tribunal for the trial of offences of which pilots may be accused under the Pilotage Act.

Prevention of Accidents.

Two other Acts of the session were framed with special reference to the prevention of accidents. By an Act to amend the Act respecting the navigation of Canadian waters, the Governor in Council is given power to enact new regulations or repeal existing regulations for preventing collisions in the inland waters of Canada, determining also the waters to which such regulations shall apply. In an amendment to the Steamship Inspection Act of 1898, an addition is made to the Act giving the Governor in Council power to make rules and regulations for the inspection of the machinery and equipment of steamboats propelled by steam, gas, naphtha or electricity, or any other mechanical or chemical power.

ONTARIO LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Provincial Secretary for Ontario, a copy of the statutes passed during the session of the Ontario Legislature of the present year was received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during July, distribution having been delayed by the fact that the third readings of the bills were burned in the extensive fire which took place in Toronto shortly prior to the prorogation of the Legislature on April 26. A reference to the Acts, which are of particular interest to labour, is as follows :—

The Factories' Act Amended.

Perhaps the most important enactment of the year, from the standpoint of labour, was the amendment of the Factories' Act¹ which introduced a number of alterations and additions to the original measure. These may be classified as follows:—

Mode of wearing hair by female employees.—By a new section² female employees in factories are required, while at

work, to wear their hair rolled or plaited and fastened securely to their heads, or else confined in a close-fitting cap or hat, so as to lessen the danger of contact with moving machinery. Managers or those in charge of factories are required to see that their employees are notified of this provision of the Act.

Hours of labour.—The section of the Act ~~regulating the hours of labour of children and females~~ and forbidding these classes to be employed for more than ten hours a day or sixty hours per week, unless a different daily apportionment of working time is made to allow of a shorter day on Saturdays, has an addition made to it prohibiting their employment later than the hour of half-past six in the evening, unless by the special written permission of the factory inspector.³

Sanitation.—Several changes and extensions in the Act are put into force with regard to the proper sanitation of factories, the two leading sections of the original

(1) Chapter 26.

(2) Chap. 26, sec. 1.

(3) Chapter 26, sec. 2.

measure in this connection being repealed, and more comprehensive provisions inserted in their place. A sufficient number of water-closets, including separate sets with separate approaches for male and female employees, must be provided, the owners of factory buildings being held responsible for this, and for the proper maintenance of drains and plumbing and a supply of pure drinking water.⁴ Employers on the other hand, whether owners or tenants of factory buildings or not, are held responsible for keeping their premises in a clean and sanitary condition and in proper repair. Factories also must be kept at a temperature above 60 degrees Fahrenheit by employers and properly ventilated, mechanical means being employed to insure the latter in factories in which dust is generated, and provisions to prevent overcrowding, (one employee to have three hundred feet of room space) being expressly inserted. The inspector may also require a sufficient number of spittoons to be placed by employers in factories, with a supply of wholesome drinking water with proper drinking cups.⁵

Regulations as to elevators.—The provision of the original Act regarding the protection of hoistways by trap doors, self-closing hatches, safety catches, &c., is repealed, and a much more comprehensive paragraph inserted in its place. In addition to the protective devices named in the original provision, automatically-closing gates of specified dimensions are now to be allowed; shafts not guarded by gates must be protected by enclosures at least six feet high; the operating ropes of elevators must be secured with locks; the word 'dangerous,' in letters not less than four inches high, must be affixed on the bottom rail of every gate where it will be plainly visible from the outside; and tops of elevator platforms must be provided with a guard to protect the occupants.⁶

Health of Work-people, Fair Wages, &c.

The health and wages of work-people are expressly protected by a section inserted in

an Act 'respecting aid to certain railways'⁷ which provides that in the case of the two railways concerned, viz., the Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, camps engaged in construction work must have proper sanitary regulations under the provincial Board of Health, with accommodation for patients suffering from a contagious disease. The wages of the same labourers, it is further provided, must be such as are currently payable to workmen engaged in similar occupations in the same district. Only fair and reasonable prices for board, clothing and other necessities may be charged by these companies to the men in their employ engaged on construction work, any exorbitant charge being deducted from the service.

Aid to Certain Industries.

Among other measures passed for the purpose of assisting certain industries, chapter 19, which relates to the Algoma Central Railway and the associated industries of Sault Ste. Marie, and chapter 3, giving further encouragement to the Sugar Beet Industry, are important. Under the former the government guarantees a loan of \$2,000,000, payable on May 1, 1906, to the Canadian Improvement Company, the corporation which undertook the reorganization of the associated industries at Sault Ste. Marie on the default of the Lake Superior Consolidated Company. The conditions required before the delivery of the guaranty are, the completion of construction and equipment of the Algoma Central, as far as the Canadian Pacific Railway, the operation of the railway for the carriage of passengers and freight, the organization of a company to take over and operate the associated industries at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and the providing of security for the government. In the Act to encourage the Beet Sugar Industry, the sum of \$150,000 is voted in addition to the special fund of \$225,000 previously set apart for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sugar beets and the establishment of factories for the manufacture of sugar.

(4) Chapter 26, sec. 3.

(5) Chapter 26, sec. 4.

(6) Chapter 26, sec. 5.

(8) The amount of bounty is fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound during the first five years' operation of a factory, instead of the graded scale previously in force. At the same time the length of time during which companies must pay the specified rate of $33\frac{1}{3}$ cents per ton for beets is enlarged to cover the second, fourth and fifth years of the operation of the factory, instead of only the second and third years as previously.

Encouragement of Colonization.

The section of the Act above referred to 'respecting aid to certain railways,' requires the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to settle at least 400 male colonists every year for ten years after January 1, 1906, each colonist to build a house fit for habitation, sixteen feet by twenty feet, and other necessary buildings, and in other respects to fulfil the conditions of a *bona fide* settler. Workmen employed in constructing the road are not to be regarded as settlers brought in by the company. (9) In the Act granting aid to the James Bay Railway, provision is also made as to the rates to be charged settlers for transportation. (10) In other cases the placing of a certain number of settlers by railway companies to whom aid is given is provided for. (11)

The time allowed to locatees under the Act, provided for the appropriation of lands for volunteers who served in South Africa or on the frontier in 1866, wherein to have proved that they are the persons designated under the Act, is enlarged by six months, namely, from January to July, 1903. (12)

The sum of \$19,325 was included in the estimates for 1904 to defray expenses of colonization and immigration. (13)

The property of Immigration Aid Societies is mentioned in the list of exemptions under the new Assessment Act. (14)

Provisions respecting Aliens.

No alien, it is expressly provided, shall be employed in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Huntsville and Lake of Bays Railways in contravention of the Dominion Alien Labour Act, or of the provisions of the Railway Act of Ontario, respecting the employment of alien labour. (15) So also in the Act respecting aid to the James Bay Railway it is stated that subjects of any country which has an Alien Labour Law in force against Canada must not be given employment on construction work. (16) In certain Acts of incorporations the rights of aliens to be shareholders, whether resident in Canada in person or not, and to vote on their shares, and to hold office as directors of the companies, are laid down. (17)

Weather Insurance.

An important measure is the new Act respecting weather insurance, which is to be read and construed in conjunction with the Provincial Insurance Act, and is of more particular interest to the agricultural industry. Under its provisions mutual companies to insure agricultural property against loss from atmospheric disturbances, &c., may be organized, following the same procedure as an ordinary mutual insurance company. No contract, however, may be undertaken by a weather insurance company for a term exceeding three years. Under 'agricultural property' is included farm buildings, and their contents, tools, implements, wagons, harness, furniture, clothing, provisions, libraries, live stock, growing crops, crops severed from the land, fruit trees, plants, live or standing timber, &c. (18)

Of special interest also to the agricultural industry is an Act amending the law respecting the destruction of noxious weeds. (19) Owners or occupants of farms are now required to cut down weeds to the centre line of the highway.

(8) Edw. VII., Chap. 11.

(9) Chap. 18, sec. 15.

(10) Chap. 20, sec. 7, sub-sec. 10.

(11) Chap. 21, sec. 5.

(12) Chap. 6.

(13) Chap. 1.

(14) Chap. 23, sec. 4.

(15) Chap. 18, sec. 6.

(16) Chap. 20, sec. 7, s. s. 5.

(17) Chap. 81, sec. 2; chap. 84, sec. 13.

(18) Chap. 16, sec. 2.

(19) Chap. 27.

Under the Assessment Act, the income of a farmer derived from his farm, all fixed machinery used for manufacturing or farming purposes, with certain exceptions, is declared exempt from taxation. (20)

Taxation of Railways, Telegraph Companies, &c.

The taxation of railways is dealt with under a special Act amending the Supplementary Revenue Act of 1890. (21) Until the present year railway companies in Ontario were taxed a maximum of \$5 per mile for each mile of railway between terminus and terminus, the measurement not including switches or sidings, or double measurement in case of double tracks. Electric railways were exempted. Under the new Act steam railways are required to pay a tax of \$30 per mile for one track, and \$10 per mile for each additional track in any county of the province, and \$20 per mile for one track, and \$5 per mile for each additional track in districts outside of county organization. In cases, however, where the railway is less than one hundred and fifty miles in length from terminus to terminus, only \$15 per mile for one track, and \$5 per mile for each additional track is to be charged. As under the old Act, the total amount of taxation is never to exceed the sums named, even though more than one company owns or operates trains on the line. Switches and sidings also, as before, are not included in the measurement, and by implication the provisions do not refer to electric railways or tramways.

Reference has been made about to various provisions of the new Assessment Act. (22) An important section of this Act deals with the taxation of telegraph and telephone companies by cities, towns, villages and townships, full details being included as to the computation of the length of wires, &c., and the tax being made a lien on the lands of the company. (23)

Exemption of Personal Income.

Under the same Act personal income is exempt from taxation to the amount of \$1,000 in cities and towns having a population of 10,000 or over, and the sum of \$700 in municipalities of less population, provided that the person is a householder. In the case of those who are not householders, income to the amount of \$400 is exempt. (24) Employers are required to furnish assessors full information as to the names and places of residence, &c., of their employees in cases where the income of the latter are liable to taxation. (25)

Sunday Operation of Electric Railways Prohibited.

By a statute law amendment it is forbidden to operate a street railway, tramway or electric railway on Sunday, except for the purpose of keeping the track clear of snow and for other work of necessity, an exception being made in the case of companies which have, prior to April 1, 1897, regularly run cars on Sundays, and all such as have had the right to run cars on Sundays secured by charter or by special Act of the legislature. The penalty for violation of these provisions is placed at \$400, to be divided equally between the plaintiff and the municipality in which the train or cars start. The conductors on cars run in violation of the Act are also liable to a penalty of not more than forty dollars or less than one dollar and costs. (26)

Miscellaneous.

A few miscellaneous provisions may be noticed, as follows:—

An addition is made to the Education Department Act allowing an apportionment of money to be made for free text books in rural districts. (27)

The Act respecting statute labour (28) deals in detail with exemptions, performance, commutation, &c.

An amendment to the Act respecting innkeepers, provides that keepers of livery

(20) Chap. 23, sec. 5.

(21) Chap. 5.

(22) Chap. 23.

(23) Chap. 23, sec. 14.

(24) Chap. 23, sec. 5, s.s. 19.

(25) Chap. 23, sec. 17.

(26) Chap. 10, sec. 79.

(27) Chap. 29.

(28) Chap. 25.

stables or boarding stables shall have a lien on horses or vehicles left in such stables for the amount charged for boarding or keeping such vehicle. (29)

(29) Chap. 10, sec. 44.

A notable feature of the session was the number of Acts passed relating directly or indirectly to transportation companies. These in all numbered twenty-nine, of which ten had to do with electric railways of an interurban character.

THE QUEBEC LAND ACT, 1904.

FOR some years past complaints have been reported in connection with the administration of the Crown Lands' Act in the province of Quebec, arising for the most part out of the relations of settlers and the holders of timber licenses in the newer sections of the province. In order to secure a proper understanding of the problem as a preliminary to legislation, a commission was appointed in 1902 under a special Act of the Legislature* 'to investigate and report on matters pertaining to colonization and the forest industries of the province.' This commission, after an extended inquiry, reported to the Legislature during April, 1904† and on June 2, an Act 'to amend the law respecting the sale and management of public lands, woods and forests' received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. A brief *resume* of the more important alterations in and additions to the previous legislation affected by this new measure will be found under the following headings:—

Inspectors of Crown Lands and Agencies to be Appointed.

An addition is made to the statute authorizing the appointment of an inspector of Crown lands and timber agencies, and fully defining his duties, as to number of visits to be paid, examination of agents' books, reports, &c. The agency service of the department, it may be remarked, was severely condemned by the commission in

its report, the majority of the officers being described as careless and negligent.

Grants to Parents of Twelve Children.

The section of the original Act dealing with free grants of public lands has an addition made to it to cover the case of such as are entitled to a grant of land in virtue of the Twelve Children's Act, but who have not as yet selected their lots. These may obtain a gratuitous grant of one hundred acres for the purpose of clearing and cultivating the same, or they may select a lot in a territory covered by a timber license in their own or nearest unorganized township, and obtain from the holder of the license, upon complying with certain prescribed formalities, a premium of \$50. For example, they must declare whether they wish to settle on the land or to obtain a payment of the premium; the timber license holder being required in the latter license, under penalty of cancellation of his license, to forward the sum to the department within thirty days. On payment of this premium the lot may not be cultivated within fifteen years, remaining in the license during that period unless the license is sooner cancelled.

Classification and Sale of Public Lands.

In connection with the sale and management of public lands by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a provision is added permitting a classification of the public lands be made into: (1) Lands suitable for cultivation; and (2) Lands for forest industries. No sale of lands for colonization purposes, once this classification is carried

* 2 Edward VII, 1902. Chap. 3.

† A review of this report, together with a statement relating to the organization and proceedings of the commission, was published in the May, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 1125.

out, is to be made outside of lands suitable for cultivation and classified as such.

The old provisions with regard to the granting of location tickets by agents are abolished, and a section included requiring agents to sell to any *bona fide* settler who applies for it a quantity of land not to exceed two hundred acres out of the land classified as suitable for cultivation. A declaration under oath as to his *bona fides* is required of the settler. With regard to registering transfers, several alterations of a more or less technical nature are made in the law, the scope of the Act being considerably enlarged. It is also forbidden that anyone should obtain by means of transfers letters patent from the Crown for more than three hundred acres of land for colonization purposes, and transfers of lots obtained by the same person for more than three hundred acres before the issue of the letters patent are null.

Several verbal alterations are made in the provisions referring to cancellation of sales, grants, leases, &c.

Obligations of Settlers.

The *bona fides* of settlers is secured by a new provision compelling the fulfillment of the obligations specified in the location tickets. A declaration must be made by the settler within a year and fifteen days, counted from the day of the location ticket, to the effect that he has fulfilled these conditions, and this must be renewed each year during the period allowed the settler for clearing his land until the letters patent are issued. On the failure to carry out these provisions the sale of the lot may be declared null by the department.

Obligations of Saw-mill Owners.

An important addition to the section of the Act which deals with woods and forests on public lands is that of a title and article requiring saw-mill owners and every person carrying on a lumber business, other than holders of licenses from the Crown, to declare under oath, if so requested by the government, whence they have obtained

the timber owned by them or in their possession, and to prove that such timber is exempt from Crown dues. Failure of such proof is to be considered a valid reason for the seizure of the timber as having been cut on Crown lands in contravention of the Act.

The Cutting of Timber by Settlers.

The cutting of timber by settlers is dealt with in the new Act by rescinding the various provisions previously enforced with regard to the collection of dues, &c., and permitting the settler to dispose of his timber without further obligations, provided the timber is cut in good faith during clearing operations.

The provision relating to the taking out of timber licenses, such lots as have been sold for settlement, has an important addition made to it, for the purpose of further defining the relations between timber license holders and colonists. A timber licensee is now required to give to settlers, during the period which their license remains in effect, the preference to cut for him the merchantable timber on the settlers' lots at the same price he is paying for similar work in the locality. At the same time limit owners are entitled to purchase by preference all merchantable timber cut in the clearing process by the settler at the same price paid by timber holders in the same locality.

Sugaries, Firewood Lots and Building Timber.

Licenses to work sugaries on Crown lands may be granted by the government in territory under a timber license. Permission may also be granted to cut firewood and timber for the construction of houses, buildings and fences, in the case of any person needs the same for himself and not for purposes of trade. Public lands not under license may be sold for industrial purposes by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Protection of Forests against Fires.

As a final provision, several new clauses are added to the Act to insure improved

protection of the forests against fire. A change is made, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission, in the period during which settlers are permitted to set fires for clearing purposes. Previously the setting of fires was prohibited only between June 15 and September 15. Under the new provision the prohibition is extended so as to cover the periods from June 15 and September 1, and from November 15 to March 15. The power to prohibit the setting of fires in times of continued drought was also enlarged by withdrawing any mention of a specified period within which such interference by the Minister is permitted, though the Minister may allow the setting of fires after heavy rains during the prohibited seasons. In defining the precautions to be observed by persons making fires, an enlargement is made in the Act whereby the precautions prescribed are to be taken at all times in the year instead of between the 15th day of May and the 15th of October, as previously required. Similarly the authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to employ men to carry out this provision of the Act with regard to fire protection is made to apply to the whole year instead of the period between April 1 and November 1. The repeal of certain sections of the old Act has also the effect of increasing the efficiency of the system of fire protection in the forest lands of the province.

The new Act went into operation from the date at which it was assented to.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPORTATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS INTO MONTREAL.

PROCEEDINGS under the special commission* issued on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to His Honour Judge Winchester, to inquire into the circumstances attending the large

importation of Italian labourers into the city of Montreal during the present year and the methods employed in encouraging this immigration, were begun during July immediately upon the conclusion of the taking of evidence in the matter of the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

The Taking of Evidence.

The taking of evidence was entered upon by the Commission on July 21, at 10 a.m., Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., representing the Dominion Government as counsel, and the evidence being recorded by Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin of the staff of the Department of Labour, Canada. Counsel were also present on behalf of the Italian Immigration Aid Society of Montreal, and of certain employment agencies whose operations had been called into question. Sittings were continued in the afternoon of the same day, and on the mornings and afternoons of the 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th of the month. In all over sixty-three witnesses were examined, among them being the Italian Consul, the Mayor of Montreal, the President of the Italian Immigration Aid Society, Mr. Honore Gervais, M. P., Messrs. Antonio Cordasco and Alberto Dini, Italian Employment Agents, Mr. G. E. Burns, special labour agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as well as a number of Italian labourers, and others.

The report of the commissioner will be prepared and forwarded to the Minister of Labour as soon as the report on the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific is completed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE investigation begun by His Honour Judge Winchester, under the term of the Royal Commission issued on

* A special reference to the appointment of the Commissioner appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for July at page 55.

May 23* into the alleged employment of aliens in connection with the surveys on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was continued during July, witnesses being examined at Ottawa on July 2, at Montreal on July 4, at Toronto on July 8, at Kingston on July 16 and following days, with a sitting at Montreal for the purpose of certain re-examinations on July 20.

In all over thirty witnesses were examined, in addition to the ninety whose evidence was taken during June, together with a number of re-examinations, the general manager and other officials of the company being included in the latter.

Interim reports by the commissioner were forwarded during the month to the Department of Labour, naming a number of employees and officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific as liable to deportation. These reports were transmitted at once to the Department of Justice for the purpose of securing the deportation of the parties therein named, and warrants were issued by the Attorney General, under the Act for their apprehension and deportation.

A further session of the commission will be held in Toronto during August.

REPORT OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION ON CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

DURING the month of July a statement was received at the Department of Labour from the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relating to the supply of skilled labour at present available in Canada. According to this statement a total of 6,717 additional work-people are required. The report relates only to the establishments of members of the association.

By provinces the demands of the associated members for additional help are stated as follows:—

Province.	Men.	Boys.	Females.	Total.
Ontario.....	1,494	816	2,979	5,289
Quebec.....	380	32	179	591
N. S., N. B. & P. E. I.....	386	11	44	441
Manitoba.....	6		135	141
British Columbia	255			255

In the following table the reported requirements of members, according to the different branches of the manufacturing industry, are set forth:—

Branches.	Men.	Boys.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural implements.	87	25	...	112
Beet sugar industry.....	200			200
Biscuits and confectionery.....		9	35	44
Boat and canal builders..	11	1	...	12
Boots and shoes.....	78	4	115	193
Brooms and brushes.....	6		4	10
Buttons and buckles.....			12	12
Canners.....	320	510	2,100	2,931
Carriage and sleighs.....	57			57
Clothing.....	25	8	357	390
Cordage.....	24	7	82	113
Cottons.....	24	20	144	180
Electrical supplies.....	20	10		30
Flour and meal.....	7			7
Furs.....	25	3	53	81
Glassware.....	2			2
Iron and steel.....	316	69		385
Jewellers and silversmiths	55			55
Leather and manufactures	73			73
Lumber.....	443			443
Paints, oils, &c.....	9			9
Paper and manufacturers.	66	21	42	129
Pianos and organs.....	19	29		48
Pork packers.....	10			10
Printers, lithographers & engravers.....	39	17	33	89
Stoneware.....	160			160
Tinware.....	3			3
Woodenware.....	166	39		205
Wire goods.....	8	10	16	34
Woolens.....	56	59	176	291
Miscellaneous trades.....	46	3	168	217
Labourers.....	166	12		178
Total.....	2,521	859	3,337	6,717

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1904.

The department has received notice of the following organizations having been formed during the month of July, 1904:—

* Special articles referring to the appointment of the Commission and its proceeding during month of May and June appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for June at page 1228 and in *Labour Gazette* for July at page 55.

Quebec—

Peauport—Masons.

Quebec—Tailors.

Ontario—

St. Catharines—Metal Workers.

Manitoba—

Brandon—Carmen.

**TRADE DISPUTES AND ARBITRATION
IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

There has been a steady decrease in the number of trade disputes in Great Britain for some years past. In the report of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom in 1903, received at the Department of Labour during July, it is stated that during that year there were only 387 disputes, while the average for the five years, 1898 to 1902, was 632, and the average for the previous five years was 816. The number of working people affected by disputes last year was 117,000, being about one per cent of the entire industrial population, exclusive of agricultural labourers and seamen. The loss of time through these causes amounted to about 2,300,000 working days, which was less than one-fourth of a day per head. The most important causes of disputes were questions of wages. Those arising out of questions of trade union principle were fewer than in the preceding year, but comprised nearly one-fifth of the total number. Disputes as to hours of labour were of slight importance, and were chiefly concerned with the arrangement of hours. The proportion of work-people who were entirely successful was nearly 31 per cent, while 47 per cent ended in favour of the employers, and over 20 per cent ended in a compromise. Out of 49,557 work-people engaged in disputes as to wages, only about 8 per cent were entirely successful, and 71 per cent failed. The trade most affected by disputes was that of coal-mining, which involved over 60,000 work-people, and accounted for a loss of about 1,215,450 working days.

With regard to the methods of settlement, 266 were terminated through negotiations

between the parties concerned, 18 by arbitration, and 8 by conciliation. In 36 cases the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms, in 47 cases they were replaced by other work-people, in 5 cases the works were closed, and 7 disputes remained unsettled, or ended indefinitely.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

There were 21,768 work-people affected by the 26 disputes which were settled by conciliation or arbitration. Of these disputes, 6 were settled by arbitration under the Conciliation Act of 1896, 7 were brought to an end through trade boards of conciliation and arbitration, and 13 through the mediation and arbitration of individuals. The work of conciliation and arbitration, however, was not confined to the settlement of disputes which had culminated in strikes and lockouts, but consisted largely in arranging differences before a stoppage of work had taken place. Seven cases not involving stoppage of work were settled by arbitration under the Conciliation Act, and 1,633 cases were considered by 73 permanent boards, of which 788 cases were settled by the boards or by arbitrators appointed by them; 785 were withdrawn, referred back or settled independently of the boards, and 60 were still under consideration at the end of the year. The great influence exercised by these boards is shown in the fact that one case affected 270,000 work-people engaged in the coal trade of England and Wales, and the changes in wages arranged by the coal trade boards in Durham and South Wales affected 107,500 and 150,000 persons respectively.

Various other means exist for the settlement of differences by conciliatory means. In the cotton weaving industry, disputes are referred to a joint committee of employers and operatives, which is not authorized, however, to pronounce a final decision on the matters in question. In the cotton-spinning trade of Lancashire disputes are referred to the secretaries of the local employers' and operatives' organizations, and failing settlement by them, to a joint committee of these organization, and

finally to a joint committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operatives' Unions.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1904.*

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general summary of industrial labour conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Department of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* published in the present issue.

Though the month of July was characterized on the whole by a falling off in revenue and by some inactivity in domestic trade, the outlook for the coming fall and winter season is regarded as promising, more particularly in view of the exceptionally favourable crop reports. In Imperial trade also good openings for Canadian products were reported. A statement in more detail with regard to the general trade situation in Canada will be found under the following headings, relating respectively to Imperial Trade, Domestic Trade and Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

Imperial Trade—Reports of Commercial Agents.

Recent reports of the Board of Trade, Great Britain, show the following imports into Canada during the month of June:—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle.. . . .	20,499	£364,025
Sheep.. . . .	2,389	4,052
Wheat, cwt.. . . .	1,384,100	497,490
Wheat meal, cwt.. . . .	242,700	110,468
Peas, cwt.. . . .	1,050	379
Bacon, cwt.. . . .	88,713	196,058
Hams, cwt.. . . .	30,672	73,967
Butter, cwt.. . . .	16,627	72,172
Cheese, cwt.. . . .	134,051	205,601

In the weekly reports of commercial agents and trade inquiries published by the Department of Trade and Commerce,

Canada, trade prospects with the West Indies, more especially with Jamaica, were reported excellent, with good openings for Canadian producers and manufacturers. The imports from Canada into Trinidad, however, though above the average of many years, showed a decline during 1903-04, chiefly in fish, flour, cordage, butter and cheese. In the case of South Africa, unfavourable conditions were reported, a difficulty having been experienced in securing proper transportation facilities to inland towns. A good demand, however, was reported for Canadian tinned goods, and prices for other manufactured products were on a profitable basis. The various agencies in Great Britain reported favourably, the market being favourable in Birmingham for the prospective Canadian fruit crop, especially for apples and plums.

Conditions were also reported favourable for Canadian barley and malt, with a demand for Canadian baby carriages, ready-made doors, mouldings and Canadian eggs at Leeds and Hull. In one report a condemnation was reprinted from *Commercial Intelligence*, London, Eng., that the Canadian fruit barrel is an unsuitable package, both on account of its size and other qualities.

A new office, that of superintendent of commercial agencies, was created by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during July, and Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara appointed to the position. Mr. W. A. McKinnon, formerly chief of the fruit division of the Department of Agriculture, was appointed commercial agent for Bristol, Eng.

An Order in Council extending the British preference to the colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia, to take effect from July 1, was approved on July 7.

* The statement with regard to foreign trade is not included in the present article, as complete returns were not procurable from the Department of Customs at the close of the month.

The text of the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act recently adopted by the government of New Zealand, the provisions of which are applicable to Canada, was received during July.

Domestic Trade.

Mid-summer inactivity in many mercantile lines was a general characteristic of domestic trade throughout July, and in the more important commercial centres trade was only fair. Markets, however, though dull, showed considerable firmness, and there was no evidence, especially in view of the very favourable crop reports, of anything approaching a general depression, or a more than temporary falling off in trade activity. In the dry goods branches a fair sorting trade was reported, though with less activity than a year ago, and orders for autumn goods were very satisfactory at many important wholesale centres, though in others again the returns are behind those of 1903. The warm weather in the closing weeks of the month, however, caused some improvement. Money was generally tight and remittances somewhat slow. On the whole the month was characterized by conservatism, though a satisfactory autumn and winter retail trade is regarded as assured.

The bank statement for June showed an increase in total assets of \$9,434,842 over May, with an increase of \$10,575,692 in total liabilities. There was a gain of \$2,241,333 in circulation, and of \$33,281,338 in deposits. Current loans showed an increase of \$4,181,905.

The commercial activity of the province of Ontario during the past year is shown in the annual report of the provincial secretary, issued during July. The following statement shows the number of charters and licenses issued during the past twelve years, together with the fees:—

1891, 152, \$5,030; 1892, 158, \$6,780; 1893, 138, \$8,465; 1894, 139, \$7,729; 1895, 174, \$10,000; 1896, 154, \$14,335; 1897, 358,

\$34,650; 1898, 295, \$23,820; 1899, 416, \$60,817; 1900, 438, \$71,179; 1901, 450, \$75,782; 1902, 591, \$95,330; 1903, 578, \$107,166. There were 492 charters of incorporation issued during the year.

Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the latest official statement issued by the Department of Finance, Canada, the total revenue of the Dominion during June amounted to \$5,895,163.45 as against \$6,013,888.49 in June, 1903. For the fiscal year ending June 30, the total revenue was \$68,613,280.84 as against \$63,739,271.89 last year. The month, accordingly, shows a decrease as compared with last year, but the year shows an increase of close upon \$5,000,000. The month shows a decrease also as compared with May.

Expenditure on consolidated fund during June amounted to \$3,102,885.59 or \$44,726,446.26 for the fiscal year, an increase in both cases being shown as compared with the previous year. On capital account a total expenditure of \$680,871.75 was recorded for June, and a total of \$9,106,553.00 for the fiscal year. The chief items of expenditure under the latter heading during June and for the fiscal year were as follows:—

Expenditure on Capital Account, &c.	Month of June, 1904.	Total to 30th June, 1904.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works, Railways and Canals	451,862 16	4,546,570 52
Dominion Lands	63,072 21	668,633 03
Militia, Capital	58,782 59	972,720 10
Railway Subsidies	17,842 85	2,005,721 70
Bounty on Iron & Steel	90,399 46	922,104 72

It is estimated that, when complete returns are available, a surplus of \$16,500,000 will be shown in the total revenue as compared with expenditures on consolidated fund during the fiscal year.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

LARGE numbers of immigrants of an exceptionally desirable class continued to arrive in Canada during July, the great majority passing through to Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The increased extent, however, to which the province of Ontario has absorbed the immigrant arrivals of the present season is shown by statistics published by the Crown Lands Department of the province during July, which indicate that during the first six months of the present year 8,403 arrivals were registered at the Government Immigration Office, conducted at the Union Station, Toronto, as against 6,678 last year and 2,729 in 1902. These figures, of course, do not include the thousands who have proceeded directly to places of employment throughout the province. On the whole, the movement during July showed a slackening tendency.

Immigration Returns for June.

The following statement of immigration returns for the month of June, and for the first six months of the present year is published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

	Total for June.	Total from 1st January.
British	6,841	31,942
Continental, &c.....	4,379	22,209
United States.....	4,932	21,741
Total.....	16,152	75,892

For the fiscal year the total arrivals were 130,329, to which there will probably have to be added one or two thousand late arrivals, as against 129,364 for the previous twelve months. The total is made up of 50,915 from the British Isles, an increase of 9,123; 36,241 from the continent of Europe, a decrease of 858; and 43,173 from the United States, a decrease of 6,300, the

decrease under the last heading being attributed to the late spring, which materially hampered the movements of settlers.

A statement of immigration received at the Department of Labour from the Board of Trade, Great Britain, shows that a total of 7,911 immigrants left the United Kingdom during June for British North America, as against 5,231 in June last year. For the six months ending June 30, the total was 39,694, as against 35,472 last year.

Notes of the Month.

A number of immigrants affected with trachoma were deported.

Representatives of a number of Boer families in South Africa visited Canada during July, in order to discover a suitable location for a party of immigrants.

Estimates amounting to \$822,15, including further supplementaries for last year, were passed by the House of Commons for the assistance of immigration during the fiscal year of 1904-5.

A deputation consisting of the President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, and the Solicitor of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Right Honourable the Premier and the Honourable the Minister of the Interior on July 5, with regard to several matters relating to immigration.

Homestead Entries for June, 1904.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries, according to the various agencies, made during the month of June, 1904, as compared with the month of June, 1903 :

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING JUNE.

Agency.	1904.	1903.
Alameda	150	355
Battleford	316	342
Brandon	34	49
Calgary	248	240
Dauphin	38	64
Edmonton	297	414
Kamloops	26	12
Lethbridge	344	180
Minnedosa	18	52
New Westminster	7	2
Prince Albert	280	505
Regina	1,006	1,356
Red Deer	196	174
Winnipeg	75	137
Yorkton	615	809
Total	3,600	4,691

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease in the number of homestead entries made during June, 1904, of 1,091.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the fiscal year 1903-04, is as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-JUNE.

Month.	1903.	1902.	Increase	Decrease.
July	3,438	2,622	816	
August	2,288	1,904	384	
September	1,845	1,416	429	
October	1,958	2,142		184
November	2,406	2,482		76
December	1,570	1,640		70
	1904.	1903.		
January	1,240	1,109	131	
February	1,128	1,165		37
March	1,330	2,325		995
April	2,322	5,778		3,456
May	2,948	4,109		1,161
June	3,600	4,691		1,091
Total	26,073	31,383	1,760	7,010

It will be seen that the net decrease for the last year amounted to 5,310.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of June, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING JUNE.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	550
" Quebec	48
" Nova Scotia	13
" New Brunswick	6
" Prince Edward Island	15
" Manitoba	127
" North-west Territories	69
" British Columbia	4
Persons who had previous entry	312
Canadians returned from United States	48
Americans	1,038
Newfoundlanders	1
English	497
Scotch	163
Irish	42
French	36
Belgians	15
Swiss	13
Italians	3
Roumanians	4
Greeks	
Syrians	1
Germans	136
Austro-Hungarians	302
Hollanders	6
Danes (other than Icelanders)	5
Icelanders	30
Swedo-Norwegians	66
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	24
Mennonites	16
Doukhobors	2
Chinese	
Australians	4
New Zealanders	4
Total	3,600
Representing 9,306 souls.	

Of a total number of 1,086 entries made during June by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 222 were from Minnesota, 361 from Dakota, 64 from Wisconsin, 48 from Washington, 44 from Iowa, 42 from Michigan, 28 from Montana, 23 from Nebraska, 28 from Kansas, and 28 from Illinois.

Lands Patented in June, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of June, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN JUNE, 1904.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads...	2	211.09
British Columbia sales.....	13	1,169.55
Coal land sales.....		
Commutation grants.....	2	127.36
Homesteads.....	553	87,828.82
Manitoba Act grants.....	1	51.00
Military homesteads.....	2	480.00
Mineral rights.....	1	20.00
North-west Half-breed grants...	29	6,464.21
North-west Mounted Police grants.....	1	160.00
Parish sales.....	1	232.00
Quit-claim special grant.....	2	
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.....	1	320.00
Canadian Northern Ry. Co....	4	221.72
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants....	57	211,590.76
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris branch).....	31	74,794.67
Can. Pac. Ry. nominees.....		
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	1	3.04
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry. Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	28	6,369.29
Sales.....	5	2,558.00
School lands sales.....	30	3,853.32
Special grants.....	6	960.00
Yukon Territory sales.....	9	489.00
Yukon Territory special.....	4	186.52
	1	9.47
Total.....	784	398,099.82

In June, 1903, the number of patents issued was 597, covering an area of 145,499.89.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

THE industrial situation in Canada was comparatively undisturbed by new disputes during the month of July. Only six arose in the course of the month, but one of which proved to be of great magnitude or importance. The localities most seriously affected by trade disputes were Sydney, N.S., where the strike of steel workers, which began on June 1, was not concluded until July 22; Merritton, Ont., where a strike of papermakers, which began on May 4, continued throughout July without change; and the Skeena River District, B.C., where a refusal of Indians to

supply the canneries with sockeye salmon at the prices offered, resulted in a great loss, although a settlement was reported on July 6.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were in existence during the month of July, 14 disputes which began previous to the 1st of the month and 6 after, making a total of 20. This is a decrease of 4 compared with the month of June, and 19 less than the number in existence in July, 1903. About 68 firms and 4,250 employees were directly affected by the disputes.

The magnitude of the new disputes, including one which began in June, but was only reported to the department in July, is indicated in the following table, according to the number of work-people involved:

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.
From 1,000 to 2,000.....	1
From 200 to 300.....	1
From 100 to 200.....	1
From 50 to 100.....	1
From 25 to 50.....	2
From 6 to 25.....	1

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month of July was, approximately, 46,500 working days. This is a decrease of about 16,000 days compared with the previous month, and about 250 days compared with July, 1903. The greatest loss of the month was incurred at Sydney, N.S., where about 28,500 were lost, owing to the strike at the Dominion Iron and Steel Works.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Fishing.....	1
Lumbering.....	1
Mining.....	2
Metal.....	1
Clothing.....	1
Textile.....	1

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of new disputes:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase of wages.. . . .	3
For decrease in hours.. . . .	1
Against employment of certain persons..	2
Against decrease in wages for a short working day.. . . .	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 20 disputes in existence during the month, settlements were reported in 9 cases. Of these, one was settled through conciliation by the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, and three by negotiations between the parties immediately concerned. The remaining five came to an end without any negotiations. In one case the strikers returned to work on the former terms, in another their grievance was removed, and in the remaining three normal conditions were gradually resumed.

Results of disputes.—One dispute ended entirely in favour of the employers, and one in favour of the employees. Compromises were effected in three cases, in one the strikers were partially successful, and the remaining three, which were terminated, ended indefinitely, the strikers securing work and the employers securing workmen on their own terms.

Disputes commenced prior to the beginning of the Month.

The most important dispute of the month was the strike of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. at Sydney, N.S. An account of its origin and progress during the month of June is given in a special article in the July number of the *Labour Gazette*, and on another page of the present issue there is an account of its settlement under the Conciliation Act. Apart from this dispute, there are few events of importance to relate in regard to industrial disturbances during the month.

Strikes of Papermakers and Others at Merritton, Ont.

The situation with regard to the strikes of papermakers and others employees of

the Riordan Paper Mills Company, at Merritton, Ont., which began on May 4, remained practically the same throughout the month. An attempt was made by the reeve of Merritton to bring about a settlement of the dispute, but it was unsuccessful. On his invitation, Mr. R. Glockling, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, with the president of the Dominion Trades Congress, visited Merritton on July 25, in order to act as mediators in the dispute. At a meeting of the strikers, held on that evening, they were informed that the men refused to work on Saturday evenings and wished to work 65 instead of 75 hours a week, being willing to accept pay *pro rata*. Mr. Glockling, on the following day, interviewed the manager of the company, who agreed to negotiate with a committee of the strikers providing that the men composing it were satisfactory to him. He objected, however, to members of a committee which had been appointed by the strikers at their meeting to negotiate with the company. As no other committee was appointed the negotiations fell through, and no settlement was made during the month.

The disputes in the building trades at Montreal and Quebec, which began in May, practically ceased to exist. The marble workers at Montreal returned to work on July 17, at the old rate of wages of 22½ cents an hour, having failed to secure an increase to 27 cents, which they had demanded. Many of the original strikers, however, had left Montreal, and many of those who remained had found work at good wages. In the case of the plumbers and stonecutters at Montreal and carpenters at Quebec, nearly all the men who were still out of work on July 1 owing to the strikes obtained employment in the course of the month on the terms which they had demanded.

On June 28, a strike took place at D'Israeli, Que., affecting two saw-mills and about 200 employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the mill-owners to grant a ten hour working day instead of one of eleven hours. After brief negotia-

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF JULY.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				No. of Establishments affected.	Di-rectly affected.	*Indi-rectly affected.		
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.								
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Plumbers.....	Demand for 35 cents an hour and an 8-hour day.	.....	75	.....	May 2	No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected; most strikers obtained work at wages demanded.
"	"	Marble workers..	Demand for increase in wages from 22½c. to 27½c. per hour.	.....	100	35	" 2 July 17	Men returned to work. No change in wages, but many strikers had left and others had obtained higher wages.
Ontario.....	Merrittion.....	Papernakers.....	Decision of company to return to longer working hours.	1	41	26	" 4	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Stonecutters.....	Demand for higher wages and shorter hours.	25	60	.....	" 9	No settlement reported, but conditions ceased to be affected; all but two firms granted demands.
"	Quebec.....	Carpenters and joiners.	Demand for increase in wages, shorter hours and adoption of union rules.	2	10	.....	" 9	No settlement reported at end of month, but conditions ceased to be affected.
N. Brunswick	St. John.....	Tailors.....	Refusal of employers to adopt new scale of wages.	4	7	.....	" 10	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	Montreal.....	Bookbinders.....	Employment of girls on work previously done by men.	5	39	.....	" 16	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Hamilton.....	Machinists.....	Dismissal of five men for refusing to work on two machines.	1	130	.....	" 25	No settlement reported at end of month.
Nova Scotia.	Sydney.....	Steel workers.....	Demand for increase in wages.	1	1,500	.....	June 1-July 22	Settled by department under Conciliation Act. Men returned to work. No increase granted.
Ontario.....	Merrittion.....	Teamsters, firemen and labourers.	Employment of non union men.	1	95	.....	" 3	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Toronto.....	Photo-engravers.....	Demand for higher wages and recognition of union.	2	10	.....	" 3	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	"	Butcher workers.....	Demand for slight increase in wages and payment of time-and-a-half for overtime.	.....	.....	.....	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Quebec.....	D'Isseli.....	Saw-mill workers.....	Demand for a ten-hour day.	2	200	.....	June 28-July 4	Working day fixed at 10½ hours. Compromise.
Ontario.....	St. Catharines	Saw smiths.....	Objection to employment of extra apprentices.	1	5	15	" 30	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

	800	300	June	1 July	6
B. Columbia	12				Many strikers left, those remaining accepted canneries offer of 8½ cents per fish.
Skema River.					
Fishermen.					
Demand for 10 cents per fish instead of 7 cents.					
Quebec	1	17	"	13	No settlement reported at end of month.
Cloakmakers.					
Montreal	1	8	"	13	15 Company gave men full day on assurance that individuals would not be allowed to stop work in future.
Coal pit workers.					
Mines					
Joggins					
Nova Scotia.					
Discharge of men and dissatisfaction with a foreman.					
Ontario	1	43	"	16	27 Foreman discharged.
Stonecutters.					
Queensland					
Discharge of men and dissatisfaction with a foreman.					
Ontario	1	18	"	28	No settlement reported at end of month.
Carpet weavers.					
Guelph					
Demand for increase in wages from 12½ to 15 cents an hour.					
Ontario	7	53	"	29	No settlement reported at end of month.
Iron moulders.					
Ottawa					
Demand for increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.					

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

tions a compromise was reached and work was resumed on July 4, the parties concerned having agreed to a day of ten and a half hours.

In the case of all the other existing disputes which began before July 1 no changes were reported.

NEW DISPUTES.

Disputes of Fishermen at Skeena River,
British Columbia.

The only new dispute of the month involving a large number of men was one affecting Indian fishermen on the Skeena River, B.C. In the month of June, before the sockeye salmon had appeared, the canneries, according to their custom, announced the prices which they were prepared to offer for fish during the season of 1904. These were 7 cents apiece for sockeyes and 25 cents apiece for red springs. The fishermen on this river are mainly Japanese and Indians. While the former were satisfied with the prices offered, the Indians demanded 10 cents apiece for sockeyes and 35 cents for red springs. It is reported that the majority of the Japanese refused to fish pending a settlement with the Indians, and the white fishermen also remained idle. It is difficult to state exactly when the canning industry began to be affected, as it depended upon the run of the fish, which commenced towards the end of June. About 800 Indians in all refused to fish, and their women also left the twelve canneries which were in that district to the number of about 200. When the salmon appeared on the Fraser River in July, several hundred Indians left the Skeena and went to fish there. On July 6 the canneries offered $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents each for sockeyes, and the fishermen who remained agreed to this price. The absence of the Indians, however, who had gone away, affected the catch of salmon and consequently the output of the canneries for the whole of the season.

Other Disputes of the Month.

On July a strike took place involving 39 cloakmakers at Montreal, and indirectly

17 other employees. The cause of the dispute was the objection of the cloakmakers to the employment of non-unionists. During the month a striker was arrested on the charge of intimidation, and convicted. The dispute was still in existence at the end of the month.

On July 13, 6 coal pit labourers and 2 surface labourers at Joggins Mine, N.S., refused to work, throwing out of employment 187 miners. The cause of the trouble was due to the labourers stopping work at a quarter to four o'clock instead of remaining until a quarter to six. For this reason they were only given $\frac{2}{3}$ of a day's pay. Negotiations were immediately begun with the lodge committee of the Provincial Workmen's Association, and the company agreed to give the labourers a full day's pay with the assurance from the lodge committee that they would prevent individuals from stopping work in the future.

On July 16, 43 stonecutters at Queens-ton, Ont., stopped work on account of dissatisfaction with their foreman, who had discharged a number of men. Ten days later the company dismissed the foreman and the strikers returned to work on July 27.

The only other disputes of the month were one affecting 18 carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., which began on July 28, owing to a refusal of the company to grant the women weavers an increase of 12½ cents to 15 cents par hour, and a strike of 35 iron moulders at Ottawa, who demanded wages of \$2.40 per day instead of \$2.25. Both of these disputes were still in existence at the end of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of July, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia to the office of the Factories Inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the Factory Inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

The Department of Labour has received notice of 248 accidents to individual workpeople which occurred in different parts of the Dominion during the month of July. The loss of life through these accidents amounted to 75 persons, and the people injured numbered 173.

In comparison with the month of June, there was a decrease of 33 in the total number of accidents, there having been one fatality less, and 32 fewer accidents not resulting in death.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	17	13	30
Fishing.....	2	.....	2
Lumbering.....	5	21	26
Mining.....	4	5	9
Building trades.....	1	23	24
Metal trades.....	4	28	32
Woodworking.....	.....	5	5
Textile.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	3	3
Food and tobacco preparation.....	.....	10	10
Railway service.....	26	21	47
General transport.....	10	16	26
Unskilled labour.....	1	6	7
Miscellaneous.....	5	21	26
Total.....	75	173	248

In addition to the above, there were also reported to the department 19 industrial accidents, resulting in 2 deaths which took place previous to July 1, information of

which had not been received by the department before.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The greatest number of accidents, both as regards loss of life and number of persons injured, was in the railway service, as may be seen from the above table. The only disaster involving a great loss of life was in connection with this branch, and took place on the new Canadian Pacific Railway line from Sudbury to Toronto, about four miles south of Romford. At that point 7 men were killed and 2 injured by an explosion of dynamite on July 6.

The following is a brief description of this accident so far as the facts were ascertainable:—

Dynamite Explosion near Romford, Ont.

On July 6 a premature dynamite explosion took place on the Canadian Pacific Railway line which is being built from Sudbury to Toronto. The scene of the accident was four miles south of Romford, which is situated a few miles east of Sudbury. A construction gang was engaged in blasting, and a charge of dynamite was being placed in a hole which had just been drilled for the purpose when the explosion occurred, killing 6 labourers and the walking boss, and wounding a foreman and a labourer. The cause of the explosion is not known, as all who were on the spot were killed, but it is supposed to have been due to the heat in the hole, the heavy tamping of the charge, and perhaps a sharp knock in fixing the percussion cap.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

The table published herewith shows the following record for the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Agriculture.—There were 17 deaths and 13 other accidents during the month among persons engaged in agriculture, being an increase of 8 accidents in this industry compared with the previous month. There were 25 accidents to farmers, 4 to farm hands, and 1 accident to a rancher. With regard

to the causes of death, 2 persons were killed by lightning, 2 by trains, 4 by falling off carts, 2 fell from barns, 2 were killed by a cave-in, and other deaths were caused by a falling tree, by a kick from a horse, and by slipping on wet grass.

Fishing.—The only disaster to fishermen reported during the month was the drowning of two men on July 13 in the month of the Fraser river, B.C., owing to the capsizing of their boat in a gale.

Lumbering.—Of the five fatal accidents in the lumbering industry, 2 were caused to loggers, who were crushed by logs, 2 saw-mill hands were killed by a boiler explosion and 1 was struck by a deal end which flew from an edging machine. Seventeen of the other accidents happened to employees of saw and planing mills, entailing in most cases the loss of fingers or limbs by saws or machinery.

Mining.—Of the 4 fatalities in the mining industry, 2 were due to the falling of stone and coal, 1 to a cave-in, and the fourth was due to a miner falling in a mine and striking his head against a rail. Six accidents occurred in coal mines, 2 in gold mines, and 1 in a quarry.

Building.—There was only 1 fatality in the building trades, which was due to the drowning of a labourer who was constructing a crib at Niagara Falls. Of the other 23 accidents reported, 1 was suffered by a contractor, 1 by a foreman, 5 by carpenters, 6 by roofers, 4 by painters, and 4 by labourers.

Metal trades.—In the metal trades, 2 deaths were caused by falling from staging, the victims being a structural iron worker and a machinist. An engineer died through a fall from a beam when repairing pipes, and a gas-fitter was killed by being struck by a lever when capping a gas well. Those who suffered from accidents which did not result fatally were 2 moulders, 10 iron workers, 2 stationary engineers, 1 electrical worker, 3 electrical linemen, a stove-mounter, a blacksmith, a blacksmith's helper, 2 boilermakers, 4 machinists and a cement worker.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 9.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Farmer.....	St. Evariste de Forsyth, Que.	July 8	1		Skull fractured.	Crushed by a falling tree.
"	Chatham, Ont.	" 4	1			Fell 20 feet at a barn-raising.
"	Sheel Lake, Man.	" 6	1			Fell off cart and was run over.
"	Glanford, Ont.	" 11	1			Instantly killed.
"	Seaford, Ont.	" 12		1		Struck by lightning.
"	Branchton, Ont.	" 15		1	Collar bone and several ribs broken; seriously hurt.	Struck by a train when driving across the tracks.
"	Near Chatham, Ont.	" 4	1		Died of heart failure from shock.	Fell off a load of hay.
"	Near Roseville, Ont.	" 7		1	Head seriously injured.	Fell backward off hay cart.
"	Nicolet, Que.	" 6		1	Hands badly burnt and flesh torn.	Struck by a falling brace at a barn-raising.
"	Welland, Ont.	" 4	2			By an explosion of powder when blasting a rock.
"	Near Ancaster, Ont.	" 19	1			Killed by a cave-in when digging in a pit.
"	Maryboro' Tp., Ont.	" 6	1		Skull fractured, and injured internally.	Struck by lightning.
"	Lambton, Ont.	" 10	1			Fell off wagon and was trampled on by two teams.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 2	1			Fell from roof of barn when slunging it.
"	Hespeler, Ont.	" 8		1	Back injured.	Fell on wet grass, died same day from injuries.
"	Nassagaweya Tp., Ont.	" 5		1	Arm injured.	Fell from hay cart; horses ran away.
"	Hespeler, Ont.	" 20		1	Head injured.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Erin, Ont.	" 23		1	Bone in foot broken.	Fell when unloading cart.
"	Ottenshoff, Ont.	" 7		1	Back injured.	By upsetting of a load of hay.
"	Bedford, Que.	" 28		1	Crown pierced.	Fell from a land roller.
"	Otonabee Tp., Ont.	" 18		1	Chest crushed, seriously hurt.	Fell from load of hay on times of pitchfork.
"	Paslinch, Ont.	" 29		1		Fell off a load of hay and wagon passed over him.
"	North Kingston, N.S.	" 26		1	Three ribs fractured.	Struck by a train, killed instantly.
"	Near Port Hope, Ont.	" 28		1		Run over by a team of horses with a mowing machine.
Rancher	Indian Head, N.W.T.	" 19		1	Back broken and hips crushed.	Struck by a train when driving across track.
Farm hand.	Near Regina, Asst.	" 2		1		Fell off a railway car when loading it with horses.
"	Sherkston, Ont.	" 12		1		Was kicked by a horse when exercising it, and instantly killed.
"	Near Campbellford, Ont.	" 15		1	Had concussion of the brain, died following day.	Was struck by lightning.
						Fell 18 feet when unloading hay.

"	St. Paul's, Ont.	"	19	"	1	Spine injured. Paralyzed. Fell from a load of hay.		
"	"	"	13	"	2		Drowned, boat capsized in gale.	
Fishing—								
Fishermen	Mouth of Fraser River..							
Lumbering—								
Shantyman	Marbank, Ont.	"	28	"	1	Knee sprained	Hurt by a fall.	
Logger	Cheminists, B.C.	"	20	"	1	Was crushed to death.	Crushed by a log when loading a car.	
"	Coatesville, N.B.	"	19	"	1	Lost a thumb, two fingers and part of a third.	Logs began to roll when he was on them.	
Saw-mill owner	Near Sandy Bay, Man.	"	7	"				
"								
Sawyer	Walkerville, Ont.	"	18	"	1	Head injured.	Cut off when working in mill.	
Saw-mill hand	Amrior, Ont.	July 18	18	"	1	Lost both legs.	Struck by a piece of wood flying from saw.	
"	St. John, N.B.	"	2	"	1		Run over by a freight car.	
"	Haliburton, Ont.	"	5	"	2		Was struck by a deal end which flew from an edging machine.	
"	Buckingham, Que.	"	5	"	1	Thigh badly wounded.	Killed by explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill.	
"	Rockland, Ont.	"	2	"	1	Both legs badly fractured.	Was struck by a board from a saw.	
"	Le Mecca, Que.	"	7	"	1	Foot badly cut.	Legs caught in a chain when placing logs on slide.	
"	Hawkesbury, Ont.	"	8	"	1	Right leg broken.	Cut by a circular saw.	
"	Spanish River, Ont.	"	10	"	1	Eye ball injured; may lose sight.	"	
"	Rockland, Ont.	"	21	"	1	Lost a leg.	By bursting of a steam gauge of boiler in the mill.	
"	Huntsville, Ont.	"	7	"	1	Finger badly torn.	Fell off car and was run over.	
"	"	"	8	"	1	Arm broken.	Caught under a self-feeding rip-saw.	
"	Fredericton, N.B.	"	22	"	1	Lost four fingers.	Struck by a board.	
"	St. John, N.B.	"	27	"	1	Lost tops of three fingers.	Cut by a circular saw.	
Planing mill hand	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	23	"	1	Lost three fingers.	Cut by stove-jointer saw.	
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	22	"	1	Left arm broken.	Caught in a machine.	
Saw-mill hand	St. Camille, Que.	"	26	"	1	Hand crushed, amputated.	Caught in machinery when adjusting a belt.	
"	Atsoue, Ont.	"	27	"	1	Arm badly crushed.	Caught in machinery.	
Shingle sawyer	Mangerville, N.B.	"	5	"	1	Lost two toes.	Cut off by a saw.	
Shingle mill hand	Little Metis, Que.	"	2	"	1	Lost four fingers.	Cut off by a shingle saw.	
Mining—								
Mines (gold)	Bonanza, Yukon T.	"	14	"	1	Legs severely scalded.	Killed by a cave-in.	
"	Dawson, "	"	11	"	1		Pipe burst in the shaft of a mine worked by steam.	
"	Ladysmith, B.C.	"	14	"	1		Badly hurt by a fall of coal.	
"	Michel, B.C.	"	11	"	1		Fell when re-timbering a mine, head struck track rail, died instantly.	
"	Coal Creek, B.C.	"	18	"	1	Leg broken and head bruised.	Struck by coal which fell owing to lack of props.	
"	New Aberdeen, N.S.	"	1	"	1	Crushed to death.	Crushed by a large stone falling from roof of mine.	
Pit driver	Glac Bay, N.S.	"	8	"	1	Leg crushed, recovery doubtful.	Killed by a fall of coal and stone.	
Pan oiler in coal mine	Coal Creek, B.C.	"	20	"	1			
"								
Quarryman	Brandon, Man.	"	11	"	1	Hand blown off, eye badly hurt and body bruised.	Run over when helping to couple cars.	
Building Trades								
Contractor	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	26	"	1	Had two severe scalp wounds.	Hurt by an explosion of dynamite when blasting.	
Contractor's foreman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	2	"	1	Both legs broken.	When repairing a chimney it collapsed and he fell 30 feet.	
Carpenter	Humberstone, Ont.	"	5	"	1	Injured internally & bruised.	Struck by a swinging bucket.	
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	23	"	1	Head crushed.	Fell 18 feet off a building.	
							Fell from scaffolding, died instantly.	

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Building Trades—Con.</i>						
"	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	1904.				
"	Quebec, Que.	" 26	1	1	Had serious internal injuries.	Fell 35 feet from roof.
"	"	" 7	1	1	Head and face badly hurt.	Struck by a piece of falling timber.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 27	1	1	Lost a finger.	Cut off by a planer.
"	Otonabee Township, Ont.	" 15	1	1	Head seriously injured.	Struck by a falling rafter when raising a barn frame.
Roofer	Norway, Ont.	" 19	1	1	Legs paralyzed and otherwise dangerously hurt.	Fell through a roof, head struck ground.
" (cement).	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	1	Head & body badly crushed, dangerously injured.	Concrete roof collapsed and he fell 25 feet.
"	"	" 15	1	1	Head badly hurt.	"
"	"	" 15	1	1	Face and head cut and leg crushed.	"
"	"	" 15	1	1	Had several cuts and badly shaken.	"
"	St. Eugene, Que.	" 30	3	3	Badly bruised and injured internally.	"
Painter	Quebec.	" 15	1	1	Arm broken & badly injured.	Scaffold gave way and they fell 24 feet.
"	Chatham, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Back injured.	Fell from a roof.
"	Vancouver, B. C.	" 13	1	1	Leg fractured.	Fell 15 feet, striking a post.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 22	1	1	Both ankles broken.	Scaffolding gave way and he fell.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	July 8	1	1	Severe scalp wound.	Fell from a ladder.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 9	1	1	Nose crushed, head and body cut.	Struck by falling bricks.
"	"	" 2	1	1	Arm badly shattered.	Fell from a ladder.
" (cerib work)	Brantford, Ont.	" 12	1	1	Arm badly shattered.	Fell from a ladder.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Arm badly shattered.	Fell into the river and was drowned.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>						
Structural iron worker	Sydney, N. S.	" 28	1	1	Back severely burnt.	Fell from staging.
Moulder	Amherst, N. S.	" 19	1	1	Badly burnt.	Came in contact with hot iron.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 7	1	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a heavy piece of iron.
Iron worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 2	1	1	Wrist badly cut.	By steel in a smelter.
"	"	" 9	1	1	Finger crushed.	Caught in a cutter.
"	"	" 28	1	1	Right hand torn.	When boring a hole in a corner slot.
"	"	" 29	1	1	Seriously hurt.	Caught between two iron girders.
"	Walkerville, Ont.	" 11	1	1	Lost one finger.	Caught in empty wheel.
"	"	" 11	1	1	Right hand badly cut.	Cut with knives of a binder when putting it together.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Hand badly cut.	Caught in a machine.
"	"	" 26	1	1	Hand badly cut.	Caught in a machine.

Stationary engineer	" Longue Pointe, Que Toronto, Ont.	" 24 25 17	1 1 1	Finger crushed Arm crushed Spine dislocated, died next day.	Crushed by a falling rake frame. When working in locomotive works. Fell from a beam when repairing pipes.
"	" Penetanguishene, Ont. Hespeler, Ont.	" 16 25	1 1	Badly scalded Chest, arm and leg severely scalded.	By bursting of a steam pipe in a box mill. Elbow of pipe blew out when he was caulking a leak in it.
Electrical worker	" Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 15	1	Hand badly cut.	While stripping wire.
Lineman	" Hamilton, Ont.	" 22	1	Seriously injured.	Fell 30 feet from pole.
"	" Montreal, Que.	" 26	1	Had concussion of the brain.	When at top of pole it broke and he fell with it.
"	" Jordan, Ont.	" 25	1	Knee cap dislocated and leg fractured.	When working in a foundry.
Stovemounter	" Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	Three fingers crushed.	Was struck by fuller when welding metal.
Blacksmith	" Stratford, Ont.	" 6	1	Seriously injured in abdomen.	
Blacksmith's helper	" Brantford, Ont.	" 27	1	Lost three fingers.	Caught in some gearing when drawing iron from furnace.
Rollermaker	" Galt, Ont.	" 11	1	Two bones of foot broken.	Furnace door fell on foot.
"	" Kingston, Ont.	" 7	1	Leg broken.	When working at a boiler it fell on him.
Gasfitter	" Kohler, Ont.	" 6	1		Struck by a lever while capping a gas well.
Machinist	" Vancouver, B.C.	" 18	1	Cause of death not known.	Fell ten feet from a staging and died instantly.
"	" St. Thomas, Ont.	" 12	1	Foot badly crushed.	A 500-pound weight fell on foot.
"	" Kingston, Ont.	" 14	1	Left wrist cut open.	When working on a lathe machine.
"	" Hamilton, Ont.	" 9	1	Hand cut.	When working on a machine.
"	" Webster, Que.	" 27	1	Two ribs broken.	Caught between two machines.
Cement worker	" Marlbank, Ont.	" 8	1	Right foot burnt.	With hot ashes.
Woodworking Trades—					
Basket factory owner	" Walkerville, Ont.	" 19	1	Head badly wounded.	Was struck by a flying block of wood.
Factory hand	" St. John, N. B.	" 6	1	Top of finger cut off.	By a circular saw.
Box factory hand	" Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1	Left shoulder cut.	Fell on a lumber truck.
Carriagemaker	" Brantford, Ont.	" 5	1	Lost two fingers.	When working on a jointer.
Carpenter in foundry	" Toronto, Ont.	" 13	1	Lost 3 fingers of left hand.	Crushed in a planing machine.
Textile Trades					
Woolen mill hand	" Campbellford, Ont.	" 2	1	Two fingers badly crushed.	When turning gear of a garnet machine.
Coating Trades					
Dressmaker	" Peterboro', Ont.	" 6	1	Ankle broken and leg fractured.	Elevator cable broke and they fell 60 feet.
"	"	" 6	1	Ankle broken.	
"	"	" 6	1	Ankle sprained.	
Food and Tobacco Preparation—					
Butcher	" Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	Lost a thumb.	When cutting meat.
"	" Morriston, Ont.	" 4	1	Three ribs broken.	Fell down cellar stairs when at work.
Baker	" St. Catharines.	" 22	1	Head and neck seriously injured.	Struck by a heavy bake pan which fell from a high shelf.
Biscuit maker	" Toronto	" 27	1	Hand lacerated.	Caught in cable of elevator.
"	" London, Ont.	" 22	1	Finger crushed.	
"	"	" 7	1	Finger cut deeply.	
"	"	" 9	1	Lost part of hand.	Caught in the cog wheel of a biscuit machine.
Cheese factory hands	" Near Barford, Ont.	" 9	3	Seriously burnt and shocked.	Struck by lightning.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Railways—</i>						
Conductor.	Waterford, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Lost a finger.	Hand crushed when coupling cars.
"	Gorham, Que.	" 15	1	1	Three ribs fractured.	By derailling of train.
" (electric car).	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Leg broken.	Jumped off car and fell when fuse blew out.
" (mail car).	Gorham, Que.	" 15	1	1	Badly cut on head, arms and legs.	Railway car was derailed and he was thrown out of a window.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	1	1	Right foot crushed.	Crushed when coupling cars.
" (electric car)	St. John, N.B.	" 10	1	1	Collar bone broken.	Caught between two cars.
"	Beechville, Ont.	" 6	1	1	Hip badly bruised.	Struck by an open gate when on step of car.
"	London, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Side badly bruised, internal injuries.	Struck by a post when on step of car.
Engineer.	Hochelega, Que.	" 12	1	1	Hands severely scalded.	Was crushed between two cars when coupling them.
Brakeman	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 6	1	1	Hands severely scalded.	When drawing water from a locomotive injector overflow pipe.
"	Campbellton, N.B.	" 6	1	1	"	Was caught between cars when coupling them.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8	1	1	"	Fell off a freight train and was run over.
"	Gananoque, Ont.	" 11	1	1	Hip broken and injured internally.	Was caught between two cars when coupling them.
"	Newcastle, N.B.	" 14	1	1	Leg was severed and body crushed.	Fell in front of an engine and was run over.
"	South River, Ont.	" 12	1	1	"	Was run over by a train.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 2	1	1	"	"
"	Burlington Station, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Fell off train and was run over.	"
"	Near Broadview, Man.	" 7	1	1	Arms and legs broken and injured internally.	Fell off a moving train.
"	New Hamburg, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Leg badly crushed. Amputated.	Was struck by train when sitting on track.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 25	1	1	"	Caught between two freight cars.
Fireman	Levis, Que.	" 21	1	1	Lost a leg.	Fell under a moving train.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Injured internally: soon after.	Touched an electric wire and was killed by shock.
"	Burlington, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Died	Struck by a train when standing on tracks.
Railway baggage man.	Gorham, Que.	" 14	1	1	Head injured.	By derailling of train car upset.
Railway oiler.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	1	1	Head and hands burnt	By explosion of an oil car.
Sectionman.	Near Burlington, Ont.	" 4	1	1	"	Struck by a train.
"	"	" 4	1	1	Back injured.	"
"	Near Marlen, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Badly bruised and knee hurt	Fell off hand-car which ran over him.
"	Outremont, Que.	" 19	1	1	"	Struck by a train.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	1	1	Foot crushed.	Caught between rails, when operating a switch, and run over.
Yardman	"	" 20	1	1	Heart ruptured.	Crushed by a stake when helping to move an engine with it.
Railway shop hand	"	" 20	1	1	"	"

Railway shop hand	Montreal, Que.	"	11	1	Seriously burnt.	When helping to put out a fire.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	21	1	Foot and ankle crushed.	Caught under a car.
Railway machinist	Hochelega, Que.	"	12	1	"	Crushed under a car when crossing a track.
"	Revelstoke, B. C.	"	26	2	"	Struck by a train when on a hand-car.
Construction foreman	Near Rimford, Ont.	"	6	7	"	Badly injured by a dynamite explosion.
Railway labourers	"	"	6	1	Leg broken and injured internally.	Killed and badly injured by a dynamite explosion.
"	Near Hamilton, Ont.	"	20	1	"	Fell off a bridge which was being built.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Crushed when loading rails on cars.
General Transport	Montrose, Ont.	"	19	"	Lost two fingers.	"
Captain of a barge	Quebec.	July	9	1	Skull fractured.	Was struck by a piece of timber which was being put on barge.
Sailor	Montreal.	"	1	1	Neck broken, foot almost torn off, and injured internally.	When working a steam crane he was caught in the gearing.
"	"	"	12	1	Left leg and right thigh fractured.	Fell from bridge to hold of ship.
"	Thousand Island Park, Ont.	"	11	1	Drowned.	Fell when trying to board a moving boat.
Steamboat engineer	Quebec.	"	15	1	Arm badly burnt.	By escaping steam.
Pantryman on steamboat	Nagara River, Ont.	"	14	1	Neck dislocated.	Fell down pantry steps, died instantly.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	"	11	1	Had compound fracture of left leg.	A pile of lumber fell on him.
"	"	"	19	1	Had two dangerous scalp wounds.	Crushed between two cars when crossing track.
"	"	"	25	"	"	Struck by plank when working on wharf.
"	"	"	23	1	Seriously injured internally.	Fell between a wharf and barge.
Teamster	Hochelega, Que.	"	4	"	Paralyzed; died 3 weeks later.	Horse ran away and he was thrown from wagon.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	5	1	"	Fell from wagon when crossing car tracks and was run over.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	1	Collar bone broken.	Fell from a dray.
"	Guelph.	"	23	1	"	Crushed against stall by his horse.
Carrier	Quebec, Que.	"	22	1	Leg fractured, dangerously hurt.	Fell from a load of wood and was run over.
"	"	"	22	1	"	"
Wagon driver	Berthierville, Que.	"	29	1	Skull fractured.	A load passed over his body.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	29	1	"	Thrown from wagon by collision with street car. Killed instantly.
"	Valleyfield, Que.	"	6	1	Foot badly sprained.	Horse ran away and he was thrown from wagon.
"	"	"	6	1	Neck cut, shoulder bruised and injured internally.	"
"	"	"	8	1	Leg broken.	"
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	28	1	Had concussion of the brain.	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	11	1	"	Fell from wagon, died next day.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	6	1	"	Fell from wagon when trying to rein in horse.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	6	1	Arm crushed.	Killed by cave-in of a gravel pit.
"	"	"	29	1	Right leg fractured, and head severely injured.	By a cave-in at a gravel pit.
Cabman	Montreal, Que.	"	6	1	Arm broken.	Horse ran away and he was thrown from cab.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elevator boy	Peterboro, Ont.	"	6	1	"	Cable broke and elevator fell 60 feet.
Amusement	"	"	"	"	"	"
Circus employee	Near London, Ont.	"	9	1	"	Fell off train and was run over.
Civie fireman	Toronto, Ont.	"	18	1	Lost one finger and broke others.	Fell from a ladder when at a fire.

"	(in steel works).....	Sydney, N.S.....	"	11	1 Seriously hurt.....	When hoisting ore out of vessel.
ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN JULY.						
Furniture factory hand	Ottawa, Ont	June 6	1	Two fingers injured	When cutting out part of files.	
"	"	" 13	1	Lost part of finger	Out off in a press when making shovel blades.	
Shingle mill hand	Nassagaweya Tp., Ont..	" 30	1	Hand badly cut	When running a saw.	
Iron worker	Woodstock, Ont	May 31	1	End of finger cut off	When operating a buzz planer.	
Longshoreman.	Humboldt, Ont	June 27	1	Badly crushed	Caught between boat and wharf.	
Horse-shoer.	Port Colborne, Ont..	" 25	1	Foot crushed	Horse stepped on it.	
"	"	" 25	1	Shoulder injured	Kicked by a horse.	
Dredge engineer	Welland, Ont	" 28	1	Arm and hand lacerated.	Cable slipped off drum.	
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont..	" 29	1	Badly bruised and strained.	Struck by falling rock.	
"	Port Colborne, Ont..	" 30	1	"	Struck by derrick boom which broke.	
Bisoni maker.	London, Ont	" 24	1	Finger crushed.	Caught between cog-wheels.	
Furniture factory hand.	Woodstock, Ont	" 30	1	Right ankle sprained	Slipped while filling binder.	
Machineist	Hamilton, Ont	" 25	1	Right hand cut off	Caught in a cutting machine.	
"	"	" 29	1	Finger burst	Fell off the boom of a derrick.	
Iron worker (elevator works).	Toronto, Ont..	" 29	1	Collar bone broken. Killed.	Was struck by a chisel.	
"	Hamilton, Ont	" 28	1	Left leg fractured	Slipped when filling brick.	
"	"	" 30	1	Right knee sprained.	When putting a shingle over a saw.	
Shingle mill hand:	Penetanguishene, Ont..	" 29	1	Lost a finger..		
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C	" 28	1	Head and face severely hurt		

Woodworking trades.—In the woodworking trades there were only 5 accidents, none of which were fatal. In 3 cases fingers were lost by a circular saw, a joiner and a planing machine. In another case a basket factory owner was badly wounded on the head by a flying block of wood, and a box factory hand was cut on the shoulder by falling on a lumber truck.

Textile trades.—In the textile trades the only accident reported was that of a woollen mill hand at Campbellford, Ont., whose fingers were crushed when turning the gear of a garnett machine.

Clothing trades.—The only accident in the clothing trades took place at Peterborough, Ont., on July 6, when 3 dress-makers were injured by the falling of an elevator in which they were descending from the third story of a building. The accident was due to the breaking of the cable, which caused the elevator to fall sixty feet. The cashier of the establishment, and the elevator boy were also injured by the fall.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were no fatal accidents in the food and tobacco trades during the month. One butcher lost a thumb, and 4 biscuit-makers had their hands injured. Three cheese factory hands were struck by lightning on July 9, near Burford, Ont., and received severe shocks. A butcher at Morriston, Ont., had three ribs broken by falling down stairs when at work, and a biscuit-maker was seriously injured by being struck on the head by a bake pan which fell from a high shelf.

The railway service.—During the month 1 railway engineer, 9 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 sectionmen, 1 railway shop-hand, 3 railway machinists, and 8 railway labourers were killed. Seven of the deaths were caused by the explosion of dynamite near Romford, Ont. Three men were crushed to death when coupling cars, 11 were killed by being run over or struck by trains, 1 fell off a train and was killed, 1 death was caused by an electric shock, 1 man man fell

off a bridge, and 1 was crushed by a stake when trying to move an engine with it.

General transport.—The persons engaged in trades relating to general transport, who were killed by accidents during the month, consisted of a barge captain, 2 sailors, a ship's pantryman, a longshoreman, a teamster, a carter, and 4 wagon drivers. Four deaths were due to falling from wagons and carts, 1 man was drowned, 1 was crushed between two cars when crossing railway tracks, 1 was killed by a steam crane, 1 by a cave-in at a gravel pit, and 1 by falling down steps.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were 5 fatalities among persons engaged in miscellaneous trades. These included 3 circus employees, all of whom met their death by falling off trains. The other 2 were an aeronaut, who fell from his balloon at Montreal, on July 16, and was drowned in the St. Lawrence river, and a soldier at Laprairie, Que., who was kicked by a horse, on July 4, and died two days later from the effect. Among the injured were 4 civic firemen, 3 paper mill workers, 2 laundresses, 2 window cleaners, and others.

The Protection of Hoists and Teagles in Great Britain.

A report on the proper construction, arrangement and fencing of hoists and teagles for the prevention of accidents has recently been issued by the British Home Office.* The report contains a large number of illustrations showing the various systems of hoists, teagles, and safety contrivances, with recommendations as to their use. A summary is given of hoist and teagle accidents which occurred in the United Kingdom in 1902. During that year there were 653 such accidents, of which 42 were fatal.

A teagle is defined as a fixed lifting appliance in the form of a derrick-pole, jib or derrick, in combination with a winch by

means of which goods are hoisted without the use of a cage. The following recommendations are made for their construction and use:—

1. Efficient brakes should be provided for all winches used for the purpose of working teagles.
2. All teagle doorways should be provided with doors, or with secure bars or chains, and at each side of the doorway, with efficient hand-bars.
3. The floor openings of all teagles should be securely fenced.
4. Life belts and radius ropes should be provided for the use of all persons employed at open teagle doorways, and no person should work at any open teagle doorway unless he is secured with a life belt and a radius rope.

A hoist is defined as an appliance for the conveyance of persons or goods by means of cages or cradles travelling in vertical or inclined shafts on fixed guides with or without the aid of mechanical power. In connection with them, the following recommendations are made:—

1. Stops should be provided on all hand ropes, starting ropes, rods, or chains, to stop the cage automatically at the highest and lowest points of travel, and all drum hoists should, in addition, be fitted with automatic stop motion, to prevent overwinding.
2. The maximum load that may be carried by any hoist should be clearly marked on the cage and on each landing.
3. All hoist cages in which any person travels should be suspended by not less than two independent ropes or chains.
(This, however, would not apply in the case of directly supported hydraulic ram hoists.)
4. All ropes, cables and chains used for the suspension of hoist cages should be periodically examined, and chains and cables should be periodically examined and tested and also annealed at least once in every twelve months. The safe loads indicated by the test and the times of annealing should be entered in a register kept on the premises.
5. All projections in hoist wells, including door lintels, if the doors are not flush with the side of the hoist well, should be bevelled by sloping boards, and the sides of all hoist wells should be made smooth.
6. All hoist wells and landings should be efficiently lighted.
7. A clearance of at least three feet should be left at the top and bottom of the hoist well between the top and bottom of the cage respectively when the cage is at the points of its highest and lowest travel.
8. The tops of all hoist cages should be covered with an efficient roof or with stout wire netting.
9. Where cages are worked in an open hoistway, the cages should be securely fenced by doors or other efficient means to prevent persons or goods inside the cage from falling out.
10. Except in cases where a competent person is appointed, whose sole duty is to attend to the hoist, the hoist openings should be securely

* Report on the Construction, Arrangement and Fencing of Hoists and Teagles, by William Sydney Smith, Esq., one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904.

fenced by efficient gates or doors, which should be automatic in action.

In other cases efficient locks, or other secure fastenings on the well side of the door should be provided, and the keys placed in charge of a responsible person.

The doors or gates should not be less than six feet in height, and should be so marked as not to be mistaken for ordinary doors.

11. All hoist cages should be provided with efficient safety gear.

12. Suitable locking grips should be provided for the hand-starting ropes, rods or chains of all hoists where these pass through the cage.

13. No person under the age of eighteen years should work or be in charge of any hoist.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGE RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY, 1904.

During the month of July the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing employment to the workmen and women of fair wages, and the perform-

ance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals	434 44
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	20 25
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink	797 90
Making and repairing post office scales ..	147 00
Supplying mail bags	2,214 65
Repairing mail bags.	809 22
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	534 80
Supplying letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes and repairing railway clerks' tin boxes and portable tin letter boxes	186 48
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	7 65
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	5,699 35

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during July, 1904:—

DOMINION REPORT.

Forestry in Canada.

Report of the Superintendent of Forestry for the year ended June 30, 1903. Ottawa. King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 24.

The quantity of merchantable timber on lands owned and controlled by the Dominion is now estimated at approximately 192,000,000,000 feet. The value of this timber in the tree may be placed at \$1 per thousand feet at the lowest figure, which would make a total value of \$192,000,000. The area controlled by the Dominion consists of 722,578 square miles in Manitoba and the Territories, and 20,000 square miles in British Columbia. In the other parts of Canada the forests are under the control of the various provinces. The annual increment of growth is estimated at 13,440,000,000 feet, representing an annual return of

\$13,440,000, providing that the cutting of saw-logs is limited to trees above twelve inches at the butt, and pulpwood to trees of seven inches.

The only district reported to have been greatly injured by forest fires during the year was the Turtle mountain timber reserve, adjoining the Dakota boundary, which suffered from a conflagration in May that began in Dakota and was blown into Canada by a strong south wind.

Much work has been done in assisting prairie settlers to grow trees. In 1901, 44 settlers were supplied with 58,800 trees, in 1902, 415 settlers received 468,900, and in 1903, out of 1,006 applicants, 616 were supplied with 920,000. Seven hundred pounds of maple and ash seed were also distributed to settlers.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

The Dairying Industry in Ontario.

Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario. 1903. King's Printer, Toronto. 1904. Pages, 190.

The Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the province of Ontario, for 1903, contain the papers and addresses delivered at the annual meetings of the two associations of western and eastern Ontario, which were held in January, 1904. At the meeting of the former association it was stated that the value of dairy products of Canada produced in 1903 amounted to \$51,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the previous year. The territory covered by the western association includes twenty-six counties or districts, with 246 cheese factories, which handled 52,000,000 gallons of milk, and made 24,000 tons of cheese, which realized about \$5,000,000. In order to improve the quality of cheese it was decided to divide the factories into groups of about twenty each and to place each group under the supervision of an instructor appointed by the association, to assist the makers and to impress upon the milk producers the importance of sending pure milk to the factory. In addition to reports of the dairymen's associations, this volume also contains reports of the central eastern and western dairy schools of the province, which show that valuable work has been carried on in these institutions in instruction, cheese and butter making, and domestic science.

Factory Conditions in Ontario.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario. 1903. Toronto. King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 64.

The volume of reports of Ontario Inspectors of Factories, for 1903, contains reports of the inspectors of the western, central and eastern districts and of the Female Inspector of Factories, and also a list of the accidents reported during the year, and a copy of an Act to amend the Factories Act, which was assented to on April 26, 1904. The inspector for the western division reports that industrial and commercial conditions were very satisfactory during the year, there having been large investments of capital, remunerative agricultural yields, and a large output from the factories. There were many applications for overtime permits, of which twenty-six were issued to

factory employers and five to master bakers. Nearly all the master bakers also received permits to set a sponge on Sundays. The law forbidding the employment of children under fourteen years of age was stringently enforced and there was one prosecution for the violation of this law. There were 397 accidents in this district, of which 21 were fatal. Among the causes of accidents, 13 occurred through elevators, 21 through buzz-saws, 12 through circular saws, 19 through rip-saws, one through emery wheels and 10 through the bursting of gears and pulleys. The report deals with a number of other subjects, among them being causes of spontaneous combustion, recommendations as to the construction of shafting and the care of boilers.

The Inspector of Factories for the central district recommends the passing of a new Act regulating elevators, as the present one is not applicable to many now in use. He also recommends that the age limit of the employment of girls in factories be raised to sixteen years. There were no prosecutions in this district during the year, as the instructions of the inspector were always complied with. There were few applications for overtime permits, as it is stated that the system of working overtime has been found to be unprofitable by most manufacturers. The conditions of bake-shops were found to be satisfactory. With regard to laundries it is pointed out that Chinese laundries do not come within the scope of the Act, and are not, therefore, subject to inspection.

There were 237 industrial accidents reported in the central district, which was a larger number than in previous years, owing to the greater promptness of the manufacturers in reporting them. The report concludes with a summary of some legal decisions affecting manufacturers and their employees, delivered in 1902 and 1903.

The Female Inspector of Factories reports that factories and work-shops were very much improved since the previous year. The working hours are well observed. In many factories work is begun at 7.30 or 8

a.m., ending at 5.30 or 6 p.m., and the owners of these establishments stated that their employees accomplished as much work with these hours as if they were forced to labour sixty hours per week. Most of the tailors' work-shops improved very materially during the year, but there is still much to be desired in the workrooms of clothing contractors. There were no gross cases of overcrowding, although there is always a certain amount. The introduction of electricity has brought great relief to the garment worker. There was a marked improvement in the conditions prevailing in laundries, some of the old ones having moved to larger and better premises. The increased use of electricity has also proved of great benefit to this industry. Several laundries connected with religious institutions were also visited, and the premises were found to be clean and well ventilated and the workers seemed well cared for and contented.

The chief difficulty in enforcing the law relating to the employment of children was due to the parents falsely declaring that their children were over fourteen, and it is recommended that the inspectors should bring prosecutions against them.

The inspector for the eastern division reported that he found a number of saw-mills and factories with dangerous boilers, but they did not employ a sufficient number of hands to subject them to the operation of the Factories Act. All the factories inspected were kept very clean, and were provided with proper accommodation, and sufficient fire extinguishers, exits, and fire escapes.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Illinois Free Employment Offices.

Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices, for the Year ended October 1, 1903. Springfield, Ill. State Printers. 1904. Pages, 81.

In the Fifth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices it is stated that from their establishment, on August 2, 1899, until October 1, 1903, the total number of

applicants at the offices for employment was 166,397, of whom 141,119, or nearly 85 per cent, secured positions through their agency. In the same time the total number of applications for help was 169,092, and 83.46 per cent of the applicants were supplied with the help sought for. In the year ending October 1, 1903, there were 43,510 applications from employees and 47,559 from employers. Positions were secured in 39,227 cases, of which 934 were of persons who had filed their applications for employment last year.* The applicants for work included 29,414 males and 14,096 females. The percentage of female applicants who secured work was 89.52, and the percentage of males was 87.28. Sixty-eight employers who applied were furnished with 78.35 per cent of the female help required, and 73.20 of the male. Applications were received from 10,533 general labourers, 2,984 railroad labourers, 1,936 factory hands, 1,337 porters, 3,956 women for general housework, 1,020 chambermaids, 1,071 cooks, 1,002 dishwashers, and many others. There were in all 171 occupations represented by male applicants, and 52 represented by females.

Industrial Statistics of Virginia.

Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia. 1903. Richmond, Va.: Superintendent of Public Printing. Pages, 206.

The sixth report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Virginia contains returns on the conditions of their trades from contractors and other employers in the various building trades, and also returns from manufacturers of agricultural implements, and owners of canneries and tanneries, and statistics relating to accidents to railway employees, the number of railway employees according to their occupation and the wages and salaries paid to them. Another portion of the report contains an account of the legislation enacted by the States of Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, providing for State boards of arbitration and conciliation. This is followed by a synopsis of the laws of various States relating

to labour passed since January 1, 1902, a synopsis of legal decisions relating to labour, and extracts from the laws of Virginia relating to the rights and interests and providing for protection of wage-earners.

Conciliation and Arbitration in Massachusetts.

Annual Report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Year ending December 31, 1903. Boston: State Printers, 1904. Pages, 419.

In its eighteenth annual report, the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration states that the confidence of employer and employed in it continues to increase. Seventy-nine controversies were submitted for arbitration, and fifty-one decisions rendered by the Board, all of which were complied with, twenty being settled by agreement under the advice of the Board, and the remaining eight being still pending at the end of the year. It is remarked that in recent years both employers and employees have manifested a growing disposition to define their relations by industrial trade agreements, with a provision that controversies arising should be submitted to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for settlement, and that pending such settlement, no strike or lockout should occur. The report contains detailed accounts of the seventy-nine controversies submitted to it for arbitration, and of the principal cases in which it acted as mediator.

An appendix to the report contains an account of the Federal and State legislation of the United States with regard to arbitration and conciliation. Twenty-four states have made provision for mediation in the settlement of industrial disputes, and seventeen contemplate the administration of conciliation and arbitration laws through permanent state boards. The constitution of Wyoming directs the legislature to establish courts of compulsory arbitration, and provides for appeals to the Supreme Court of the state from their decisions. In Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Texas, the law courts are authorized

to appoint tribunals of voluntary arbitration. In Maryland the Board of Public Works is empowered to investigate industrial controversies affecting corporations indebted to, or incorporated by the state, to propose arbitration, to the two parties, and when it is accepted to provide the means, and if arbitration is rejected, it is required to report the causes of the dispute to the legislature.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Employment in Textile Factories and Laundries.

Supplement to the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the Year 1902. Return of persons employed in factories, workshops and laundries:—Textile factories. Laundries. London: Eyrie & Spottiswoode. 1904. Pages, 40. Price, 5d.

The report on the number of persons employed in textile factories and laundries in the year 1901 is based on returns obtained from all occupiers of these establishments in the United Kingdom. Compared with the report for the years 1898-9, there was an increase in the number of returns of the textile industries from 10,767 to 13,129, and a decrease in the number of persons employed from 1,036,579 to 1,029,353. Since the second annual return covering the year 1896, when the employees in the textile industries numbered 1,077,687, there has been a steady decline. With regard to the age and sex of the workers, males under eighteen years of age, amounted to 8.6 per cent of the total number employed, and females under eighteen amounted to 16.4. Returns received from 1,774 factory laundries and 3,876 workshop laundries, show that in the former there were employed 6,746 males and 52,821 females, and in the latter there were employed 1,688 males and 29,652 females.

Lead Poisoning in Earthenware and China Works.

Return of the cases of lead poisoning reported as occurring in china and earthenware works during the Years 1899 to 1903. London: Eyrie & Spottiswoode. 1904. Pages, 8.

According to the return on cases of lead poisoning in Great Britain in china and

earthenware works for the years 1899 to 1903, there were 97 cases reported in 1903. There were 517 cases reported for all other industries under the Factory and Workshop Act. In the North Staffordshire Potteries district, in which 75 cases occurred, the proportion of cases to persons employed was 1'5. With regard to the severity of the symptoms, 25'6 per cent of the men suffered severely and 24'1 per cent of the women. Out of a total of 19 deaths in earthenware and china shops 3 were from lead poisoning. The returns give statistics of the cases according to the different classes of workers in the most important districts, and also statistics according to the main symptoms of poisoning.

Inspection of Explosives.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives: being their Annual Report for the Year 1903. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 236. Price, 1s. 11d.

The Inspectors of Explosives report that during the year 1903 there were only five

deaths from accidents by fire or explosion in the manufacture of explosives in Great Britain. Since the passing of the Explosives Act, in 1875, the average number of deaths has greatly decreased in the manufacture of explosives, but there is an increase in the number of fatal accidents from explosives under conditions to which the Act does not apply. There was no accident by fire or explosion in connection with any magazine during the year. There were in all 325 accidents during the year caused by explosives, in which 45 persons were killed and 380 injured. In addition, there were 29 accidents which did not cause any loss of life or bodily injury. The report contains a list of accidents produced by explosives, with their causes, which had been reported to the Department both from Great Britain and abroad, a table of explosives authorized to be manufactured, particulars with regard to the importation of explosives into Great Britain, and other information.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Action involving the Rights of a Workmen's Association and its Members.

An action arising out of disagreements between a workmen's association and one of its members, was recently tried in Nova Scotia. It is said to have been the first case of that nature in that province. The action was brought by N. Ferguson against Lodge No. 31, of the Provincial Workmen's Association, the charge being that the lodge and certain of its members wrongfully prevented F. from obtaining work.

The evidence showed that F. was a coal miner in the employment of the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton, and a mem-

ber of, the lodge of the P. W. A., at that place. In the early part of 1903 a dispute arose between Ferguson and the members of the lodge over an alleged violation by him of a resolution of the lodge to the effect that a miner should not start at work cutting coal in a 'new place' in the mine until the rate of wages for that place had been settled by agreement between the managers of the mine and the committee of the lodge. This, it was claimed, F. had done. He, on the other hand, claimed that, before starting work, he had applied to the committee to settle the rate and had been directed by them to go on with the work until the rate was settled. The upshot was that a fine was imposed on Ferguson, which he refused to pay. Accordingly the lodge resolved to cease work to compel the company to dismiss Ferguson unless he paid his fine, and written notification to that effect was served on the company. The

company protested against being involved in a matter over which they had no control, and Ferguson offered to pay the fine under protest, if granted an investigation before the grand council of the P. W. A., and an undertaking to repay the fine if he should be proved innocent. The lodge, however, thought the matter had gone too far, and all the men in the pit, some four hundred in number, stopped work and remained idle two days, at the end of which time the company discharged Ferguson. Since then F. had been practically out of employment, although he had tried to obtain work. He had obtained employment in another colliery, but had been dismissed after working two days. His earnings previous to his dismissal, averaged \$850 a year; since then he has only been able to earn about \$75. The action was brought against the lodge, and a large number of the members, including the managing committee and other officers. A great amount of time was spent in proving the resolution to cease work and other proceedings of the lodge, and identifying the different defendants with the strike. The question was also raised whether the lodge, not being an incorporated body, could be proceeded against. The judge gave his opinion that the lodge could not be sued, but reserved his opinion as to whether the objection did not come too late, and allowed the case to proceed against the lodge and the individual defendants. On the point as to whether the defendants were justified in their conduct by the refusal of F. to pay his fine, the judge held that they were not, and refused to allow the parties to go into the question as to whether or not F. had broken any resolution of the lodge as being immaterial.

The questions submitted to the judge by the jury and the answers thereto were as follows:—

(1) Were the men called out for the purpose of preventing the plaintiff from being employed unless he paid a fine claimed by the Buller Lodge? Yes.

(2) Did the defendants quit work and cease working for that purpose and to effect

that object: and did they so effect that purpose by compelling the manager of the mines to discharge plaintiffs? Yes.

The jury awarded F. \$1 damages.

(Ferguson v. Buller Lodge No. 31 of the Provincial Workmen's Association. Action tried before Mr. Justice Weatherbe, at Pictou, N.S., June, 1904.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Accident Caused by Alleged Defective Construction of Wall.

V., the employee of C., was engaged in F.'s boiler house, putting in machinery under a contract which C. had with F. While V. was at work in the boiler-house the end fell in, killing him instantly. V.'s widow and children brought an action against F., and also against G., a contractor, who did the brick-work in the erection of the boiler house. It was claimed that both F. and G. had been guilty of negligence which rendered them liable for damages.

In the course of the evidence it appeared that F. had no architect to prepare plans for the building in question, but had adopted the plans prepared by a well-known Chicago firm of architects and contractors for a building belonging to another company. F. had these plans copied by a Mr. Pooper, who was no architect by profession, but, who had had considerable experience in contracting work of that nature. It also appeared that on the day of the accident the building was completed with the exception of the putting in of some machinery.

The wall, which fell down while a strong gale was blowing, was near the edge of a lake which faced a stretch of two or three miles of open water. The court was of the opinion that while it could not be expected that the wall should withstand a cyclone or tornado, yet it was reasonable to expect that, on account of its position, it would be sometimes subjected to more than ordinary wind strain; it was also held that as a matter of fact the wall was not sufficiently strong to meet such ordinary wind pressure. Nevertheless the court was of

the opinion that F. was not liable and could not be made so unless it was proved that he knew or ought to have known of the defect in the wall, or that he had employed an incompetent superintendent or one who was guilty of negligence. There was no obligation on the part of F. to guarantee the absolute safety of the building.

It was also held that it was not unreasonable for F. to adopt the plans of another building, or to employ a person who was not an architect to take charge of the construction.

As regards the claim against G., it was held there was no evidence of any negligence on his part.

The action was therefore dismissed, but without costs.

(Valiquette v. Fraser. Action tried before Mr. Justice Teetzel, 11th July, 1904.)

Employee Fined for Breach of Contract.

A case in which an employee was charged with breach of contract was recently tried by the police magistrate at Hamilton.

Elizabeth Leonard signed in Liverpool, England, an agreement with the Hamilton Cotton Company, whereby that company undertook to pay her passage to Canada, and to give to her \$5 a week for work there, the passage money to be gradually repaid out of the wages, and the girl being at liberty to leave the company as soon as same was repaid in full. She worked for a short time for the Hamilton Cotton Company, but when she had only repaid about \$7 of her passage money she left in order to take a better position.

It was argued that no such action could be taken upon this agreement, because it had been signed in England, but the magistrate ruled against this contention. It was held that the girl had deserted her employer without any reason or excuse, and in direct violation of the signed contract. A fine of \$25 was therefore imposed.

(The Hamilton Cotton Co. v. Leonard. Action tried before the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, 7th June, 1904.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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The LABOUR GAZETTE wishes to draw the attention of its readers to the fact that, while every care will be taken to have information as complete and impartial as possible, it does not in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations or other records of matters of concern to labour, necessarily endorse any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
September 15, 1904.

Prominence is given among the special articles of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* to the result of an investigation recently conducted by the Department of Labour into the subject of employment agencies, and the nature and extent of their operations in Canada. A statistical table of private employment agencies, of whose existence the Department was able to obtain a record, is given, setting forth the information obtained with regard to various particulars, such as class of labour dealt with, fees charged, date of establishment, etc. In the accompanying article reference is also made to the farm labour employment bureaus for immigrants and others conducted by the governments of Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Special account is also taken of employment bureaus assisted by municipal funds, and agencies conducted under the auspices of trade unions.

The Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation appointed under the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, in the matter of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain telegraphers in its employment, failed to effect a settlement during August, reporting to the Honourable the Minister of Labour to that effect on the 24th of the month. The matter was accordingly referred for adjustment to a board of arbitrators under the Act, the members of the Conciliation Committee being retained, with the consent of the parties to the difference, to act as the board in question. A report of the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee and of the organization of the Board of Arbitrators is contained in the present issue.

With the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament on August 10, forty Acts were assented to, bringing the total number for the session to 142. The special article dealing with this legislation, in so far as it affects the condition of labour, which was begun in the August number of the *Labour Gazette*, is continued in the present issue, covering more particularly the Acts which received the Royal assent since August 1.

A special report of a Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Office, Great Britain, to inquire into the working of the law relating to compensation for injuries to workmen, is reviewed in a separate article. Special mention is also made of the union meeting at Montreal of the Canadian division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1904.

I.—General Summary.

A GENERAL survey of labour conditions throughout Canada during August shows on the whole a decline in employment in the provinces east of Lake Superior and in British Columbia, whereas a decided improvement in tone was evident in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories. Certain of the correspondents' reports within the former districts, as for example, St. John, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., and Windsor, Ont., show conditions equally as favourable as, if not more active than in July, and Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., show a marked increase in the activity of the labour market. In the majority of cases, however, including the larger cities of Ontario and Quebec, employment has been on a somewhat lower level, though no case of more than local stagnation or of a serious set-back affecting large numbers of employees was reported. In Manitoba and the Territories, as stated, the improvement in the condition of the labour market was of a decided nature, the influx of labour during the earlier months of the season having been well absorbed, and a demand for additional help being prevalent. These conditions are especially reflected in the report of the Winnipeg correspondent, which describes a condition of exceptional activity with a keen demand for labour in almost every department of industry. In British Columbia the comparative failure of the salmon run, and an influx of labour were responsible for quietness in the larger centres, though the New Westminster and Rossland correspondents report favourably of the leading branches of industry represented in their respective districts.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

The general quietness of the month in the eastern provinces was reflected in the wages movement, which has been on the whole, in view of recent

developments in the lumbering industry, of a downward tendency, though a strong upward movement was reported from Manitoba and the West. Employees of the several lumber companies operating in the Ottawa Valley, who constitute the largest body of work-people affected by a change in wages during August, had their wages arranged for the coming season on the basis of a maximum rate of \$28 per month, *choppers, teamsters and first-class rollers* being reduced to that rate from the scale of \$30 and \$35 per month, which prevailed last year. *Road cutters* will be paid \$20 to \$22, and *cooks* \$40 to \$45. The high priced labour engaged in the square timber trade, which received \$50 and \$55 per month last year, will be employed only to a very limited extent during the coming season, owing to the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the British market. Prospects at the close of the month were stated to be for still further reductions in the wages of these classes as the season advances, in spite of the fact that the supply of men is not notably in excess of the demand.

Wages of farm labour during August continued on a high level, from \$30 to \$40 per month or \$2 per day being a common rate throughout the West, with as high as \$35 per month with board offering in some localities of Ontario, though the general level throughout the east was from \$25 per month upwards.

The most important increase of the month was recorded at *Winnipeg, Man.*, where the wages of *labourers* were advanced from 17½ cents to 20 cents per hour, as the supply of labour of this class on the market became absorbed. *Railway labourers* throughout the West were also raised from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, those who were previously receiving \$1.75 being increased to \$2 per day.

At *Winnipeg*, also, negotiations were in progress between the Brotherhood of Rail-

way *Carmen* and *Machinists* and the C.P.R. Company, looking towards an increase in scale.

Other advances of the month were, an increase in the wages of *stonecutters* at *Ottawa* to 43 cents per hour, and an advance in *painters* and *builders' labourers'* wages reported at *Peterborough, Ont.*, *Drug clerks in Ottawa* were affected by a Sunday closing agreement of the employers, by which shops are to be closed on Sundays except for three hours in the evening.

Some objection to an early closing by-law affecting *barbers* in *Toronto* was expressed.

At *St. Thomas* the introduction of a piece work system was reported in the *M. C. R. shops*.

The payment of certain employees on the *I. C. R.* by check instead of by cash was inaugurated at certain points during August.

Cost of Living.

A general advance in the price of *flour*, following the upward movement and scarcity of milling wheat, was the most notable occurrence of August affecting cost of living in Canada. In the opening week of the month notice of an advance of twenty cents per barrel on all grades of flour, was sent out to the agents of the *Ogilvy Milling Company*, and several specific instances of advances, ranging as high as forty cents a barrel at *New Westminster, B.C.*, may be seen in the reports of local correspondents. At *London, Ont.*, flour is quoted at a price nearly \$1 higher than ruled at this time last year. The price of bread has not been generally affected, though an advance was reported at *Montreal*. *Eggs* were scarce and dear during August throughout *Ontario, Quebec* and *Manitoba*. On the other hand, the high price reported a few weeks ago for choice *meats* at *Hamilton, Toronto* and other points in *Ontario*, have shown a decline as a result of a decrease in cattle shipments.

Interruptions to Industry.

From the standpoint of industrial unrest, August compared favourably with July and

with the same month a year ago, the total number of labour disputes in existence being fourteen as compared with twenty in July, and twenty in August, 1903. With the exception of *Toronto* and *Hamilton, Ont.*, where strikes in the building trades were in progress, the labour market throughout Canada may be said to have been almost wholly free from serious unrest.

The occurrence of the month attended with chief loss to Canadian industry was the prevalence of forest fires in *British Columbia*, following the general drought of the past few weeks in that province. Many millions of feet of valuable timber were destroyed, the loss being variously estimated. The *Crow's Nest Pass*, the *Kootenays*, and the coast, were the chief districts affected, the towns of *Fernie* and *Michel* being threatened in the first, and several logging camps burned out in the last. On *Vancouver Island* also the damage was heavy. Inconvenience was caused to other industries by the smoke, which at *Michel* interfered with the proper ventilation of the coal mines and led to a temporary shut down. In *Alberta*, in the neighbourhood of *Frank*, in *Northern Ontario*, chiefly in the *Temagami* region, and in *New Brunswick*, forest fires also inflicted severe losses. The *Provincial Director of Colonization and Forestry of Ontario* conducted an investigation into the cause of the fires in the *Temagami* district.

Eastern and Central Canada suffered considerably during August from exceptionally heavy wind and electrical storms. In *Nova Scotia* the most severe summer gale in years swept over the province on August 20th, causing much damage to the fruit crop in the *Annapolis Valley*, and to other property at *Halifax* and elsewhere. Shipping on the coast also sustained much damage. Thunder storms in *New Brunswick* caused damage to crops and other property. In *Quebec* a heavy wind storm in the opening week of the month caused losses, especially in the neighbourhood of *St. Hyacinthe, Monmartre, L'Original* and *St. Martins*. In *Ontario* two exceptionally severe electrical storms visited the province, burn-

ing several barns and causing loss of life in one or two localities. The southern and western peninsula was the section chiefly affected, York county also suffering severely. On August 22 an electrical storm did considerable damage in Manitoba, and Eastern Assiniboia

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during August, the following as reported in the press of the Dominion may be mentioned. A sash and door factory at Sydney, N.S., loss \$30,000; a saw mill, handle factory, shingle factory and stores at Mack's Mills, Que., loss \$15,000; a saw mill and flour mill at Rigaud, Que., loss \$15,000; the street railway company's car barns and a broom factory at London, Ont., loss \$30,000; seventy houses and several stores at Dresden, Ont., loss \$20,000; a stationery warehouse at Toronto, loss \$75,000; a planing mill at Tilbury, Ont., loss \$7,500; a furniture factory at Waterloo, Ont., loss \$125,000, and eighty-five men thrown out of employment; a pork-packing establishment at Brantford, Ont., loss \$50,000, and fifteen men thrown out of employment; a dry kiln at Rat Portage, Ont., loss \$6,000; several stores at Carberry, Man., loss \$35,000; a C.P.R. oil shed at Brandon, Man.; the car works of the British Columbia Electrical Railway Company at New Westminster, loss \$40,000 and forty men thrown out of employment; and the Albion Iron Works and 50-70 houses at Victoria, B.C., loss \$150,000. A saw mill at Langton, Ont., and a paper mill at St. Catharines, Ont., were damaged by boiler explosions.

Some depression in employment was reported at Montreal as caused by the going on half time of the Montreal Woollen Mills Company, and the Excelsior mills. At Brantford, Ont., also, the closing down of the Massey Harris establishment threw a number of men out of work. At St. Croix and Marysville, several hundred employees of the cotton mills were in idleness. The falling off in shipments of refrigerator beer caused by the strike of meat workers in

Chicago affected railway employment to a certain extent in western Ontario.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada as indicated by the reports of local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* for August, and by information received at the Department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

Harvesting operations made the month an extremely busy one throughout all sections of the Dominion, the season being on the whole from one to two weeks later than last year. In certain sections of Eastern Canada the crops had been for the most part gathered by the closing week of the month; in the West, however, harvesting was at its height on August 31. Farm labour accordingly was in very general and active demand, the need of extra men for the western harvest being placed approximately at 12,000, on August 12. The demand was as usual met by excursions conducted by the railway companies. In Ontario and Quebec wet weather interfered to some extent with harvesting, and electrical storms, as above stated, caused some destruction of farm property; but in the West, and especially during the latter half of the month, excellent weather was the rule.

With regard to the probable crop yield of the season, it was impossible at the close of the month to estimate with precision. In Western Canada, on which interest in this connection was centered, reports of the most favourable kind were received up to the middle of the month. During the third week of August, however, alarming reports of damage done by rust were received, but earlier these reports were proved to have been greatly exaggerated, and during the closing days of the month a much more buoyant tone was evident in the crop reports of the railway companies, milling companies and others. Authoritative estimates placed the average yield throughout the West at from eighteen to twenty

bushels, which with the prevailing high price of wheat would insure an exceptionally prosperous season. In Ontario an estimate compiled by the Department of Agriculture on August 1 showed a falling off in the total yield of wheat by 7,899,975 bushels as compared with last year, with a decrease of 870,814 bushels in rye. Barley, however, showed an increase of 757,818 bushels and hay an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons. In fruit, apples, it is stated, will be a fair crop, being exceptionally free from fungus diseases, and with the outlook for good market conditions in Great Britain. Pears will be a light crop. Peaches and plums will be a failure. Reports with regard to the dairy output in Quebec and Ontario were conflicting the railways estimating a decline. Certain private reports, however, anticipated an output of butter and cheese equal to that of last year, owing to the superior pasturage prevailing.

Fishing.

Operations in the Maritime Provinces were generally confined to cod fishing, and small catches were reported in many localities. On the Great Lakes also the season has been generally dull. In British Columbia the salmon pack for the year is estimated at 70,000 cases, which is less than one-third that of 1903, the run of salmon being stated as the poorest in many years. The experiment of fishing with traps off Vancouver Island, in spite of the circumstances connected with the season, is reported as having been fairly successful, the minimum wage paid for the labour employed being \$45 per month and board, with an average of \$54 a month and board, and a maximum of \$75 a month and board. White labour only was employed.

The Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries visited British Columbia during the month for the purpose of inspecting hatcheries and otherwise inquiring into conditions relating to the industry. While in Vancouver a memorial was presented to him by the Fraser River Cannery Association on the 15th, relating to the close season, the construction of hatcheries,

the cleaning of spawning grounds, and other matters. On the 24th the Minister announced that the close season for sockeye should be from August 25 to September 15, that two hatcheries would be constructed, one at Morris Creek; that more efficient police patrol would be provided and that the question of a commission to investigate conditions in the industry was under consideration.

An experimental shipment to New York of Canadian herring cured by the Scotch process, realized an increase of about 50 per cent on the price under the old method.

Instead of the proposed payment of bounties for the destruction of dog-fish, the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, it was announced, will erect three factories in the Maritime Provinces for the reduction of dog-fish and fish offal into oil, glue, &c. The factories will cost about \$9,000 each.

Lumbering.

Speculation as to the probable volume of next year's lumber cut and consequent activity of employment received a good deal of attention during August, the indications pointing generally to a reduction in the output in view of the prevailing depression in the leading markets for lumber. Especially is this true of the output of square timber which in the Ottawa valley will be discontinued or very largely curtailed. The wages of shantymen accordingly, as above noted, are for the coming season much lower than last year, \$28 per month with board, being the maximum offered. The number left without employment owing to the contemplated reductions, however, will not be large. In British Columbia and New Brunswick, as already stated, forest fires caused very heavy losses during August. Saw milling throughout Ontario and Quebec has been exceptionally active, and in British Columbia also the mills, where not interfered with by forest fires, had for the most part a good month.

The Ontario Crown Lands Department received a report showing the amount of timber cut during last winter on the lands

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Halifax	Busy.	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Active.	Dull.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	+ Busy.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.
Three Rivers	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.
Sherbrooke	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Active.	.....	Very busy
St. Hyacinthe	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Hull	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.	.....	Active.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Kingston	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Belleville	Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Peterborough	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.
Hamilton	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Niagara Falls	Very busy	Active.	.....	.....	Busy.	Active.	Very busy
St. Catharines	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	* Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.
Stratford	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
London	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Very busy
Chatham	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.
Windsor	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Quiet.	Very busy
Sault Ste. Marie	Active.	.....	Busy.	Quiet.	Dull.	.....	Quiet.
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Very busy
Brandon	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Very busy
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland	Busy.	.....	Active.	Busy.	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.
Vancouver	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.	.....	Active.
Victoria .....	.....	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.
Nanaimo .....	.....	Dull.	Quiet.	Dull.	.....	Dull.	Quiet.

* One firm closed down. + Plumbers quiet.

of settlers in the Temiskaming district. The sum of \$232,788 was divided among 300 settlers, cedar, pulpwood and spruce being the most valuable products.

The question of the protection of the Quebec forests against fires as between the government and limit holders was discussed at Ottawa during the month.

An interview was held between the provincial government of New Brunswick and a delegation of lumbermen, who requested a reduction in the rate of mileage for timber licenses from \$8 to \$4, the existing depression in the lumber market being advanced as a circumstance justifying the change.

According to a statement recently issued by the Dominion Statistician with regard to the wood pulp industry in Canada, there were thirty-nine mills with an output of 275,619 tons of wood pulp in operation in Canada in 1903, an increase of 34,630 tons over 1902. The value of the output was \$5,219,892, of which \$3,013,441 was exported. Great Britain took \$865,826 of the export and the United States \$1,890,448.

Mining.

Generally active conditions were reported, though the Nova Scotia collieries showed slackening employment and a diminished output. In Ontario, however, conditions showed an improvement on last month, and in British Columbia there was no abatement in activity.

The total mineral output for Ontario for the year 1903, as given in the report of the Bureau of Mines of the province just issued, was \$12,870,593, as against \$13,391,634 for 1902. The decrease was wholly in metallic products, while in the non-metallic there was a large increase. The decrease is largely accounted for by the shut-down of the Sault Ste. Marie industries, reducing the demand for iron ore. There was also a diminution in the output of the precious metals.

The annual report of the Acadia Coal Company, Halifax, showed total sales amounting to 344,260 tons. A dividend of

three per cent was paid and a balance of \$107,000 carried forward.

Manufacturing.

Correspondents' reports show general activity to have prevailed during August, with the exception of a few industries and localities. Woollen and cotton mills, for example, report depression, and the boot and shoe trade continues slack at Quebec. Any local instances of diminished employment in manufacturing, however, were off-set by the revival which took place in the manufacture of steel at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. In the former city the contract for building a new rail mill was awarded by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company during August, and heavy shipments of iron ore cargoes for manufacturing purposes were received. At a meeting of the directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company held in Montreal on August 13, reports from the works at Sydney were received stating that the steel rod and washing mills were in full operation, and that the rail mill would be in a position to produce upwards of 500 tons of steel rails a day by about the end of the year. In the closing week of the month blast furnaces at Sydney mines and No. 4 of the Dominion Steel Company were blown in. At Sault Ste. Marie the steel plant of the Lake Superior corporation resumed operations for the first time since December last, turning out steel rails on the 24th of the month. In this connection an important step taken by the government with regard to the duty on iron and steel was announced in the *Canada Gazette* of August 27, which contained a notice of the imposition of a duty of \$7 per ton on all iron or steel railway bars or rails imported into Canada. The enactment is by authority of legislation passed in 1903, allowing such duties to be imposed in the event of the Governor-General in Council being satisfied that steel rails of the best quality suitable for Canadian railways are being manufactured in Canada from steel made in Canada in

sufficient quantities to meet the ordinary requirements of the market.

Reviews of the progress of manufacture in Toronto during the past few years show a very material expansion in business. Eleven factories representing the hardware industry for example, now employ two and a half times the number of men they had ten years ago, the number having increased from 732 to 1,836 artisans. Wages in the same time have increased from ten to one hundred and twenty per cent and factory buildings are stated to be three and four times as large as they were ten years ago. Twelve other hardware factories employ 2,495 men as compared with 910 ten years ago, the total increase in this branch, amounting to about 166 per cent. Six manufacturers in other lines in giving a comparison of the number of their employees now with ten years ago, stated that their pay roll showed an increase of 553 or more than double. In the same lines eight new factories had been established in the city giving employment to 586 hands; the output had largely increased, one firm reporting it as ten times that of ten years ago. The industries include the manufacture of soap, boot and shoes, biscuits and other products.

Transport.

Railway construction continued very active, especially in Western Canada. Construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, it was announced, will begin at both ends of the line from Winnipeg West and from the Pacific Coast towards Winnipeg, as well as from Winnipeg East and Moncton West. The commission of construction was named by the government during the month.

Railway employees were well employed, though the tourist trade has been less active than a year ago.

Some depressions in the shipping trade of the Maritime Provinces was reported.

At the annual meeting of the C.P.R. directors on August 8, the results for the fiscal year to June 30, were shown as fol-

lows: Gross earnings, \$46,469,132; working expenses, \$32,256,027; net earnings, \$14,213,105; income from other sources, \$1,691,269; total net income, \$15,904,374; net revenue available for dividends, \$8,088,277. After payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried forward is \$1,666,204. It was stated that at the annual meeting of the C.P.R., to be held in October, the stockholders will be asked to authorize the executive to increase the capital stock by \$25,000,000 in pursuance of the expansion policy of the company.

The half yearly reports of the Grand Trunk Railway shows gross receipts of £2,559,300. The working expenses were £1,895,600, and the net receipts £663,700. The net revenue charges, less credits, were £519,700, leaving a balance of £144,000.

The organization of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was completed at Montreal on August 10. Mr. Chas. M. Hays was appointed president, and Mr. Frank W. Morris appointed 2nd Vice-president and general manager.

From the opening of navigation to August 1, an increase in the number of ocean going vessels from 388 to 407 was reported at Montreal, though tonnage fell from 922,000 to 941,000. In inland shipping the number of vessels decreased from 4,822 to 4,284 and the tonnage from 1,056,000 to 991,000.

The freight traffic through the Sault Canals during July broke all previous records, amounting to 5,609,079 tons, an increase over August last year, which previously held the record. Of this amount 719,876 tons passed through the Canadian canal.

The commission appointed by the Ontario government has been investigating the question of railway taxation in the United States during the month.

Several decisions governing freight rates and classification were handed out by the railway commission on August 1. The commission held sittings throughout Manitoba and the West later in the month.

Conditions in the Trades.

The *building trades* in nearly every locality continued very active during August, Toronto and Hamilton being the chief centres of importance from which favourable conditions were not reported. In the *metal trades* there has been on the whole a decline, a number of correspondents reporting slack conditions, though several sections continued active. The *woodworking* branches were well employed, *coopers* being especially busy on fruit boxes. Few changes were reported in the *printing trades* from last month, the labour market showing on the whole a good tone. In the *clothing trades* *tailors* were generally dull, and *boot and shoe makers* quiet. *Garment workers*, however, had a very good month. Under the heading of *food and tobacco preparation*, *bakers* and *confectioners* had an exceptionally active month, but *cigarmakers* report somewhat of a diminution in employment since July. *Miscellaneous trades* had a very good month. *Unskilled labour* in Manitoba and throughout the Territories was in keen demand; in many other districts, however, a slight falling off in employment was on the whole noted.

Meetings of Associations, &c.

At the convention of the International Typographical Union held at St. Louis, M., Toronto, Ont., was selected as the next place of meeting.

The fourth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was called during August for September 20, 21, and 22, at London, Ont.

A circular was sent out during August convening the 20th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on Monday, September 19, at Montreal. The circular requests a large attendance as an exceptionally important list of subjects is to be discussed, among them the proposal to establish a legal defence fund and national law bureau for the benefit of trade bodies in Canada, free text books, the immigration problem, &c.

The second annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress will

be held at Ottawa, beginning September 27. Alien labour and the legalizing of the Canadian union label, are among the many subjects that will be discussed.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers held its annual convention at Hamilton during August. The name of the association was changed to the 'Canadian Association of Steam Engineers.' The per capita tax was increased from 70 cents to \$1 for all branches within four hundred miles of the place of meeting. A proposal to establish a sick benefit fund was rejected. The officers elected for the coming year were F. J. Sculthorpe, Hamilton, president, and W. Ingles, Toronto, secretary.

The Canadian Master Bakers' Association held its annual convention at Hamilton, Ont., during August. A large growth in membership was reported. In the address of the secretary it was stated that a feature of the year had been the call for a standard three pound loaf in Ontario. The hope was also expressed that legislation would be granted allowing bakers to make whatever sized loaves they choose so long as they were stamped. Sunday labour was stated to be a necessity. Objection was made by some of the smaller bakers to city bakers shipping bread into country places, and a resolution was passed suggesting that those shipping bread outside their own localities should co-operate with the local bakers, where the organization existed, so that harmony should prevail. 'The employer and his relation to the employee' was also discussed. Mr. A. A. Lees, Hamilton, was elected president, and James Acton, Toronto, secretary.

Notes of the Month.

During July thirty-seven new *post offices* were opened in Canada.

Preparations for the celebration of *Labour Day* were actively in progress in many localities.

Successful tests were carried out at *Yarmouth, N.S.*, of *peat coke*, as a fuel. The coke in question was made at *Tusket, N.S.*

Arrangements for sites were carried out by the *Anglo-Canadian Cold Storage Company* during August. Toronto, Ottawa,

Montreal, St. John, and Halifax are the points at which warehouses will be established.

The system of *pilotage* in operation on the St. Lawrence river was discussed during the month. It was stated that the desire on the part of masters and pilots to make time was the most fruitful cause of accident on this route.

The first annual report of the lighting and power system of the city of Guelph, under municipal ownership, as adopted by the city council during August, showed a profit of \$10,146, after providing for maintenance, interest on debentures and depreciation. The average sale price of gas was \$1.35 per thousand, and a better quality was provided than before. The expenses of management were \$500 less than the average of five years under the old company.

With regard to the result of the investigations of the municipal commission on the distribution of *Niagara power*, among Ontario municipalities, the chairman of the commission was quoted during the month as saying:—

The report of this commission will be most complete and exhaustive. It will deal with every phase of the situation, and each municipality will be placed in possession of information in detail as to what the cost of supplying it with Niagara power will be, and the probable demand. It will contrast the various schemes that are open to the municipalities, the transmission of purchased power and the generation and transmission of power, either by purchasing existing Niagara companies or by constructing new works. There will also be expert opinions as to how the money necessary to either scheme can be provided, how any scheme which a municipality may have entered into may be dovetailed into the larger plan, or companies at present in operation be taken over. There will be everything requisite should the municipalities desire to go on with the project and give to the world its greatest object lesson in municipal ownership.

The prevention of the *smoke nuisance* in Montreal was discussed during the month, a report being made to the city council by the Boiler Inspector, deputed to enforce the Act. Locomotives and steamboats were

stated to be potent causes of the nuisance. It was advised that the department continue the work of suppressing the nuisance within the city limits.

The *commission* appointed by the government of New Brunswick to take evidence as to the need of a provincial Factories' Act, held its opening session at St. John, N.B., on August 11. Several manufacturers and employees were examined, and the commission personally visited a number of factories. Later in the month sessions were held at Campbellton, Newcastle and Chatham. No official statement had been presented at the close of the month.

The total assessment of ward 3 of *Toronto* which forms the basis of the taxation of 1905 in other parts of the city amounted to \$61,191,159, an increase of \$1,259,656, not including the loss in assessment on buildings in the fire district amounting to \$1,181,150. There are 145 factories and manufacturers giving employment to 13,422 persons in the ward.

During August a number of infractions of the provisions of the Ontario Factories' Act, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age were proceeded against by the factory inspectors. A complaint was made against eighteen parents or guardians in the town of Cornwall, who gave false birth certificates of children employed in the cotton mills, and fourteen convictions were secured. In the Western district prosecutions were instituted at Woodstock, where both the parent and the employer in a manufacturing establishment were proceeded against for a violation of the Act. The chief difficulty experienced in enforcing these provisions was stated by the inspectors to be with the parents, who frequently give false certificates concerning the age of their children in order to secure employment for them.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were more favourable during August than in July. The gradual starting up of the different parts of the steel plant gave employment to many of the idle employees. Six open hearth furnaces are now in operation. Two batteries of ovens are being supplied with washed slack from the new wash plant, half of which is completed. A better quality of coke will be produced when the ovens get up to their normal temperature. The contract for a rail mill of 500 tons daily capacity has been let to an American firm. The mill is to be completed and turning out rails by July, 1905.

The blast furnace of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company was blown in during the closing week of the month. The four open hearth furnaces, which take up the full product of the blast furnace, will be heated later on. No 47 blast furnace of the Dominion Steel Company was also blown in.

The wholesale and retail trade of Sydney is gradually improving; around the colliery district the retail trade is fairly good.

There is an abundant supply of labour of all kinds owing to the broken time at the collieries. Numbers of British miners are leaving, some going back to Scotland and England, others to the west.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The hay crop has been gathered and averaged about the usual crop. Grain and roots will be an average crop.

Mining.—The coal industry, as in July, remains rather dull for this season of the year. The cause of this, is the increased capacity of the collieries and the depressed state of the steel industry in the United States. The Sydney strike in a greater or

less degree affected the output of the Dominion Coal Company. An English syndicate has taken control of the Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company, and is actively opening up the coal areas; a slope is down 200 feet, and cross sections are being driven. The new shafts near the Lourdes are being rapidly but carefully sunk down to the coal; the work will take upwards of two years to complete. A large number of men will not be required, the present force being sufficient during the sinking process. Work has begun on the branch line connecting No. 6 colliery with the Sydney and Louisburg Railway. The shipments for August show an increase over July, owing to the ore vessels of the steel company resuming their ordinary trade.

Railroad construction.—The electric tramway running from New Glasgow to Trenton, by way of Stellarton, Lourdes and Westville, is almost completed, and will be ready for travel early in September.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades. Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. Carpenters, joiners, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active. Lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and builders' labourers were not very active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Stove mounters were fairly busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, and horseshoers were busy. Jewellers experienced a slack month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and hat makers were satisfactorily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were not busy. Delivery employees were fairly active.

Transport.—All employees of the transportation service on the railways were fairly well employed. Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers, longshoremen and street railway employees were actively employed.

Unskilled labour.—There are more labourers than employment.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of August the condition of the labour market was fairly good, though not quite as active as during the previous month. Many branches of labour have had continued activity, but others have shown relaxation. Painters have not been as active as during the previous month, and some cases of idleness are reported. Commercial activity has been a marked feature of the month, the tourist travel causing considerable stir. Wholesale and retail business has been good, and with the opening of the provincial exhibition much activity is anticipated. The labour field is entirely free from unrest, and in this respect the entire season has been satisfactory. A number of men engaged as unskilled labourers have been employed during the past month in various occupations.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Nearly all branches of this industry will show an abundant yield. The root crop has been good. Hay has not been up to the standard.

Fishing.—This industry during the past month has shown an improvement. Mackerel have been taken in goodly quantities, while cod and herring fishing have been fairly successful.

Railroad construction continues to provide much employment, and large numbers of men are engaged.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, were busy. Painters showed relaxation, with some men idle. Plumbers and steamfitters were normally busy. Stonecutters were busy, as were builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders were fairly busy. Machinists and engineers were active. Blacksmiths were normally active. Shipwrights and caulkers and electrical workers were busy. Horseshoers reported conditions dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were busy. Coopers were fairly active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were only fairly busy. Pressmen reported conditions unchanged.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were busy. Boot and shoe workers were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were busy and butchers fairly active.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery wagons and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All branches reported work brisk. Longshoremen are fairly busy.

Unskilled labour found employment active.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during August was very similar to that of July, the supply being a little in excess of the demand, and contractors stating that they have had no difficulty in securing men. The month saw a new machine shop placed in full operation, and a new foundry building in connection therewith made ready. The building trades continued active, but

the completion of the new market house removed a source of employment for forty men.

Business men report a good month with a healthy tone to trade. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of employment, and harmonious relations between employers and employees remained undisturbed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to dry weather hay and grain were little more than half an average crop. Harvesting was almost completed at the end of the month.

Fishing.—The lobster season closed last month and cod fishing was the only fishing carried on. Quietness prevailed.

Manufacturing.—The few manufactories in this almost exclusively agricultural province were carried on about as last month, with supply and demand well balanced.

Railroad construction and employment.—The work of filling in the approaches to the Hillsborough bridge was rushed day and night, good progress being made with the steam shovel. At the bridge site dredging was carried on to furnish material to protect the riff-raff or the bases of the piers. One span of the superstructure was almost completed, and another wharf is under way, so that the assembling of two spans may go on simultaneously. Forty men are employed at the latter work. The laying of rails was commenced on the road from Murray river to Murray Harbour South, and a survey was started from Emerald through the New London district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a quiet month. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers had a quiet month, and builders' labourers were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had steady employment. Iron workers and helpers were busy. Machinists and engineers had a good month.

Linemen were busy. Bicycle workers had a quiet month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, and car builders were steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, and hotel employees were steadily employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, freight handlers and longshoremen, were busy. Truckmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—The demand was a little below the supply.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued active during August, with a slight decrease in business along the harbour front. The building trades were all well employed, and work is progressing rapidly on the Canadian Bank of Commerce and other new buildings. The New Brunswick Southern Railway has placed orders with the Dominion Bridge Company for four new steel bridges to replace the wooden bridges at New River, Lepreau, Meadow Brook and Lily Brook. Mr. George McArthur has been awarded the contract to erect the building and plant on Partridge Island, from which it is proposed to furnish acetylene gas to light the different government buildings; also to build the proposed new hospital and detention buildings on the island. The transportation companies report that business

continued good during the month, and that it will probably increase in September during exhibition week. Wholesale and retail trade is active, and the prospects are that it will continue so during the autumn. There has been no change in the rates of hours or wages, except that during the months of June, July and August the clerks in the various establishments enjoyed the Saturday half holiday. The Factory Act Commission held three sessions in St. John and three in Chatham, and it is the intention of the commission to visit St. Stephen in the near future.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing is quiet, and the market is very slimly stocked. Herring is reported plentiful, and cod scarce.

Lumbering.—The weekly report of the Fredericton Boom Company shows that 3,367 joints were rafted. At the Douglas boom 134 hands were employed, and at the Mitchell boom, 99.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers continued active. Painters and decorators were well employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters report work good. Stonecutters and builders' labourers continue busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen report business active. Boilermakers and sheet metal workers report work plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers say work is good. Shingle weavers report work as only fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report a falling off of business during the month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report business fair. The strike has not yet been called off, but only three of the strikers remain idle.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers report trade active.

Miscellaneous.—Brush and broom makers continue active. Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen, freight-handlers, report business very active. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were actively employed.

Ship labourers were fairly well employed. Street railway employees were very busy, and new men are being trained for the rush during exhibition week. Cab-drivers and hackmen were well employed and teamsters and expressmen busy.

Unskilled labour. Unskilled labour is fairly well employed

DISTRICT NOTES.

Moncton.—The John A. Humphrey Company, Limited, with a capital of half a million dollars, has been organized for the purpose of taking over the woollen mill and business of J. A. Humphrey & Son, and extending operations. A deputation of railway car men waited on the Minister of Railways August 29, and asked for the adoption of a new schedule of wages. Mr. Emmerson promised a reply by September 15. A deputation of machinists was also to have waited on the Minister the same day, but arrangements miscarried.

Woodstock.—The Woodstock Press has been purchased by a newly formed joint stock company, to be known as the Press Printing Company. The foundry business and stock of Connell Bros., owned by Hon. H. A. Connell, has been sold to a new company, which will retain the name of Connell Bros., Limited. The price paid was about \$40,000.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Little or no change in labour conditions has occurred since July, general quietness

prevailing. The heavy rains caused loss of time. Two new works of considerable magnitude were begun, namely, the construction of a water works system at Lévis, and the commencement of a new wing of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital. Labour Day was celebrated by the National Trades and Labour Congress on Monday, August 22, by a procession through the city streets with sports afterwards.

A number of workmen from Fall River, Mass., thrown out of work by the strikes in the mills there, have arrived in the city during the month seeking work.

The third crib for the foundation of the extension of the breakwater was sunk in position on the 13th inst. There are three more cribs under construction. A large number of barges with material for the construction of the Quebec bridge arrived.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished hay making and the crop will be above the average, though in a few places below it. Rains delayed agricultural operations during August.

Lumbering.—The large saw mills are all working and the most of them will be hard pressed to finish the season's cut before the frost sets in. The number of logs received this year included many which were hung up last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Quietness prevailed, though lathers, plasterers and plumbers had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists had a good month, but boiler makers were slack. Iron ship builders were very busy for about two-thirds of the time, but for the rest of the month were slack. Electrical workers and linemen were somewhat quiet.

Printing trades.—Printers and pressmen had a good month, with plenty of men to meet all demands. Bookbinders were active.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, furriers and glove makers were busy, but in the boot and shoe trades the month was very dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Quietness prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were busy, though the tourist trade fell below that of a year ago.

Transport.—Ship labourers and long-shoremen were dull. Cab drivers, carters, draymen, &c., were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month, considering weather conditions, was reported.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was very active during August, and few men were idle. There has been a great demand for labourers for the country, and mining centres. The exhibition which runs for ten days, and opened on the 27th, gave employment to many, and all outside trades are fully employed. Work is being rushed on the new court house, and the corner-stone was laid on August 30, by the provincial Minister of Public Works. A large new sash and door factory is nearing completion on the Lennoxville Road, and the site has been chosen for a new building for the Modern Bedstead Factory. The transfer of a site to the Militia Department for a drill shed has also taken place, and it is expected that the work of construction will be commenced shortly. The transportation companies arriving and passing through Sherbrooke, say that the tourist traffic this year is very much below that of last year.

Wholesale and retail traders report business as being very good, especially the latter, who do a large business during fair week.

On the first of the month the ratepayers voted by ballot on the question of raising \$200,000 either to purchase the plant of the Sherbrooke Heat, Light and Power Company, or to install a plant at Wesbury. The question of municipal ownership was defeated by nine votes. This is the second time that the municipal ownership party

has been defeated, but a clause in a contract made between the city and the company, in 1887, states that the city may take over the property by arbitration, so that the question will be before the citizens for some time yet.

The only unrest reported during the week was in the Paton mill, when about eighteen of the darners in the finishing room went out on strike for an advance in the scale of piecework. The management did not grant the demand, and have about filled the places of the strikers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The wet weather during a portion of the month interfered somewhat with haying, and while some of the outlying districts of the townships have been visited by severe storms which ruined the grain crops, the farmers say the crop has not been injured in this district so far. The rain beat it down in some places, but the grain has not been injured. The great complaint of the farmer is the scarcity of labour. Root crops will be a good yield.

Lumbering. The industry is very active.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing industries generally well employed, although a small woollen mill is running on short time, and orders in the worsted mill, in connection with that of the Paton Company, have fallen off. The Modern Bedstead Factory Company intends erecting a modern and up to date factory. The Sherbrooke Heat, Light and Power Company is deepening the tail-race to give more power, as the demand is steadily increasing for power and light. Some twenty men will be employed for some time. The liquidator on the estate of the Dominion Carpet Company, Limited, has declared a dividend of 75 cents on the dollar. This concern was run from London, England, and went into liquidation over a year ago. The works were taken over by Canadian capitalists, and are now running full time, and securing a good part of the trade.

Mining.—The mining centres give ready employment, and in some cases men had to

be brought out from Montreal to work in the asbestos pits.

Railroad construction.—Work on the different railways in repairing the track gives employment to many along the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, stonecutters and builders' labourers were fully employed, and there are no idle men in these lines. Plumbers report business good, as do painters, but paperhangers are slack.

Metal and engineering.—Moulders, machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and electrical workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All sections have been well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades have been busy during the month on exhibition and railway work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors report business exceptionally good, but complain of a scarcity of good coat and vest makers. Garment workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been very busy, especially during the latter part of the month. The other sections of these trades are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, and expressmen had an exceptionally good month.

Unskilled labour is in good demand at all times, and there is no necessity for any one being out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mansonville.—The rails of the Orford Mountain Railroad were laid across the town line between Bolton and Potton. The government has subsidized the line only to the point now reached.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during August and the demand compared favourably with that of the previous month. All branches of industry were well employed, and there was no necessity for any one to be idle. The shipping trade has been less active than last year, but expects to make up the difference during the fall.

The machine shops and building trades are very busy, and the various factories and industrial concerns are working full time, wholesale and retail trade has been very good, showing a considerable advance over the last two months. Banks report business very good.

Re the Girard & Goden fire, the city council has unanimously voted a bonus, towards rebuilding, of \$35,000, at 4 per cent interest, to be paid yearly, with \$1,000 on account of capital yearly. This will have to be ratified by the electors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The agricultural outlook in this section is very bright, and the indications are that the farmers will have an exceptionally good year. The hay crop has been all harvested and shows in some cases an increase of 25 per cent over last year. The oat crop is about the same as last year. The other crops are promising well.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen have not yet completed the drive owing to the low water in July and August. The water has risen lately and they will no doubt succeed in completing the drive. There will be 4,500,000 logs this season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been fairly busy and the reconstruction of the coffin manufactory which was burnt last month will give work to a large number. Carpenters and joiners report work plenti-

ful. Painters are fairly well employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers report a fairly good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths are very busy. Bicycle workers have been doing fairly well.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers have sufficient work on hand repairing.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders have been steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade quieter than last month. Glove makers are all well employed. Boot and shoe workers have abundance of work at fair prices.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers report excellent business.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers are doing well.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees have plenty of work.

Transport.—Cab drivers, hackmen, carter, and draymen are all busy.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the month of August was in general fairly satisfactory. Work in the different manufactories was not as active as in some of the preceding months, but men employed on outside work report conditions fairly good. On or about September 15 next, the distillery will resume operations, after an interruption of six weeks. Since the beginning of August the corporation is making cement and tar sidewalks. In some of the streets where damage was done by the conflagration last May, old sidewalks are being replaced by cement work. This is giving employment to a good number of labourers, at wages ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. Increased activity also pre-

vails in the sash and door factories, tanneries and organ shops.

Wholesale and retail business has been quiet during the month.

There were no changes in wages or hours of labour reported, but some of the manufacturers are now giving half a day holiday on Saturdays to their employees, and in others, they stop work at 3 p.m. on Saturdays. This new system is to be carried out during summer months only.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers report that the harvest will be very good notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, if the weather permits the gathering of the crops without accident.

The most active branch of industry for the farmers in this vicinity is the butter and cheese factories, although some of the latter have suspended work of late on account of a decrease in the price of cheese. The farmers are selling their milk to the different butter factories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All in these classes are fairly well employed. Plasterers are exceptionally busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Men employed in these trades report work fair. Electricians and linemen are very busy, but blacksmiths are not very active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers enjoy fair activity.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions in these branches are reported good.

Clothing trades.—The tailors and the garment workers are busy for the season. Boot and shoe workers had a dull month, but increased activity is anticipated for September.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are doing a good business. Butchers are fairly well employed. Cigar-makers had a poor month.

Leather trades.—Saddlers report conditions fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees are active, while laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—Every one employed in these trades reports conditions favourable.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were well employed.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Few noteworthy developments have taken place during the past month in labour conditions; it may be said that all classes of labour have been fairly employed. Work on the harbour has been fairly satisfactory, though not as abundant as this time last year.

The C. P. R. works at Rosemount suspended about two hundred mechanics and helpers, due probably to the rapid closing of the old shops at Delormier avenue. These men, however, were largely absorbed by the new Montreal locomotive works at Longue Point, which appear to have a steady demand for locomotive men.

The Simplex Railway Appliance Company has purchased 40 acres of land in Montreal west for the purpose of erecting a factory for the manufacture of bolsters, steel springs and other steel products, and will also have a special plant for the construction of railway cars. It is stated that the company will eventually give employment to about 1,000 men.

Building operations still continue to show activity. The Sovereign Bank of Canada is putting up a ten story building on St. James street, and the Bank of Montreal has a branch building in course of erection on Morrow street, Rosemount, near the Angus locomotive shops of the C.P.R.

Relations between employers and employees may now be said to be tranquil, the last of the labour disputes of the past season having closed by the suspension of the

plumbers' strike on August 30. This strike was for 35 cents per hour and 8 hours per day. The men had been receiving 25 cents per hour for 9 hours. The strike has been maintained for upwards of 16 weeks.

The shoe trade is busy at the present time, and garment workers who had been complaining of lack of work report considerable improvement.

There is no change to report in hours of labour or wages.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were all well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, and steam engineers, were fairly employed. Electrical workers were active. Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers and blacksmiths were fully employed. Tool sharpeners, horseshoers, jewellers and watch case makers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades are all well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Trade was reported as improving.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All branches were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers &c., were all well employed.

Transport.—Railway employees were all fully employed. Ship labourers and long-shoremen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour was in good demand.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was good during August, especially in the building trades, in several branches of which workers were scarce.

It is stated that a large company will soon be formed in Montreal for the manufacturing of cars. It will be known as the Canada Car Company. This company is now stated to be negotiating with the G. T. P. R. Company for an important contract, which will give a large amount of employment for several years to come. The C. P. R. Company has just concluded a contract with the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Steel Company for 65,000 tons of steel rails at \$22 to \$28 per ton. This is the largest contract of the kind in some time. The Simplex Railway Appliances Company has acquired 40 acres of land in Montreal west; the property is situated between the G.T.R. track and the Lachine Canal, where the company will erect a new plant for the manufacture of steel axles, springs, and car supplies, and other railway material, its present premises in St. Henry, affording insufficient accommodation. The Montreal Street Railway Company is renewing rails on part of its line, thus giving employment to more than 600 labourers, the majority of whom are Italians, who arrived here last spring.

Trade in general was fairly good during August, with importations and exportations very active. Navigation was busier than during the previous month.

The clothing trades are not very busy at present, as a result of the holiday season.

A summary of the different strikes declared in Montreal, since April last, is as follows:—

On April 1 the *granite cutters*, to the number of 25, went on strike for the recognition of the union. They returned to work on June 16, without change in conditions.

The *marble cutters* went out on April 4, because the masters were employing stone-cutters to perform their work. A settlement was effected on April 7.

The *painters* declared a strike on April 19, for the recognition of the union, and the admission of their business agent on the jobs. The strike was suspended on May 17, the largest part of the men finding work elsewhere.

On May 2 the *plumbers* made a demand for 35 cents per hour and 8 hours per day, and 400 of them went on strike, nearly all of them are now employed, but the strike has not yet been officially called off.

On May 2, 100 *marble polishers* declared a strike for an increase of wages of 27½ cents per hour instead of 22½ cents per hour as heretofore. They resumed work about July 18.

The *stonecutters* commenced a strike on April 9. All of them are now working, and the difficulty can be called settled, though a few employers have refused to sign articles of agreement.

The *bookbinders* commenced a strike on April 16, and suspended it on March 18, without any change taking place.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumber merchants declare their business more active than a year ago; this shows that the increasing immigration has created a scarcity of dwellings, which has given an impetus to the work of construction.

Manufacturing.—Woollen manufacturers report depression, several having been compelled to work only from 3 to 4 days per week. The Excelsior Company has dispensed with 300 employees, owing to a break in machinery, and lack of activity in orders.

Railway construction.—The C.P.R. Co. is employing 800 labourers on excavation work. Nearly all the men thus employed are Italians.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in these trades are more active than during July.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, coremakers, machinists and steam engineers are quiet. Electrical workers and blacksmiths were fairly well employed. Horseshoers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In this branch workmen are enjoying activity.

Printing and allied trades.—Men in this branch report condition fairly good.

Clothing trades.—Business is reported quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active, while cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—The different branches show good activity.

Miscellaneous.—Busy conditions were reported in all branches.

Transport. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were very busy. Ship labourers, longshoremen and street railway employees were well employed. Cab drivers, carters and draymen report conditions good. Teamsters and expressmen are busy.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. Laferriere, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during August. There was a scarcity of hands for shanty operations, owing to the comparative low scale of wages offered for the coming winter. The reduction on last year's schedule is from 12 to 15 per cent, and before the close of the engagement season, there may be a further depression in the rate of pay. Another inducement offered to the working class to remain in the city, is the abundance of work available or soon to be made available by the erection of new factories in and around Hull. J. R. Booth's large pulp industry at the Chaudiere, which is partly in operation, employs already a great many hands from Hull. The starting up of the cement works will keep people here also. During the month the Dominion Mattress Company, started manufacturing in this city; forty girls and a dozen men are employed. The handle factory, which has been running on a small scale for a few months, has suspended operations. All factories are very busy. The match shop resumed work after the customary thirty days summer holiday.

Pulp making continues. Pork packing, which is becoming one of Hull's foremost sources of labour, is now employing over one hundred hands at good wages. Butchers and dressers are paid from \$10 to \$13.50 per week; while the girls average \$3.50 per week; there are over fifty of them. This firm, like the Cement Company, intends to acquire large tracks of land around their respective factories, and build modern cottages for their workmen.

The corporation has about \$30,000 to spend in public works this fall, the largest part of which will be paid in wages, there being hardly any supplies to buy in connection with the improvement of the streets and waterworks.

Bankers and traders are well satisfied. Money lenders disposed of all their spare money readily in the city and paper is generally well met. The building operations going on all over the city, have created a call on available money. The impetus given to building operations is a boon to all the building trades. Plenty of work and fair wages is ruling. To sum up, Hull has the most favourable prospects for an active fall season in the labour market, and is just now enjoying marked prosperity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All of the building trades were busy, working either in Hull or Ottawa, at the following wages: Bricklayers and masons, \$3 per day; carpenters and joiners, \$1.75 per day; lathers and plasterers, \$2 to \$2.25 per day; painters, decorators, and paperhangers, \$2 to \$2.25 per day; stonecutters, \$3 per day; builders' labourers, \$1.25.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers were satisfactorily employed, receiving \$2 and \$3 per day. Electrical workers and linemen were fully employed, the former receiving \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, and the latter \$1.10 and \$1.25 per day.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The few men employed as woodworkers are fairly well supplied with work at the fol-

lowing wages, \$1.75 per day of 9 hours. Mill hands receive from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day; factory hands all the way from \$1.25 to \$4 per day; girls, at mica cutting, average \$3.50 per week.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business is very active, saw milling being at its height just now. Mica mining is suffering temporary depression, but farm reports are very encouraging.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In nearly all lines there was general activity during August, the exceptions being the iron and clothing trades, which are especially affected by the summer months. There was a brisk demand for unskilled labour for the farms and shanties, but among mechanics there was no scarcity reported.

The strike of the moulders for an increased minimum wage, which was in progress at the beginning of the month, was still on at the close, no special negotiations having been made for a settlement. This was partially due to the slackness of the trade. The men in the Ottawa Furnace and Foundry Company's employ returned to work, the firm paying the \$2.50 minimum demanded.

In mercantile circles there was experienced the usual summer quietness, but the August settlements at the banks were well met, merchants, both city and district, redeeming paper with satisfactory promptness. This was all the more satisfactory as August is considered a crucial month.

Bank clearings showed a steady increase and reflected the prevailing prosperity.

Some important regulations affecting plumbers went into effect.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm operations in the district made satisfactory progress, and on the whole the yield in all lines was up to the

average and in some lines more. Farm help was somewhat scarce, and very high wages were paid, running as high as \$35 a month and board.

Lumbering.—The lumbering operations were active, the unsatisfactory market conditions evidently not materially affecting the output. Lumber is regarded as too staple and the demand too sure to permit of momentary fluctuations altering the plans of the mill operators. There was some talk of a reduced output for next year in order to clear out present supplies, but Mr. J. R. Booth and some of the larger operators sold the entire season's cut before sawing began in the spring. There may be a decrease in the cut of square timber to meet the dullness of the British market. The supply of labourers for the shanties may be more plentiful this year, and if the men can be obtained the high wages of last season are not likely to be repeated. The expense of getting out the timber has largely increased within the past few years, and as a result the cost to the consumer has made a proportionate increase.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were active, all available mechanics being employed steadily. The stonecutters received an increase in wages, the minimum being increased from 36 to 42 cents an hour, this being an additional boon to the granting of an 8 hour day on May 1.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades were quiet, a condition incidental to the season. Brighter times are looked for next month.

The Master Horseshoers Association, including this city and district, met during the month and reached an agreement as to a uniform scale of charges. Mr. D. Clifford is president and Mr. I. Morgan corresponding secretary of the association.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were fairly busy, but not so active as in previous years.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were active, the job offices reporting

an unusual quantity of work for the season.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were quiet, with anticipations of a brisk fall trade.

Leather trades. The leather trades report uniformly favourable conditions, the demand for harness being particularly heavy in the west. Competent harness and collar makers would find no difficulty in obtaining steady and remunerative employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good summer.

Transport.—All railway men were steadily employed. The street railway company continued the policy inaugurated last year, and during August paid a bonus of ten dollars to men who had earned the necessary good conduct record for the year past.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Arnprior, Ont.—Fifty-six persons wrote on the Ontario Saw Log Cullers' examination during August, of whom forty-two were passed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Opportunities for employment in nearly all branches of labour were abundant during August. The building trades continued to be well employed, alterations to the separate and public schools, a large Methodist church, a number of business places, and the erection and alteration of a number of residences contributing to this end. Extensive alterations to the public offices in the city building and at the dairy school also afforded considerable employment. The Sisters of the House of Providence and a number of merchants are calling for tenders for a number of extensions to their various premises. Tenders are also requested for a four story mill building and additions to the power house of the Frontenac Cereal Company.

Surveyors representing the G. T. R. Company have been looking over the fair grounds to find out if it would be suitable for a city station and shops, provided it was decided to bring the main line into the city.

The Bell Telephone Company has considerably extended its business in Kingston of late. Nearly two hundred long distance phones have been installed, most of them replacing older ones. Twenty-five new telephones have been placed in residences and business places.

Now that the city has acquired the lighting plant, it is said that a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers asking them to allow an expenditure of \$100,000 for improvements to the plant acquired.

The establishment of a provisional school of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers at Kingston has been authorized. The school will be opened on October 1, and maintained for a period of six weeks.

Sunday street cars, which have been in operation for some time past, although looked upon with strong disfavour by some citizens, are largely patronized. Just now steps are being taken by counsel for the Lord's Day Alliance to summon employees of the street railway company for operating the cars on the Sabbath, in order to test the statute in behalf of Sabbath day observance.

In the matter of transportation, or traffic on the water, the season is fast drawing to a close. On the whole the season was not equal to that of a year ago, but the companies with headquarters here report having done very well. During the month the number of freighters become less day by day, and some vessels tied up for a time as a result of the falling off of business. This has applied particularly with regard to the transportation and transfer of grain. It is felt that the deepening of the Welland Canal would increase the shipping business at Kingston and other ports.

On the 24th of the month the ward scavengers of the city received orders to cease work, as the board of works had no more

money to expend on this work this season. It is felt that the service already performed will be sufficient to keep the streets presentable until the snow flies. Only a few men were affected; these will be provided with other occupation.

The civic finance committee has at present under consideration a revision of the salaries paid civic officials; also the fixing of salaries to be paid new officials. The committee will report later to the city council.

There were no changes of rates of wages or hours of labour during the month. The changes in the rates of wages here during the first half of 1904, were confined to the painters, plumbers, masons, bricklayers, and their helpers, and the sheet metal workers, as stated in previous reports.

Two small strikes occurred here during the month. Several union men had some difficulty at the Davis dry dock over the caulking of the schooner 'Collier,' and left. Non-union men completed the work. About a dozen of the waiters on the steamer 'Kingston' had some trouble with the steward, and when the steamer reached here on the 23rd of the month at 4 o'clock they left the boat. The cause of the trouble was said to be of a union nature, and the strikers returned to Toronto on the steamer 'Hamilton' in hopes of effecting a settlement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are well advanced with their harvest, although the heavy rains somewhat retarded operations. Generally speaking, the yield is a bountiful one.

Fishing.—Fishing is quiet at present.

Lumbering.—Lumbering, not a large enterprise at any time, is quiet at present. On the 18th a raft of pine timber left Garden Island for Quebec. This may be the last to go down this season. The company at this island has a large amount of oak on hand, but the price has fallen so low on account of over-production that the timber is likely to be kept here all winter. This oak comes from Virginia by rail to Toledo, and thence by water to Kingston and Garden Island.

Mining continues active.

Railroad construction and employment continues steady.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Nearly all branches of the building trades are steadily employed. There has been little or no loss of time during the season. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and paperhangers; plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and builders' labourers have all been fully employed. Stonecutters had some loss of time and a few have gone elsewhere to get employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and their helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers, bicycle workers (in repairing), tool sharpeners, horseshoers, and jewellers, report abundance of work throughout the entire season.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers, and gilders, have been fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, and bookbinders report excellent business.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and boot and shoe workers (repairing), report good business.

Food and tobacco preparation. Bakers and confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, and cigarmakers report business only fair.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers and leather workers have not had a good season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry employees have been busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers,

trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, steamboat men, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, livery stable employees, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen report a good season's business.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

On the morning of the 25th about 150 persons from this city and district left on the farm labourers' excursion to the Northwest.

Cornwall, Ont.—By-laws were passed to exempt the Coloured Cotton Company's new mills from taxation for ten years, and to lend Mr. J. B. Atchison \$17,500 to rebuild.

BELLEVEILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of August has been exceptionally busy and the demand for labour very active. There was no necessity for any man willing to work to be idle in this city or vicinity. The opening of the hop-picking season is giving employment to a large number of men and women, and good wages are being paid. One hop-yard employs about 200 hands, and 40 cents a box is paid with free transportation to and from the city by rail. The rolling mills are in full operation, and a large amount of bar iron is being manufactured. About 75 men are now employed, and as they are mostly highly paid men, the starting of these works has been of decided benefit to the city. The cement works are also fast nearing completion and a large number of carpenters, bricklayers, masons and labourers are employed at high wages. Coopers are also very busy making barrels for the large quantities of apples which are annually shipped from this port. There are still a large number of men engaged in building new granolithic pavements for the city. The new improvements being built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company are also giving

employment to a large number of men. There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers in this district have their crops safely housed and the weather has been favourable. Tomatoes and corn have not been as good a crop as usual; farmers will be compensated, however, by the favourable conditions prevailing in the cheese industry, owing to the abundant pasture.

Fishing.—Fishermen report a poor business for the month, mainly owing to the exceptionally high water.

Lumbering.—This industry was formerly an important one here, but each year sees the season's run of logs grow less owing to the depletion of the forests in the northern part of the county.

Manufacturing.—All local manufacturers are busy.

Mining.—North Hastings mines are rapidly being opened up, especially around Cordova and Bancroft.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company is enlarging its yard and building new coal chutes, which when completed will do away with a large number of coal handlers, as the coal will pass from the cars direct to the tenders of the engines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all busy and report abundance of work. Carpenters and joiners never had a better month's work. Lathers and plasterers also reported trade active. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters reported a good month, with no idle men. Stonecutters were all working. Builders' labourers were in good demand at fair wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a good month. Machinists and engineers are all working,

the former were exceptionally busy. Blacksmiths had a rather quiet month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were all working and reported a very busy month. Carriage and wagon makers reported full time. Coopers are very busy making barrels for apple packing.

Printing and allied trades.—Employment with printers and pressmen is usually dull during this month, and August was no exception. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy, all hands working full time at good wages. Boot and shoe workers experienced a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers all experienced a satisfactory month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers have been working overtime and reported a splendid month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were all busy.

Transport.—All railway employees were fairly busy (although August is not considered a busy month here) as steamboat navigation is in full operation, both passenger and freight. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen have had a splendid month's work at good wages. Ship labourers and longshoremen are busy, especially the former. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen had an exceptionally busy month.

Unskilled labour.—A good demand exists for unskilled labour, the rolling mills being in need of this class of labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Much activity is being shown in mining circles in North Hastings, especially in corundum. Several American capitalists are interested and have recently purchased one mine for \$11,000, and secured options on several other properties which they are now opening up.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During August all outside labour was well employed, especially in the building trades. A few manufacturing shops are getting a little slack, especially in the iron working departments. The new pump and windmill factory which was burned is being rapidly rebuilt and will soon be ready for work again. The corporation is busy putting down cement sidewalks; already four miles have been laid this season, and this will be doubled before the frost sets in. The cost is 9 cents per foot. All outside trades were exceptionally busy. Transportation was very active, both passenger and freight. Banks reported business very good. Wholesale trade is active, as merchants are getting in fall shipments, and are very busy. Retail trade in all branches is very busy. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour. Labour in all branches appears to be well employed with the possible exception of painters, who have recently organized, and whose wages have changed very favourable to them. Builders' labourers have also during this month asked for an increase from 20 to 25 cents per hour, their request has been readily granted for the same.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in general report the work of harvesting very active, but there is a great scarcity of men, as help of this class at this season leaves for the Northwest in large numbers. About 100 left here during August on harvesting excursions.

Lumbering.—Business is running to full capacity and saw logs are being rushed through the river in large numbers.

Manufacturing.—In most shops manufacturing is not so active as in previous months, excepting shops manufacturing farm implements, which were exceptionally busy.

Mining. A great many tests and surveys are being made in the mineral districts.

Railroad construction and employment.—The new line of street railway is completed and will be formally opened by September 1. The new branch line of thirty-eight miles running from Burketon to Bobcaygeon is just completed, and will be a great boon to the district through which it passes.

Other industries.—It is estimated that as many as 1,000 people from other parts, not including residents, spend the summer months in and around Peterboro. The J. J. Turner tent and awning dealers are very busy just now getting ready for fall trade.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were very busy; wages are 35 cents for masons, and 42 cents for bricklayers. Carpenters and joiners keep busy, with no change in rates of wages, which are 22½ to 30 cents per hour. Lathers and plasterers, painters and paperhangers, and plumbers keep busy. Gas and steamfitters, especially the former, have been very busy replacing pipes with others of larger dimensions in all parts of the town. Stonecutters were fairly busy in three monumental shops; also on the Y. W. C. A. building, which requires cut stone for arches over openings and foundations. Builders' labourers were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and coremakers were slack, excepting in implement shops, which are fairly busy. Machinists and engineers were not very busy. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, and all brass workers in all branches were very active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported work very good. Boilermakers were not so active. Sheet metal workers were very active. Bicycle workers experienced a dull month, and tool sharpeners were slack. Jewellers reported business for the month exceptionally good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and

polishers reported work very favourable, but wood carvers were not busily employed. Carriage and wagon makers were very active in some shops, and extensive repairing is being done to the cars of the old street railway, for service on new street railway. Pattern makers and coopers were very slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing in all departments is fairly active for this season of the year and from now on will become more so.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are not very active just now, and garment workers are slack. Hat makers are becoming more active on fall trade. Boot and shoe workers report trade fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very busy. Ice handlers were also busy. Cigarmakers are doing an average trade.

Leather trades.—All branches are doing a fairly good wholesale and retail trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are doing a good business. Broom makers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were fairly active, delivery employees, furriers and hotel and restaurant employees were busy. Laundry workers and dye workers were all doing a fairly good business.

Transport.—Railway men in all departments were very active. The tourist business has been heavy, and there have been extensive importations for manufacturing purposes; fuel and coal is also being handled in large quantities here just now. Steamboat hands were very busy. Street railway employees in all probability will be active after September 1. Cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen are all well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

During August 2,006 boxes of cheese were sold throughout the district, but there was not much change in market prices. Vegetables are plentiful. Apples bring 50 cents a bag; potatoes, 60 cents a bag; chickens, 50 cents per pair; eggs, 16 cents per dozen; butter, 22 cents per pound.

Nearly all farmers in the district report crops excellent. Hay has been a tremendous crop, and fall and spring grain is turning out well.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The most salient feature of the labour situation at present is the uncertainty and unsettlement caused by the strike in the building trades, which in addition to the number of men directly thrown out of work has necessarily affected other forms of industry to some extent, and will do so in a greater degree should the difficulty be protracted. Otherwise conditions are highly favourable. The holding of the Canadian National Exhibition, formerly known as the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which opened on August 30, and will continue until September 10, has as usual given a great stimulus to many branches of industry.

A large number of new factories are in course of construction. The Canada Brass Rolling Mills Company, Limited, is installing machinery in its new factory, and will employ about 200 men. This industry is new in Canada. The Toronto Laundry Machine Company, at present employing a staff of thirty men, has a new factory in course of erection near the Dundas street bridges in the northwestern part of the city, which will enable them to increase their force to 100.

The Canada Foundry Company has an extensive contract with the Canadian Northern Railway for the construction of a steel bridge over the North Saskatchewan river northwest of Battleford. The bridge will consist of eleven spans and its length, exclusive of approaches, will be about 1,870 feet. The total weight of the steel used will be approximately 3,500,000 pounds.

The government breakwater along the south shore of the Island is to be extended westward another 1,000 feet at a cost of about \$40,000.

The street railway company is augmenting its power supply by the installation of eight new boilers of 2,000 horse-power capacity each, and will install a second new 16,000 horse-power dynamo. All told there will be about 30,000 more horse-power available during the coming winter than last season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. The farmers are seasonably busy with prospects of good crops. Although the fall wheat throughout the province has generally turned out badly, this district has been relatively fortunate as compared with other sections east and west, and averages well as regards other crops. The harvest is from ten days to two weeks late as compared with other seasons, and work has been hindered by frequent rains. The hay crop was an abundant one.

Manufacturing.—In nearly all branches of the manufacturing industry there is continued activity, and a marked tendency towards expansion. The outlook for a busy fall and winter season is generally favourable.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The strike of the builders' labourers for an increase of pay from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour on the 15th instant resulted in the suspension of brick-laying operations on the great majority of contracts. In a number of cases, however, work was continued by contractors who were willing to pay the advance asked, the men being allowed to work under permit. The members of the Bricklayers' Union refused to work with non-union labourers in cases where union men were available. On the 16th instant the Bricklayers' Union took a more decided stand in sympathy with the strikers and ordered all their men to the number of about 550 out on strike. The permits issued by the Builders' Labourers Union to those receiving the advanced scale were recalled and all the men ordered out. All attempts to settle the strike by arbitration have so far proved unsuccessful. A number of the bricklayers and

builders' labourers have left Toronto to find work elsewhere. All classes of the building trades are more or less affected. Carpenters have hitherto been fairly well employed, but work is getting scarce and a number are now idle. The same is the case as regards lathers, plasterers, &c.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Reports from all branches of these trades are satisfactory. There is plenty of employment for residents. Owing to the slackness of work in some portions of the United States, an influx of American workmen was anticipated, but so far there have been but few arrivals from that quarter seeking work. Galvanized iron workers are particularly busy, and electricians find plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions are generally favourable in these lines. The sudden popularity of the automobile has somewhat depressed the finer branches of the carriage trade, but the demand for ordinary vehicles is steady and the men well employed. Cabinet makers found trade rather quiet early in the month, but considerably better latterly. Piano workers are busy.*

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is fair, but conditions of labour have been somewhat unsettled so far as the jobbing branch is concerned, by the introduction into offices of the monotype machines, which reduces the number of workers required and can be learned by operators in a few weeks. Other branches afford steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors are busier than last month and anticipate a good fall trade. Garment workers are also well employed. Boot and shoe workers have steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—General activity prevails in most of these lines, owing to the exhibition. Bakers, butchers, confectioners and brewers are all well employed, except in the case of the striking meat-cutters at Harris' Abattoir, where the difficulty is still unsettled. There has been no report as yet from the arbitrators ap-

pointed to settle the differences between the brewers and the union. Cigarmakers are fairly busy.

Leather trades.—Harness makers have had a good month and have plenty of work ahead.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is generally plentiful and many extra helpers have been taken on during the fair.

Transport.—All the classes engaged in land transportation are busy except so far as the builders' strike has affected teamsters. Navigation, however, is quiet as compared with previous seasons, and longshoremen were frequently idle.

Unskilled labour.—With the continued influx of immigrants and the cessation of the demands of the farmers for temporary help, there is a surplus of unskilled labour on the market which is likely to be greatly increased as the season advances.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction. The Gasoline Engine Company, employing 80 men, are about to increase considerably the size of their factory, and will raise the number of their staff to 200.

The *motormen* and *conductors* of the Toronto Suburban Railway are asking an increase of wages from \$40 to \$50 per month.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were even more satisfactory than last month, as the abnormal demand for men in some lines is not so marked and the tone of industry generally is very healthy. Public works, the power developments, and city improvements continue to employ thousands of men. The building trades are very active, but the demand for men is well satisfied, and a few who came here during the extreme rush have left.

Trade and commerce generally are excellent and reports from all sources are very satisfactory.

No changes in wages or hours were reported, and no strikes of consequence.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy with the grain harvest, and the fruit season is now on, causing great activity in the townships of Stamford and Niagara. There has been a great demand for farm labourers, and in some cases foreigners have been employed.

Manufacturing.—Factories of all sorts report plenty of orders to keep them running with full staffs.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction employs many men in the city and district. Relaying of existing lines engages a number, while large gangs have been engaged in the construction of yards for the Pere Marquette Railway Company here, and at Bridgeburg.

Other industries.—Work on the power developments progress steadily, and continues to engage several thousand men. The end of heavy rock-cutting for wheel-pits, tunnels and forebays is not many weeks ahead. The Canadian Niagara Power Company's power-house will be inclosed shortly. The stone and steel work is finished and machinery is being installed in the wheel-pit. The provincial park, in which the works are situated, is being restored to its normal condition as fast as different parts of the transmission conduits, &c., are completed and covered up. The work of erecting poles for transmission lines outside the park goes on slowly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—The building trades continue active; masons and bricklayers have all the work they can attend to. Carpenters are very busy, and a few good men are wanted by contractors. Lathers and plasterers are all engaged, and painters are rushed all the time. Plumbers, steam and gasfitters were very busy; stonecutters were

all working and builders' labourers were in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundry employees are all working; machinists are busy. Steam engineers, firemen and pump runners have been wanted on the power works. Electrical workers and linemen are all working full time. Sheet metal workers have more work than can be handled promptly.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Wagon makers and coopers were all busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Business is good in the printing and allied trades.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are all working and work is plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice men and cigarmakers continue to find plenty of employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy; office, delivery, hotel, restaurant, and laundry employees are all working steadily.

Transport.—Transportation is active, both freight and passenger traffic being heavy. Train and engine crews are well employed and yardmen, switchmen, trackmen, &c., have had a good summer. Steamboat men are fairly busy. Longshoremen are all working. The street railways employed large numbers of men all summer, and suburban lines have been doing a heavy business, running many extra cars. Drivers of all sorts of wagons are busy.

Unskilled labour. Unskilled labour is very fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—Cooper shops are busy. Industry generally is satisfactory.

Humberstone.—The number of men employed by contractors on canal improvements has been increased.

Bridgeburg.—Railway construction and improvements employ many additional men.

Port Colborne.—Estimates for harbour and canal works passed by the Dominion Parliament at the recent session insure extensive operations and consequent busy

times in this place for several years to come. The new brass works are now running.

Niagara on-the-Lake.—This has been a fairly busy summer. The gathering, shipping and canning of fruit now employs large forces of men and women in this section.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market remains much the same as in July, labour being generally well employed.

The building trades are busy, with plenty of work on hand for the season.

Contractors are not over anxious to take on new work, as they could not well get through with more work this season with their present staff of employees.

A large staff of workmen are employed on the construction of the new armoury, and good headway is being made.

The contractors who have the sewer construction work in hand are advertising for help. Labourers are especially wanted, but the scale of wages offered is below the prevailing rate in this city.

Transportation is quite active.

Business, wholesale and retail, is good and prospects are bright.

The labour market has seen no new disturbances during the month. The strike of the sawsmiths in the Welland Vale factory remains unchanged. The factory has declared for an open shop.

The striking papermakers, teamsters, firemen and labourers of the Riardon mills of Merritton, are still out, many having found employment elsewhere. The company has secured some unskilled labour, but have not succeeded in filling the places of all of the striking papermakers.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have the harvest well in hand, and about 40 farm hands have

left for the North-west to help in the harvesting there.

Manufacturing.—A number of the factories are running on short time, which is their usual custom at this season of the year, coming just between the busy seasons. But the majority are running full time. The canning factories are now quite busy, and have added largely to their staff of employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers are all fully employed with a good season's work in hand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, report trade quiet. Machinists and engineers are fairly well employed. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen are fully employed. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths and horseshoers, report trade fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers are busy and trade prospects are good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, and bookbinders are well employed.

Clothing trades. Journeymen tailors are now in the midst of the slack season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers, find steady employment.

Leather trades.—Farmers and curriers, leather workers and saddlers report trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers are fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad

trainmen, trackmen, freight handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen are all fully employed.

Unskilled labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour is generally well employed, especially in the building trades, as there is quite a lot of work in repairing and construction for these trades.

Merritton.—The labour market continues in the unsettled state it was in last month; the strike is still on between the papermakers, teamsters, firemen and labourers, and the Riardon Paper Mills Company. There are no new developments.

Thorold. The condition of the labour market continues quite satisfactory; labour is well employed, especially quarrymen and on the building trades; business generally is good.

Power Glen.—Construction work on the Cataract Power Company's plans continue to give employment to a large body of workmen.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during August; manufacturing was active, but the building trades were at a standstill owing to a strike among the bricklayers and masons.

The T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, which established a branch workshop in Hamilton about eighteen months ago, has closed down and ordered the manager and his staff to headquarters in Toronto. The firm engaged about twenty hands, the majority of them girls, who will, with few exceptions, remove to Toronto.

There have been changes in civic employees' wages engaged in construction work.

The machinists' strike at the Harvester Works is settled. The men returned to work, as a result of a referendum vote of

their international union. The issue was against one man operating two machines; the men now waive this objection.

During the month wheat reached the dollar mark. Owing to the advance in the price of wheat, flour has gone up 20 cents a barrel. Ontario flour is now selling at \$5.20 a barrel retail. First class meat cuts have been reduced.

Conventions of the Master Bakers and of the Stationary Engineers were held at Hamilton during August.*

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural workers are busy.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in the many branches is active.

Railroad construction.—Railway construction operations are in progress by the Grand Trunk near Burlington. The T. H. and B. Company is advertising for tenders for grading extensions near Welland. The Grand Trunk freight sheds at Hamilton are now completed; they are 40 feet wide and 1,198 feet in length.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were quiet among those employed by the Master Builders' Association, owing to the strike and lockout. Plumbers and painters, however, were not affected very much by the trouble. The bricklayers' trouble arose over a contractor refusing to pay a stonemason for work the architect would not pass. On the refusal of the contractor to pay, the bricklayers in his employ were called out. The masters' association then locked out all the men in their employ.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All iron workers are fairly busy. The machinists' strike at the Harvester Works has been declared off, and the men have returned to work. Blacksmiths and boilermakers are fairly busy; both of these crafts have formed unions. Sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellery workers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All woodworking trades, including furniture and piano workers, are well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and machine men, stereotypers, lithographers, bookbinders, &c., are all enjoying a busy season.

Clothing trades.—Trade among the journeymen tailors is very slack now. Garment workers are fairly busy with idle men here and there. Hatters and boot and shoe workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, cigar and tobacco workers enjoyed a good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers are still holding out in their strike with Jolley & Sons. The firm is advertising for men.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are busy; broom-makers are very slack. Delivery employees are fairly well engaged. Hotel, restaurant employees and laundry workers are busy.

Transport.—All transportation employees, electric and steam, are well employed. Local street railway employees are negotiating for shorter hours and closed vestibules in winter. Longshoremen are not very busy. Eight deck hands on a local steamer went out on strike owing to a claim of not receiving good food. Their places were filled.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is not in great demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Trade and labour in general was active. The glove factory is working full time as are also the piano, axe, clothing and machine shops. During the month twelve labourers at the Bertram machine shop quit work, owing to the company engaging four Americans. The strikers were paid off and their places filled.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Activity in the building trades compared favourably with the month of June, and

* See reference in 'general summary' article.

was greater than during the corresponding month of last year; employment in the factories in some cases compared unfavourably with the preceding month, and the corresponding month of last year.

The Massey-Harris Company has practically suspended operations for the season, and will not commence before October 1. About 500 men were laid off. In several of the other factories, a few men were laid off for a short time. The Verity Plough Company, however, took on quite a number of extra men. The building trades, which as above stated, are unusually active, absorbed a few, and a large number went west to work in the harvest fields, thus reducing greatly the number of men thrown out of employment. Retail merchants have had an average month, but complain of a difficulty in collecting accounts, giving as reasons, the number of extra holidays and the numerous excursions taking place during the summer. The close of the month ends the Saturday half holiday for bricklayers, carpenters, moulders, blacksmiths, machinists, horseshoers, the printing trades, cigarmakers and labourers, and the Wednesday half holiday for clerks and barbers, affecting approximately about 1,500 persons. The half holiday is popular here and bids fair to be continued next year. The month closed with a few idle men on the market. Friendly relations between employers and employees continued during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists have been exceptionally active. Wet weather interfered with farm operations. Considerable damage to stock and buildings by lightning was done during the month.

Manufacturing.—With the exception of the Massey-Harris Company, the factories have run full time, the Verity Plough Company taking on a number of extra men. The plant of the Fox Bros. Packing Company was almost totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd. The buildings were valued at \$45,000, and the stock at \$25,000, on which there was a total insurance of \$26,000. Fifteen men were employed.

Railway construction and employment.—Railroad construction continues to give employment to a large force of men. It is expected that operations on the Grand Trunk Railway will be completed by October.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have been active. Carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and lathers had a very active month. Painters, decorators and plumbers, particularly the former, had an active month. For the first seven months of 1904 building permits totalled \$197,435.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders in several of the large shops were slack, and a few men were laid off. Stove plate men were busy. There were also a few coremakers out of work during the forepart of the month. Machinists in nearly all of the shops had a steady month. Trade in some of the factories seems to be increasing. Electrical workers and line men had a steady month. Metal polishers, buffers and platers had a fair month. Stove mounters have been busy. Machinery, carriage and general blacksmiths worked full time. Boilermakers and sheet iron workers report an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers had steady employment. Pattern makers in some of the shops were slack; in others pretty busy. Millwrights were rather slack; coopers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a steady month with all local men employed.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were a little quiet. Tailors had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a continued brisk trade; butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers report a steady month.

Leather trades.—For leather workers and saddlers trade was fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had steady employment. Hotel and restaurant employees had a busy

month. Laundry workers had an average month.

Transport.—Railway trackmen have been busy, and freight handlers have been steadily employed. For street railway employees a busy month was experienced. Teamsters, draymen and expressmen, particularly the former, were very busy.

Unskilled labour. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The building trades have been active, and the mills and factories have run steadily.

Blue Lake.—There has been ample employment for all local men.

St. George.—Labour generally has been fully employed. Extra labourers could have found employment with farmers. The agricultural factory is very busy and the management is advertising for machinists.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of labour shows improvement over July, especially in the factory trades. There is, however, no apparent demand for extra help. In the outdoor lines employment is very good. Retail trade has only been fair. Work on carriage springs has been started in an addition to the axle works. A total of nearly 600 students attended the Ontario Agricultural College in the college year just closed. There are no demands for changes in wage rates or hours, or other uneasiness at present amongst wage-earners in this city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations have been much retarded by the excessive rains. There is no very extensive demand for farm help. A considerable number have gone from this section to work on the Manitoba harvest.

Railroad construction.—Work on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the C.P.R.

has commenced at both ends of the line, and a large number of men and horses will soon be at work. At present supplies of different kinds are being got on the ground.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has had only a fair month, owing to the season of the year and a surplus of stock on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades generally had a good month with plenty of work on hand to make a long season. Bricklayers and masons were fully employed, as were also carpenters and joiners. Painters had only a fair month, with a limited amount of repair work. Plumbers had a good month with considerable work under way. Stonecutters have not had much work and a number have gone to other towns. Builders' labourers were well employed, with a slight scarcity of men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a better month than last, especially in some shops. Machinists and machinists' helpers had a fair month. The drawing to a close of the cream separator season, however, is showing an effect on these trades.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades picked up a little during the month. Woodworkers had a good month with prospects of betterment in the furniture trade. Piano and organ workers, and upholsterers were steadily employed. Carriage workers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month for the summer season.

Clothing trades.—Tailors have not had much to do. A considerable number of coatmakers have left for other cities.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a very good month. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous trades were generally well employed, but there is no noticeable activity or decline in the amount of work to be done. Textile workers and in-grain carpet weavers, to the number of 19, went on strike about the end of last month, for an increase in the rate of time worked

putting warp in the looms from 12½ to 15 cents an hour, and for time work weaving samples. They returned to work after 10 days, at the old rates. Brussels weavers have had only a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is very well employed. There has been difficulty in getting sufficient men for civic work, owing to the city's rate of pay being lower than is generally paid for the same class of work.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Full employment of all classes of labour continued as in July, and there are very few idle men in the city. The chief activity prevails in the building trades, several houses being erected. The Crowe and Nichols chair factory, which will be four stories high, is being built of cement, the first large building of its kind in the city. The G. T. R. shops addition is being built of the same material; they have a number of men employed, mostly Italians, on the labouring work.

Business houses and banking institutions report conditions favourable. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are very busy with the harvest, which promises well, excepting fall wheat. Local market prices are: wheat, \$1 per bushel; barley, 38 cents; oats, 30 cents; peas, 60 cents; potatoes, 75 cents per bag; butter, 18 to 20 cents per pound; eggs, 17 cents a dozen.

Manufacturing.—All the factories are busy, and have been in full operation during the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All employed in the building trades were exceptionally busy, with prospects for a good fall trade, as contractors have plenty of work ahead.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and helpers were busy. Blacksmiths and jewellers report a fairly good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Workers in these departments report conditions favourable, with steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report trade fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade somewhat quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are well employed, and cigarmakers are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers are doing a good trade, with no idle men.

Transport.—All railroad men are kept fairly well employed. Teamsters and draymen report plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed, with enough men to fill steady jobs.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Mitchell.—The flax crop was a good one; the mill has commenced operations for the season and will give employment to a number of hands.

Milverton.—Work on the Guelph-Goderich railroad extension has begun here, and it is expected that a considerable stretch of the road-bed will be levelled before the winter sets in. This will employ considerable labour.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Work in this city during the past month was not up to the standard of the past few years, and the continued influx of workers from Great Britain has more than provided for all demands. A number of these were induced to come here through misleading statements, and are now working for less

than they received at home, while several have returned.

There are no large buildings being erected this summer, therefore the building trades are not extra busy. In the metal and iron trades work is as plentiful as ever.

About 200 people from this district took advantage of the harvest excursions to the Canadian North-west.

The London Street Railway Company's car barns were completely destroyed by fire early in the month, but without loss of rolling stock.

The price of flour has increased to \$5.20 per hundred, about \$1 dearer than this time last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The grain crops have all been harvested in this district, and the farmers are busy threshing. The wheat crop was not as good as usual this year.

Fishing.—Fishermen at Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, and Grand Bend, on Lake Huron, report a very poor catch of fish so far this year.

Railroad construction.—A large force of men are at work at present on the double tracking of the G.T.R., between London and Dorchester. The London Street Railway Company are building an extension to its lines in this city of about one mile.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of bricklayers left during the month for St. Thomas and Toronto, and although prospects are not extra bright, still there is plenty of work for all here. Carpenters are rushed with work, with plenty for some time in sight. Lathers, plasterers and painters have plenty to do. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters are very busy. A large number of people are having gas put in their houses for cooking and lighting purposes. Stone-cutters are not doing much. Builders' labourers are all busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers report business as

rushing, with the number of workers at this trade steadily increasing. Iron workers are also rushed with orders, and machinists are busy. Metal polishers, brass workers and stove mounters have lots of work ahead. Electrical workers and linemen are busy at the fair grounds preparing for the fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon workers are busy on orders to be shipped to the North-west. Car builders are busy on repair works. Coopers are exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen, in job offices, are exceptionally busy, and in most cases overtime is the rule. The 'Advertiser' is adding a new cylinder press, a new platen press, and a new cutter and binding machinery in its job department. The pressmen have their union in running order now, and have elected the following officers:—E. Chalcraft, president; J. McDonald, vice-president; W. H. Dyson, secretary. Most of the job printing offices have installed binding machinery of their own, and are doing their own binding, thus taking this class of work from the old binding firms.

Clothing trades.—Tailors are in the midst of their slack summer season. Garment workers are commencing to be rushed. The Helena Costume Company, employing about 200 girls, is very busy, and is working from 7 in the morning instead of 8, and three nights a week until 9 o'clock, with half an hour for supper. Boot and shoe workers report trade as rushing.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broommakers are busy. Brushmakers had a slack month, and were laid off two weeks. Furriers are exceptionally busy on winter stock. Hat and cap factories were very busy, and are paying \$5 per week to girls to commence with.

Transport.—On the G. T. R., through freight business was good; but on the C. P. R. it is only fair, with a corresponding amount of work for train crews.

Unskilled labour.—A number of men are engaged on civic works, laying cement walls, new roadbeds, sewers, &c.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Petrolia.—Several new oil wells have been struck about five mile west of this town, which has given a stimulus to business here, and drillers' rigs are being put up all through the district. The new wells are averaging from 2 to 50 barrels per day.

Ingersoll.—Building operations have been very active throughout the summer, a number of fine residences ranging in value from \$4,000 to \$6,000 going up, and a number of houses being built to rent from \$8 to \$12 per month. It is estimated that through the advance in wages and the cost of material, the cost of building has advanced at least one-third during the past two years in this place.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Opportunities for employment were very favourable during August. In the building trades there continues to be a shortage of mechanics. For unskilled labour the supply of workers is short of the demand, though the shortage is counterbalanced by a ready supply of foreign labourers, principally Italians, who secure employment through the agency of a boss, who it is said receives a per capita allowance per day for such service. These men are being used for railroad navy work, and on the construction work of the Southwestern Traction Company's tracks between St. Thomas and London; also on municipality drainage works in the county of Elgin. A few are being employed in the railway shops as mechanics' helpers. Commercial activity continues normal. Railway traffic was active during the month, while retail trade was rather dull. There were no important changes in rates of wages or hours of employment. Some unrest prevails among mechanics, evidenced by the fact

that many changes in staff are reported as occasioned by the outgoing and incoming of new men. A number of British workmen have found employment, taking the places thus vacated.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. The grain crop has been harvested and farmers report a fair crop of spring grain. The wheat crop will scarcely yield sufficient for seed and bread. Flour milling is in an unsettled state, owing to fluctuations in the market, and the price of flour has advanced.

Manufacturing.—The stable condition of the market for manufactured wares during the past year is beginning to show signs of weakening, and enquiries are not so good. No reduction of staffs has yet taken place, but business is beginning to slacken in the iron moulding line; also in the wood bending and carriage supply trades. The cause is attributed to the larger importations of foreign goods.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is much activity in this line at present. Work on the Pere Marquette shops is progressing steadily. In the M. C. R. shops work is more active than during the preceding months of this year, but is well under control. The motive power equipment is said never to have been in better condition. The piece work system of working is being introduced in the erection of new freight cars to some extent; also on some lines of machine work. Many of the men regard the change of system unfavourably, while the advocates of it claim that the men work faster and increase the output sufficiently to allow of the fixing of a rate whereby they receive more money and also effect a saving to the employer.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There are no changes in conditions to report in the building line. Work is very active and builders are very busy. Many proposed buildings have been laid over until next season.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders are not so busy as during the pre-

ceding months, or as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Machinists are steadily employed, but many changes of employment are reported.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Factory woodworkers continue busy, with no change in conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a much busier month than July, with plenty of work ahead. The same is true of bookbinders.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report a fairly good month considering the season of year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers report trade as only fair. Cigarmakers were busy, with normal conditions prevailing.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions show an appreciable change for the better over last month, the building trade being quite active, and nearly all men in this trade being fully employed. The supply is, however, equal to the demand, with the exception of plumbers; a few good men could find employment here at present. In other branches there is no lack of men to do the work offering.

The rather unfavourable reports of crop conditions had a tendency to somewhat diminish the prospects of employment for the fall months.

Transportation is about normal.

Wholesale and retail trade is fairly active, and there were no changes in the rate of wages. The principal commercial firms have closed their places of business at 6 o'clock p.m. for five days in the week during the summer months, which has been much appreciated by employees. There is an entire absence of labour troubles of any kind.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The wheat crop in this locality has been practically a failure, al-

though of late years this has not been considered an important crop, corn, oats, barley and beans being mostly depended upon. Oats have been a fairly good crop; hay has not been up to the average, while corn and beans do not promise very well.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns are fairly busy.

Railroad construction.—This class of work is confined to the repairing of tracks and switches.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers are all fully employed, with no idle men reported.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen report trade very good. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and sheet metal workers have steady work.

Woodworking trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were all busy. Coopers on apple barrels have all they can do.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, and boot and shoe workers report trade improving.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had steady employment. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report trade fair.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers had plenty of work.

Transport.—All railroad men are fairly busy. Cab drivers, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour is fairly well employed. There still exists a scarcity of farm labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Rondeau.—The Pere Marquette R. R. Company is building a number of switches at the harbour. The Lake Erie Boat Company is enlarging the ship dock to accommodate its increasing trade. There is at present a daily line of steamers from Conneaut, O., bringing coal to its depot, and as soon as this slip dock is finished, it is the intention to put on more steamers. At present about 12,000 tons of coal per week are received.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the labour market since last month, all branches of industry and labour being active. Labour in the building trades and in the manufacturing and mechanical lines is employed to its fullest capacity. There has been more activity displayed in the building trades than in any other line, the increased cost of material and wages having had little effect, as the contractors and lumber men have got all the work they can handle. Just at present there are no new industries of importance being started, the principal work under way being the building of churches, schools and dwelling houses. Retail and wholesale trade never was as good as it is at the present time, and it continues on the increase. The most amicable relations exist between the different unions and the employers, and the public at large, evidence of which was the generous donations of the citizens to the Labour Day demonstration, which is to be held on September 5.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are all busy taking off the harvest. Hay was light, but oats are a fair crop, and the corn will be fairly good.

Lumbering. Lumber merchants report a big demand for lumber.

Railroad construction.—At present there is little or no railroad construction in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had an exceptionally good month, with fine weather and no loss of time. No one connected with the building trades has cause to be idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The condition of the iron industry continues prosperous, and work was steady for moulders, machinists and blacksmiths. Bicycle repairers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers report trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very busy, the 'Record' Printing Company has enlarged its plant, and has put in a few new machines, and added more employees to the staff.

Clothing trades.—In the tailoring trade business is a little quiet just at present, but it is expected to be good in a week or two.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all steadily employed.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and harness makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade good and plenty of work. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad men of all classes are working full time. At a large meeting of the street railway employees union on August 23, it was decided to make a demand to the company for 18 cents per hour, a raise of 1 cent per hour. Teamsters and expressmen are all fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—Walkerville is rapidly becoming a manufacturing as well as residential town. It is now adding one more industry to its list of manufactories, viz.,

the Ford Motor Company, manufacturers of automobiles, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The company has purchased the buildings formerly occupied by the Walkerville Wagon Company, and expects to have machines on the market in time for next season's trade. The town also shows much activity in building this summer, and there is a large number of houses being built. One will cost when completed over \$100,000. The board of works is spending thousands of dollars in paving the streets and building cement walks.

* SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

After a partial suspension of ten months the large aggregation of industries now known as the Lake Superior Corporation, has once more resumed operations. The steel plant has been started up and rails were turned out for the first time since December, 1902, on the 24th instant.

The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway has about 300 men at work. The woods department at present employs in the neighbourhood of 800 men, which force will be increased later on. The mines are also in entire or partial operation and everything points to a very successful winter. The company, it is stated, has acquired some properties in Minnesota yielding bessimer ore; this will supply the necessary proportion with which to blend Canadian ore to produce good steel rails. They also seem to have contracts enough in sight to supply the hands now employed at the steel plant with work for several months, and the demand consequent upon the railway expansion in contemplation will assure continuous employment for several years. It is too early as yet to estimate the effect of the resumption upon the town beyond the spirit of optimism, which is inspired. One or two pay days will be necessary to give the place its former appearance.

The blast furnaces are not in operation yet, but as soon as there is enough ore on hand to insure steady work they will be blown in. When the latter are started it is estimated there will be no less than 1,000 men employed at the steel plant in all. The former superintendent of the charcoal plant has been re-engaged, and this department will very soon present its old time activity. In fact, everything is looking well, nor does any one here doubt but that in a very short time a very important industrial and commercial centre will be located on St. Mary's River.

The lumber business continues good throughout the district, but wages are not so high as last year. There is plenty of work for men in the camps at from \$22 to \$30 per month, but the cut will not be so heavy as last year.

At *Copper Cliff* the new plant is proceeding satisfactorily. The immense body of high grade nickel ore at the Creighton mine, 9 miles from Sudbury, is so easily mined that the management have shut down practically all its other mines, the supply from the Creighton being ample for all purposes.

A fatal accident occurred at the Shespeare on the 2nd instant, resulting in the loss of six lives. The coroner's jury found that insufficient ventilation was the cause. It was stated in extenuation that the accident was unforeseen, being without parallel in this district, although there are many other mines with no better system of ventilation.

The farmers report good crops; fully up to if not exceeding the average.

The contractors on the new post office still employ the same number of hands as last month, and at the same rate of wages.

Work is also progressing favourably both on the extension of the pier of the government canal and on the dock extension. The crushed stone for the latter is being supplied by contractors at a point along the A. C. R., eight miles from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in the city of Winnipeg is the reverse of what it was in the months of May and June. All who really are looking for employment can procure it. In the two spring months mentioned there appeared to be a surplus of all classes of workpeople not excepting the skilled trades. Gradually, however, the demand has absorbed the entire supply, the actual conditions at the end of August and the earlier part of September being a shortage of common manual labour and the skilled trades generally being well employed. Last September the labour market was in a similar condition and a slight advance in wages took place. The same is occurring at the present time. Labourers who were glad to start work in the spring at 17½ cents per hour can now get employment at 20 cents, and in some cases of specially experienced men as high as 25 and 30 cents. These rates are the same as prevailed at the latter part of the working season of 1903. The shortage of labour is acute. The aggregate number of men wanted according to the order books of two reputable employment agents, was approximately 2,000. This number they say they could place themselves for regular employment, for at least three months.

General business conditions are excellent. Some little complaint is made regarding collections, but this is customary at this season of the year.

Several classes of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway are negotiating for changes in their schedules. No agreement, however, had been arrived at up to the end of August. In the building trades a little uneasiness prevails as a result of the continued refusal of the largest contractors to recognize the carpenters' unions. The latter have exhausted all the powers they have to effect a settlement and have handed their case to the Building Trades Council. This

body it is understood has submitted the question to the individual unions affiliated with it.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop reports indicate that the yield will be quite as good as last year's, and cutting has already become general. The harvest help required is about the same as last year. Up to the end of August about 10,000 labourers had arrived from Eastern Canada. These are being distributed in the same way as described in September, 1902. Wages are identically the same as last year, that is, \$40 per month or \$2 per day. In the cases of men known to be exceptionally good workmen, slightly higher rates are being paid. It might be added that prominent grain dealers estimate the total product of wheat for the year will be 55,000,000 bushels. Last year the total was below this figure. This estimate allows for the damage through rust, which has affected the crop to an extraordinary extent this year. What is lost through this cause, however, will be in a measure compensated for by the price of wheat, which is considerably higher than last year at this time. On September 1, 1903, the price of cash wheat was 90 cents, and on August 29, 1904, the price is \$1.03 for No. 1 hard. The advances recently have not yet affected the price of bread. The opinion prevails amongst the dealers that prices will remain higher than last year.

Manufacturing.—All the manufacturing concerns in the city are busy. One or two new buildings in course of construction are intended for manufacturing purposes. A prominent manufacturer of bags for grain and flour visited Winnipeg recently with a view to locating there and establishing a branch of his manufacturing business. After carefully studying the conditions he concluded that while the supply of labour was not steady and certain, he might be able to obtain a sufficient staff, but that he would not be able to keep them long enough to acquire sufficient skill to make the business profitable.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction is limited by the supply of labour. The wages for this class of work have strengthened during the last two weeks, and are now fully up to the point reached in the fall of last year. On the whole more men are employed this year on construction work than last.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building season is at its height. For the whole of last year the total permits issued by the building inspector exceeded slightly \$5,000,000. Up to the end of August of the present year the total permits issued aggregate over \$7,500,000. Loan agents and companies state that the applications in their hands for loans would indicate that there will be a very large addition to that amount of permits. In spite of the advance in the rate of interest for loans on all classes of property, there is no diminution in the rate at which buildings of all kinds are going up. Since September of last year the rate of interest has advanced fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Two years ago loans were secured on choice central securities at rates as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but at the present time it is almost impossible to get a loan on the best class of securities at less than six per cent. For smaller classes of dwellings on the outskirts of the city the rate charged is about eight per cent. Buildings of all kinds, however, continue to be put up in all parts of the city, and it is estimated that the total for the year will be fully \$10,000,000.

It would be a mistake to infer from the above figures that there is a great demand for labour. As a matter of fact, for skilled work there is abundance of men on the ground. The immigration of carpenters in the spring from all parts of Canada and from foreign countries has not yet been absorbed. Where any shortage has been felt the contractors usually have means of quickly filling up the gaps. The only real shortage has been for experienced builders' labourers. At one time it was feared that some embarrassment would be experienced

by the lack of stonecutters, but the needed number of men were procured and the supply of dressed stone was forthcoming. The proprietors of one of the local quarries invited the city council and other prominent citizens to visit their quarry for the purpose of demonstrating to them that there was abundance of stone and quarry equipment to meet the demand. Two serious accidents occurred in the building trades during the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Activity continues in the metal trades. It can be said that all the jobbing shops are working to their full capacity.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the woodworking trades business is in sympathy with the activity in the building trades.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades have not been as busy as was anticipated and the number of hands are sufficient, with the exception of women, for bindery work. The latter are at a premium at the present time. Printers are numerous enough, and the trade is barely adequate to the task of absorbing the continuous immigration of men.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades, although between the summer and winter seasons, are enjoying steady business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers find lots of scope for their energies in keeping pace with the rapidly growing population. The extra demand is being met by the expansion of the existing bakeries rather than by the establishing of others.

Leather trades.—The leather trades are as usual fully employed and their business is increasing.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous employment is not greater in volume than the demand for it. Large numbers are always waiting in the city for an opening. Laundry workers and domestic help are very scarce and high wages prevail as a result.

Transport.—In transportation circles the staffs have all been largely increased, and the volume of business by both the railway companies in the west is rapidly increasing.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour is in demand, if the term includes those who can handle intelligently a pick and shovel. The city engineer says that the great difficulty at present is the short supply of labour. He is at present in need of 300 additional men, and in the fact of this the number of men in some of his gangs is diminishing by men leaving to work in the harvest fields. Recently they installed a new sewer excavator which assists greatly in that class of work, but even with this the sewers ordered by the council are so extensive that with the most modern appliances they are not able to keep up with the work.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A noticeable improvement in the labour market took place during August, although there were a number of new arrivals, who had not found employment, among those who had no experience in farm work. There are no mechanics, however, looking for work. Quite a number of English carpenters have come into the city, and have found employment. There was a steady demand for experienced farm labourers at good wages. Several farmers are employing men by the year.

There has been no new industry started during the month. The binder twine factory has closed; the company has a large stock of twine on hand, and will not resume operations again until this surplus has been disposed of.

In all lines of the building trades there was exceptional activity. New business blocks are about to be constructed, and a number of residences built for business men. In all parts of the city new houses are being erected, yet there are scarcely any houses to let. Transportation companies are also doing a heavy trade in agricultural implements, and all classes of merchandise.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade very active, owing chiefly to favourable crop reports.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—From nearly every district throughout the west reports are that the prospects for another splendid crop, except in certain localities, where rust was reported, are assured. The rain that fell in almost every part of the province and Territories during the latter part of July, did a great deal of good. In the Indian Head district cutting was general by August 20. Manitoba and the Territories will have nearly all wheat cut by the beginning of September. The outlook is bright, and business, in spite of the danger from rust, is active throughout Manitoba and the Territories.

Railroad construction.—The contractors on the Canadian Northern line to Edmonton are confident that the northern town will be reached this year. Rain has delayed operations east of the South Saskatchewan, where two large gangs are working. Grading has been completed west of the South Saskatchewan one hundred miles, and outfits are at work as far west as Battleford, it being found impossible to enter that town on account of the hills. There are four large bridges to be constructed over the south branch, one at Clark's Crossing, one at the Elbow, one at Battleford, and one at Edmonton. There is some delay being caused waiting arrival of the steel superstructure, which will be brought in over the new line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners report trade very active, with openings for good men. Lathers and plasterers were exceptionally busy. Painters and plumbers found satisfactory employment. Steamfitters found work only fairly good. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were fairly well employed. Machinists, steam engineers and electrical workers found employment brisk. Linemen found work somewhat slack. Boilermakers and sheet metal workers were

exceptionally well employed. Horseshoers and jewellers were actively employed. Trade with blacksmiths was fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were very busy, with boot and shoe workers fairly so.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were exceptionally busy. Butchers, meat cutters, and ice handlers found trade active. Cigarmakers were very busy.

Leather trades.—Business with tanners and curriers was somewhat slack, with leather workers fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and stenographers found business fairly good. Barbers were very active. Delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers (steam) were very busy. Furriers were somewhat slack.

Transport.—All men engaged in transportation were busy. Carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour. The supply of farm hands is not equal to the demand. Farmers are offering from \$25 to \$30 per month for experienced men. There is quite a number of new arrivals who have not found employment. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have given employment to a large number of men in completing improvements in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Reports from the surrounding districts were very encouraging, both from an agricultural and commercial standpoint, until the report that rust was affecting the wheat came in. There has been a number of American land-seekers passing through the district, with a view to buying out improved farms; and several sales have been effected.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

Forest fires were an important feature in the industrial chronology of the Kootenay districts of British Columbia during August. Such fires occur every summer, but occasionally the conditions are such that they seriously affect industry. Such was the case this year. Not since 1886 have the fires been so numerous and so dangerous as in the past month. It was not until the close of the month that matters were materially improved. Many fires were then extinguished through lack of material upon which to feed, while in numerous other cases the efforts of organized parties succeeded in stopping further destruction. An estimate of the number of feet of timber destroyed is impossible. In many instances, however, lumbering concerns protected their berths by forming corps of forest rangers, who performed continuous patrols and prevented many fires that would have been costly if permitted to extend. At *Michel* the coal mines were compelled to close down because of the dense smoke being drawn into the air blowers and rendering the workings uninhabitable. In the *Slocan* and *Lardeau* districts a number of tramways used in conveying ore from mine workings to reduction works or to shipping points, were destroyed, the *Camborne* camp being especially unlucky in this regard. In other sections lumbering was interfered with through the density of the smoke and the necessity of detaching the men to fight fires. In *Lardeau* and on the international boundary line the work of the Federated survey parties was closed down until the air cleared sufficiently to permit of instrument and photographic work being resumed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and smelting.—But little change was reported during the month in connection with this industry. From all points, much activity is reported, although additional men have not been engaged in large

numbers. It is reported that the Kootenays are now producing as much lead as at any time in the history of the country.

Transportation.—Incident to the activity in mining, the transportation companies are busy. Full forces are employed on all the railroads, and extra gangs are common, especially since the frequency of forest fires has made it essential to protect bridges and trestles. *Boundary* is the centre of interest in railroading owing to the activity of construction work on the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern extensions. Almost 2,000 men are engaged in the work on these additions.

Lumbering.—Lumbering plants throughout the country are reported busy, with the exception of the plants affected by the recent fires. It is likely that there will be further expansion in lumbering, at least one more company contemplating the installation of a milling plant at Nelson.

Agriculture.—The present summer has witnessed a wide expansion in agriculture throughout the Kootenays. Many small holdings have been opened up and set out with fruit trees, as a result of the success demonstrated by past experience. The provincial and Federal authorities protect the home grower by throwing safeguards about the concerns offering nursery stock for sale and by discriminating severely against the diseased fruit trees imported in the past from the United States.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions have not shown much change from July. The B. C. Electric Car shops were destroyed by fire on the 13th of the month, with a loss of \$40,000, and with 40 employees temporarily thrown out of work. The workmen lost all their tools in the fire. The work of replacing the building and plant will be commenced at once, and it is expected that it will be in full

running order in about three months. A demand is still made for carpenters and labourers. The Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway Company has commenced to run a daily service between this point and Vancouver, four trains running each way at present. The company has a large number of men employed on the road. The B. C. Telephone Company has a large force of men at work on the land telephone lines, which will form part of the system between the mainland and Vancouver Island. The estimated cost of this work, including cable, will amount to \$100,000. Altogether about 18½ miles of cables and over 50 miles of land lines will be laid. The Dominion Government has awarded to a Victoria firm the contract of building a new snag boat for use on the Fraser river; the vessel will be a two decker, 150 feet long, equipped with powerful lifting machinery.

The price of flour increased during the past month 40 cents a barrel, with a tendency to a further increase.

There has been no change in the rates of wages, except in cases where the demand was in excess of supply, and no changes in the hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are very busy, having harvested a good hay crop, and cutting and threshing an abundant crop of wheat, oats and barley. The weather has been all that could have been desired, and the crops will probably be satisfactorily harvested. Many farmers this season have gone extensively into dairying with good results. The New Westminster Creamery Company has doubled its output during the past year; which amounted during the summer months to 1,150 pounds of butter per day.

Fishing.—The sockeye run of 1904 is practically over, and a number of canneries have closed down; the season has been a very poor one, many of the fishermen not having made ordinary wages for the season's work. The pack is estimated at 70,000, as against 237,125 in 1903. It is un-

derstood that a few canneries will remain open till the fall pack of cohoes is ended. A new salmon hatchery is to be erected by the Dominion Government; the structure will be 228 x 40 feet. It is to further assist in the preservation of the fisheries of the Fraser river.

Lumbering.—A good local and export trade is being carried on by the mills. The shingle industry is very active, with orders ahead, and some of the mills were running overtime. The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, has commenced the rebuilding of its mill, which was recently destroyed by fire; it will have a capacity of about 120,000 feet per day, as against 60,000 per day of the former plant. Bush fires have been raging owing to the dry weather and have destroyed much valuable timber.

Mining.—Statistics of the provincial mining output for the first half of 1904 show great increase over 1903, and prospects for the balance of the year are even better. Enderby, Kamloops and the Boundary country are all centres of extensive developments.

Railroad construction and employment.—A good many men are at present employed on railroad construction work, with prospects good for the balance of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In all branches of the building trades work was plentiful, especially with painters and carpenters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades report work steady, with less rush than last month, and men at work making full time. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were satisfactorily employed. Shipwrights and caulkers find work slack at present.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers are very busy, in some cases working overtime to keep up with orders. Shingle weavers report no men idle. Some of the mills have engaged Chinamen owing to the scarcity of white help.

Printing and allied trades. Printers report trade good, with members of the craft fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy, with prospects of a good fall trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report trade satisfactory, with shops running full time. Several new men were employed in this trade during the month.

Transport.—All employed in the transportation service report work plentiful, especially in the handling of freight.

Unskilled labour.—A demand is still made for men, although after the fishermen leave the river the demand may be met.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Indications point to a decline in the labour market. At present all the building trades are fairly well employed, but owing to the number of new arrivals from the Sound cities in the neighbouring state of Washington, the supply exceeds the demand. Among the painters work is quiet, several being out of employment.

Wholesale merchants report that business keeps active for the season, and that prospects for the fall trade are favourable.

There has been a marked advance in all grades of coffees, especially in fine washed coffees. Hungarian flour was quoted at \$6 a barrel, and bakers at \$5.70.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported that work was good, but that there is a surplus of men, with prospects very uncertain. Plasterers were busy, with no special demand for additional men. Stonecutters reported conditions good, but expect a dull time next month. The High School is about finished, and the hospital job finds employment for a full gang, and in all probability will keep them employed all winter. Carpenters and joiners reported

a few idle men, and a slackening off in work. Builders' labourers reported a large number of men out of work owing to new arrivals. Everything considered, however, this has been the best building year in the history of this place for work and wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades are fairly well employed, but a large number of men are reported out of work. Electrical workers were on short time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were busy, with the exception of shingle weavers, who reported a number of men out of work. Wagon makers were exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade at a standstill in the job offices. The 'Morning Ledger' has suspended, throwing about a dozen men out of work.

Clothing trades.—Regarding the clothing trades, work has been fair, but the tailors reported some men working on short time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were fairly busy, with a few men idle. Cigar making was very quiet, with a few men unemployed.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were busy, harness makers especially so.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported a slight surplus of men. A number of clerks and stenographers are unemployed. Stenographers receive from \$8 to \$10 per week, and in some cases have to supply their own machines. Laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—All employed in the railway transportation service, especially train crews, were busily employed, the latter in some instances working overtime and many locomotives were kept practically running continuously. Teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market is favourable, but compared with the same

month of last year the amount of employment has diminished. Especially is this the case amongst the skilled trades, and were it not for the large amount of corporation work in the shape of permanent sidewalks, pavements, sewers, &c., under way, there would be a large surplus of unskilled labour also on the market. The corporation gives employment to about 400 men. The wages run from \$2 to \$4 per day, averaging \$2.50. This means a pay roll of about \$1,000 per week. The board of works pursues the policy of employing as far as possible only men who may be classed as permanent residents and comparatively few 'outsiders' are given employment. The supply is quite equal to the demand in all branches. Transportation of merchandise to the Yukon has been active. No changes in rates of wages have taken place, and general quiet prevails.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The run of fish in the northern rivers has proved better than was anticipated early in the season, but it is announced that the pack for the year will be short. The catch in the traps on the west coast is very satisfactory to the promoters, considering the short run of fish this year.

Lumbering.—The mills are all working full time. Early in the month the lumber association announced that a reduction of 10 per cent, in addition to the cash discount, would be given off the present price list on all rough lumber, laths and shingles. This decision will tend to stimulate building operations.

Other industries.—Work will soon be commenced on the land telephone line, which will form part of the connection between Vancouver island and the mainland. This connection is being furnished by the British Columbia Telephone Company, and the International Telephone Company. The proposed route of the line will be from Marietta, Wash., to Lummi island by cable, a line across the island, a cable from Lummi to Orcas island, and another cable from Orcas to Shaw island. The latter island will be connected with San Juan island by

cable and San Juan will be joined to Gordon Head by cable. Altogether there will be about 18½ miles of cable used and the land lines will be about 50 miles. The line from Marietta, Wash., will be brought into Vancouver by way of Blaine.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—For the season of year trade is quiet, only a few of the branches being busy. Bricklayers and masons are fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners report a scarcity of work. Lathers and plasterers report fair employment. Painters and plumbers have had a good month, and builders' labourers are all employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders are busy. Machinists and engineers are fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen are all employed. Carriage blacksmiths have had a busy month, while smiths in the machine shops have had fair employment. Boiler-makers and their helpers had a fair month, having been exceptionally busy the first half of the month on rush work. There has been little or no employment for shipwrights and caulkers, but sheet metal workers and horseshoers are well employed.

Wood working and furnishing trades.—Wood workers generally throughout the mills and factories are well employed. Carriage and wagon makers are fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The trade throughout has been well employed, there being no idle men in any of the branches.

Clothing trades.—With journeymen tailors trade has fallen off somewhat since last month, leaving a number of hands unemployed. Garment workers also report less trade than in July, with less employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were busy. Butchers report trade dull. Cigarmakers had a fair month.

Leather.—Harness makers and saddlers report trade good with full employment of all hands.

Miscellaneous. Barbers, clerks and delivery employers, reports conditions favourable and full employment for all hands. Laundry workers report improved conditions. With the establishment of another steam laundry that class of work is being gradually taken from the Chinese, and more employment given to white men and girls.

Transport.—Steamboat men and all labourers on the water front are fully employed. Street railway men report conditions favourable. Hack drivers, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Work is plentiful for permanent residents, but the overflow from the American cities leaves a surplus, with some unemployed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ladysmith.—An enlargement of the iron-works in order to permit of the manufacture of stoves, was stated to be under consideration. The change would involve a large increase in plant and expenditure.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

DURING the past few months, the Department of Labour has been engaged upon an investigation with regard to employment bureaus in Canada, with a view to ascertaining what agencies are in existence, the manner in which they are conducted, and the nature and extent of the business which they have been carrying on. The investigation was commenced as a consequence of inquiries made of the department as to the existence of such

agencies in the Dominion, and also as a consequence of representations which have been made as to the manner in which certain of these agencies were conducting their business.

Sources of information.

In gathering its information, the department sent an official communication to all the agencies classed as employment bureaus or agencies in the directories of the

several cities and larger municipalities of the Dominion : a blank form was inclosed on which the agencies in question were respectfully requested to make a return to the department as to the nature and extent of their business, together with other particulars, which might assist the department in ascertaining the scope of the work which these agencies were carrying on in the Dominion. Official communications were also sent to the clerks of the chief municipalities, asking whether or not any employment bureaus, or agencies, existed in their municipalities which were assisted by municipal aid, and whether or not by-laws governing these agencies had been passed by the municipalities.

The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* were also instructed to supply the department with a list of employment agencies in their cities and districts, and with particulars with reference to the nature of the business carried on by those concerns. From these and other sources the department has been able to make a fairly comprehensive survey of the number and nature of existing agencies in the Dominion at the present time, and the extent of the business which they carry on.

The results of the investigation are more valuable in view of the fact that a similar investigation has not, so far as the department is aware, been attempted either for the Dominion as a whole or for any of the provinces.

Provincial Bureaus.

In the United States as many as thirteen States have public employment bureaus maintained directly by the state, and similar public bureaus are also carried on under government control in other countries*.

In Canada, however, there do not exist any employment bureaus or agencies carried on or even financially assisted by Dominion or Provincial funds for the purpose of obtaining work for all classes of labour. The governments of Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, however, conduct

employment bureaus which are solely for the purpose of providing agricultural labourers with work, supplying them with information, and directing them to the localities where they are most required.

Ontario Labour Bureau.

The Department of Crown Lands of Ontario conducts a farm labour bureau at Toronto which is in the charge of the Bureau of Colonization. A blank form is sent to farmers throughout the province to be filled out by them and returned to the bureau. The following is a copy of the form which is sent out:—

Application for Farm Help, 1904.

P.O.

Date.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ont.

I desire to procure farm help as follows :—

When wanted.
(Number) Farm hand, single, experienced, who can plow, milk, etc.
Husband and wife (without children) ; man, experienced farm hand, and wife to do house work.

An experienced farm hand with wife and family, for whom cottage and. will be provided.

(Number) Inexperienced hand (from seventeen years of age upwards) on a year's engagement to learn farming.

Any other class needed.
Other remarks :

With a suitable party the undersigned will make. months' engagement at \$. . . . per month with board, or one month's engagement with board for \$.

(The above is not intended as a contract, but for our own information).

Did you send in an application for 1903 ?

If supplied, was the help satisfactory ?

Signature of applicant.

How to reach place of employment from Toronto :

In accordance with the information thus received, immigrants are distributed throughout the country from the railway station at Toronto as they arrive. During the present year it is stated by the Director of the Bureau of Colonization that about 3,000 have been placed. The government defrays the cost of transportation of the immigrants from Toronto to the railway station nearest to their destination.

The Manitoba Labour Bureau.

The Department of Agriculture of Manitoba conducts a bureau at Winnipeg where a record is kept of applications from farm-

* See Reports of Departments and Bureaus in the March number of the *Gazette*.

ers who desire help, whether experienced or inexperienced. The wages offered in each case are also noted down. These applications are shown to the new arrivals, and the government officer in charge helps to decide the situation for which each man is best suited. A reduced railway rate, equivalent to about half fare, is granted to the immigrants, who secure positions in this way, from Winnipeg to the station where employment is secured.

Farm Labour in the North-west Territories.

The latest account of the work of the government of the North-west Territories in procuring situations for farm labourers is contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the North-west Territories covering the year 1902, a review of which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1903. The following extract from this Report shows the extent of the work accomplished during the year 1902.

'In previous years the responsibility for providing and distributing harvest hands for the great grain producing districts of the west has rested mainly on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has been in the habit of running, each year, harvest excursion trains from points in Ontario to as far west as Moosejaw. Harvesters were booked indiscriminately, at cheap return rates, to whatever point in the west they might individually decide upon. The results could not be other than unsatisfactory, as some parts of the country got too many harvesters and others were left practically without any. From reports received from the department's crop correspondence staff, it early became evident last season that an enormous harvest was in prospect and that the allied labour problem would be of more than usual magnitude. It was realized that the time had arrived when the distribution of harvest help must be put on a better and more businesslike footing than had hitherto obtained, and negotiations having this

object in view were entered into with the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities. It was finally arranged that harvesters should be booked, in the first place, to Winnipeg only, and should be distributed from that point, free of charge, to places at which their services were required, under direction of officials of the department. The department at once placed in the hands of each railway station agent in the large crop districts of Assiniboia an employment register in which each farmer requiring help entered his name, residence, number of men wanted, and probable duration of employment. These registers were later on returned to the department and the information gleaned from them will, it is thought, prove useful, to some extent at least, in gauging next year's requirements. From these registers daily reports were made up and transmitted by the station agents to the office of the General Passenger Agent at Winnipeg. Mr. T. N. Willin, of the department's staff, and Mr. R. M. Mitchell, an experienced employment agent, were stationed at Winnipeg during the time in which the harvest excursions were arriving. These gentlemen met all the harvest trains and supervised the distribution of help to Territorial points in accordance with the information as to local requirements furnished to them from the General Passenger Agent's office. It was found that an unfortunate tendency existed on the part of many of the excursionists to crowd to certain points, the governing idea being, apparently, to get as much travelling for their money as possible. The consequence was that in spite of the untiring efforts of the department's representatives to counteract this tendency, points such as Moosejaw became congested with harvesters, about half of those who went there being compelled to return to more eastern points at their own expense.

'On the whole the arrangements made worked out satisfactorily and without friction, and the experience gained will be of great value in dealing with this important matter another season. As indicated by the subjoined table the requirements of the various points, as indicated by the registers, were more than met, and no complaints of lack of help reached the department. Although every effort was made by the department to give full publicity to the arrangements, it is evident, from the figures given, that only a little over ten per cent of the farmers took advantage afforded them of making their wants in the way of harvest help known. Fortunately the weather during the whole of harvest time was most favourable, hence any delay in the work owing to shortage of help was not so important as if conditions had been less favourable.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF HARVEST HELP.

Crop District.	No. of Farms in District.	Average Harvested per Farm. (Acres.)	No. of Farmers who Registered.	No. of Hands asked for	Approximate No. supplied.
1.....	1,754	97.58	151	289	416
3.....	1,931	64.53	115	147	227
4.....	2,049	87.03	216	536	538
5.....	1,432	120.00	260	568	749
	7,166	90.14	742	1,540	1,930

Employment Bureaus assisted by Municipal Funds.

Not only have there been no general employment bureaus or agencies assisted by provincial funds, but, with only one exception, there do not appear to exist any agencies maintained exclusively by the funds of municipalities. This exception is the Free Municipal Labour Bureau at Montreal. In two cases, Toronto and Hamilton, the municipalities have each an employment bureau conducted mainly for the purpose of securing labour for the municipality; indirectly they assist private individuals to secure help and positions.

The Free Municipal Labour Bureau at Montreal was established on October 15, 1896, at the request of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. It is supported by a grant of \$700, voted yearly by the City Council on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and the manager of the bureau is authorized to draw on the City Treasurer every month for an amount equal to one-twelfth of this appropriation.

When an applicant asks for a situation and cannot readily be supplied with one, his name and address, and the position required are registered, and a check is given to him. The number of the check is entered in an Index Book under the heading of the trade he represents, so that he can easily be found when an employer asks for one of his occupation.

When an employer of labour calls for help, his name and address, and the conditions of engagement in detail, are registered. No checks are given to the employer. Engagements have to be made directly between parties interested, the bureau never interfering as to conditions, except in suspected cases of frauds.

The bureau deals with all classes of employment, the larger proportion of applicants being shantymen, general labourers, and railway labourers.

The bureau was established by virtue of Article 300, clause 73, of the Montreal charter, which was sanctioned on March

10, 1899, empowering the municipality to establish, conduct and maintain a municipal labour bureau.

The report of the bureau for the six months commencing December 1st, 1902, and ending May 31st, 1903, contains the following statistics:—

	Situations wanted.	Situations offered.	Placed.
December, 1902.. . . .	567	142	118
January, 1903.. . . .	471	67	61
February, 1903.. . . .	447	95	74
March, 1903.. . . .	585	103	83
April, 1903.. . . .	641	249	226
May, 1903.. . . .	526	185	147
Total.. . . .	3,237	841	709
A diminution of.. . . .	1,606	766	776

on the corresponding six months of the previous year, mostly due to the small demand for railway labourers.

Later reports of this bureau have been received; one covering the three months from December 1, 1903 to February 29, 1904, and another covering the period from March 1 and May 31, 1904. During that period the number of situations offered was 243, the approximate number of applicants was 966, and the number of situations filled was 218. Positions were obtained for 61 labourers 46 printing compositors, 13 farm labourers, 21 woodcutters, 11 kitchen helpers, 10 general servants, and a few each in a number of other trades.

From March 1 to May 31, there were 1,256 applicants for work, and 388 applicants for help. Situations were obtained in 314 cases, which included among others 28 carpenters and joiners, 40 farm labourers, 35 compositors, 56 general labourers, and 41 kitchen helpers.

In Toronto and Hamilton there exist civic labour bureaus, but as they are primarily for the purpose of supplying labour to the municipal corporation, they can hardly be classed with the Free Municipal Labour Bureau of Montreal. In both places private individuals are allowed to examine the lists and obtain the names and addresses of applicants for work when their services are not required by the civic authorities.

The Civic Labour Bureau at Toronto was established in February, 1897, and it is

under the control of the Commissioner of Assessment and Property. The class of men applying for work to the bureau are chiefly general labourers. The number of applicants per month is given as follows :

During November, 1902..	119
" December, "	327
" January, 1903..	1,400
" February, 1903..	880
" March, 1903..	280
" April, 1903..	140
" May, 1903..	140
" June, 1903..	105
" July, 1903..	70
" August, 1903..	65
" September, 1903..	35
" October, 1903..	49
Total for year..	3,610

The Civic Labour Bureau at Hamilton was established for the purpose of obtaining employment for men who apply to the city authorities for work. The names of applicants are entered in a register, and the allotment of work is regulated by a committee consisting of the chairmen of the various committees of the city council. The various civic departments requiring workmen apply to the Labour Bureau, instead of engaging men directly themselves, which they only do when the Labour Bureau fails to furnish the number of men required. When the supply of labour exceeds the demand, married men, or those having others dependent upon them, are given the preference, and the men employed are changed in regular rotation at stated periods, long or short, according to the number of applicants on the list. It is reported that as many as 700 register in a winter. A list is also kept of women seeking employment, and all persons wishing to employ either men or women may obtain information at the bureau, and take from the register the names and addresses of the applicants for work.

It will be seen from this review that, in the Dominion as a whole, the public, except where the class of labour affected is agricultural labour, has given very little attention to the subject of employment bureaus or agencies, and left the matter almost entirely to individuals to undertake and carry on as a business enterprise.

Provincial Legislation Relating to Employment Agencies.

Ontario and Quebec appear to be the only provinces which have passed legislation specifically relating to employment agencies. The Ontario Municipal Act states that by-laws may be passed by the councils of counties, townships, towns and villages, and of cities having less than 100,000 inhabitants, and by the Board of Commissioners of Police in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more:—

17. For licensing and regulating suitable persons to keep intelligence offices, for registering the names and residences of, and giving information to, or procuring servants, labourers, workmen, clerks or other employees for employers in want of the same, and for registering the names and residences of, and giving information to, or procuring employment for domestic servants and other labourers and any other class of servant, workman, clerk or person seeking employment, and for fixing the fees to be charged and recovered by the keepers of such offices.

18. For the regulation of such intelligence offices ;

19. For limiting the duration of or revoking any such license ;

20. For prohibiting the opening or keeping of any such intelligence office within the municipality without license.

By the councils of counties, townships, cities, towns and villages :—

21. For fixing the fee (not exceeding \$10 for one year) to be paid for every license required under by-laws passed under clauses 17 to 20.*

In the province of Quebec it is provided by law that the council of a municipality may make, amend and repeal by-laws 'to license and regulate keepers of intelligence or employment officers, and all persons doing the business of seeking employment for or furnishing employees to others and to require such persons to keep registers of their transactions, and to make reports thereof.†

Municipal By-Laws relating to Employment Agencies.

By-laws relating to employment agencies exist in London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., but other municipalities

* Statutes of Ontario, 3 Edw. VII., 1903, Chap. 19, Sec. 583.

† Statutes of Quebec, 3 Edw. VII., 1903, Chap. 38, Sec. XV.

do not appear to have passed any regulations affecting these agencies.

At London, a license fee of one dollar is charged to the keepers of employment agencies. At Winnipeg an annual fee of \$25 is imposed, and at Vancouver a fee of \$10 per annum.

As illustrating the need of regulation, arising out of possible abuses, the following sections of the by-law of the city of Winnipeg relating to employment agencies may be quoted in full :—

25. Every keeper of an intelligence office shall keep posted up in a conspicuous place in his office, as shall be determined by the Inspector of Licenses, copies of sections 26 to 30, inclusive, of this By-Law, which shall be supplied to the licensee by the Inspector of Licenses at the time of issuing the license.

26. Every person licensed to keep an intelligence office shall keep in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof a sign, showing his name and indicating his office hours.

27. Every person licensed to keep an intelligence office shall keep a book, in which shall be entered at the time of application the name and residence of any person who may apply for employment and the name and residence of any person who may make application to be supplied with male or female domestics, servants of any kind or other labourers, and also any and all sums which may be received from any person for any such services, and such book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the License Inspector, Chief of Police, or other person duly authorized to inspect the same.

28. Every person licensed to keep an intelligence office shall be entitled to receive at the time of application the following fees and no more :—

(1) From every male applying for place or employment a sum not exceeding one dollar.

(2) From every female applying for place or employment a sum not exceeding fifty cents.

(3) From every person making application for a male domestic servant or other labourer of any kind a sum not exceeding fifty cents.

(4) From every person making application for a female domestic servant or other female labourer a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents, for which said sums a receipt shall be given at the time of making application to the person so applying, and in the event of no place or employment being obtained as applied for or no domestic servant or other labourer of any kind being obtained as applied for within two weeks from the date of the application, one-half of the fees so paid shall be refunded on the demand of the person producing the receipt.

29. Every person licensed to keep an intelligence office, as aforesaid, who shall, directly or indirectly, or through any person or persons, make or use any improper devices, deceit, false representations, false pretense or any imposition whatsoever for any improper purposes or for the purpose of obtaining a fee, money or gratuity or other thing of value from any customer, person or persons, patron or patrons, or who shall be guilty of extortion or of taking or demanding any article or thing or any fees ex-

cept those authorized by this By-law shall be subject to the penalties of this By-law.

30. No person licensed to keep an intelligence office, as aforesaid, shall, knowingly, send any person to any house of ill-fame or house of assignation for employment, or shall in any way influence any person to go to any house of ill-fame or house of assignation.

31. No license taken out by any person to keep an intelligence office, as aforesaid, shall be the subject of transfer to any other person, nor shall any such license be issued to any such person for a proportional part of a year, but every such person shall pay the full license fee for the year imposed by this By-law, irrespective as to what portion of the year subsequent to the first of June shall have expired at the time of the issue of such license.

Existing Private Agencies.

Taking account of the private employment agencies mentioned in the directories of the several cities of the Dominion, it would appear that there are about one hundred of these agencies, which have been carrying on a business for some time. About one half of this number appear to be concerned primarily in supplying domestic servants to applicants and filling other positions open to women. Others, while carrying on this work, also undertake to secure positions for other classes of labour, usually the less skilled, as, for example, lumbermen required for the shanties, navvies for work on railroad construction, mining and general labourers. Only one or two agencies appear to fill positions among the skilled trades.

Trade Union Employment Agencies.

There are employment agencies at Quebec and Victoria, B.C., conducted by trade unions, which claim to have proved of great service to the unemployed.

The Labour Bureau at Quebec was established in May, 1902, by the Brotherhood of Shoe-machine Workers, and is supported entirely out of the funds of the Union. Since the date of its establishment until November 1, 1903, about 700 positions were obtained for applicants, who were chiefly shoe-workers, although a few belonged to other classes of labour. The cost of maintenance is about \$900 a year. No fees are charged to applicants, either employers or employees.

The Labour Bureau at Victoria, B.C., was established by the Labourers' Protective Union on August 22, 1902. The objects of the Bureau were : 1. To provide in a systematic manner employment for its members and others. 2. To provide a comfortable and convenient resort, where men seeking employment might remain in waiting pending a call. 3. To procure reliable information as to the condition of the labour market in British Columbia. 4. To make the employment office as attractive as possible by the introduction of games and literature, so as to minimize the attendance of its members at other centres which offer attractions less beneficial to workingmen.

In order to secure employment, circulars were sent to employers of labour in Victoria, setting forth the objects of the Labourers' Protective Union, and employers are asked continuously about the conditions of labour in their respective industries. All members of the Union report to the office immediately whenever they learn that any workingmen are required. The unemployed register daily and receive jobs in regular order, preference being given, however, to members of the Union. A complete record of applicants was not kept by the employment office, but from its commencement until the end of September, 1903, five hundred jobs had been procured for members of the Union through its agency. In order to obtain more work for its unemployed members, the Labourers' Protective Union recently organized a company, called the Union Excavating Co., which performs a general excavating business.

Analysis of Statistical Table.

The department publishes herewith a descriptive table, which contains, in a condensed and classified form, the particulars supplied to the department by about one quarter of the existing employment agencies in the Dominion. This table does not include all the returns sent in to the department, but such only as were fairly complete in the details given. The agencies which have supplied returns published, may

be taken on the whole as representing the classes which do the largest and most important business. For the sake of greater completeness the period covered by the table was limited to the year which ended on October 31, 1903.

Date of Establishment.

A noticeable fact in connection with existing agencies is the recent date at which most of them have been established. Out of 28 agencies which have sent in returns to the department, there appears to be one which was established in 1856, in St. John, N.B., and another in Hamilton, Ont., in 1868. With the exception of these two, which may be regarded as historical in a way, and the further exception of an agency in Winnipeg, founded in 1871, the remaining have all started business in the last two decades, and most of them within a period of ten years. Out of a total of 28, one was established between 1881 and 1890, ten between 1890 and 1900, and fourteen from 1900 to 1903.

Methods of Maintenance.

As to the maintenance of these agencies, it would appear that out of 28 reporting five are conducted free of charge, two of them being supported by municipalities, one by charitable funds, one by a labour organization at its own expense, and the fifth by a labour organization on premises placed at its disposal free of charge. Where fees were reported to be charged, in six cases they were obtained from applicants for work only, in five from applicants for help only, and in eleven cases from both parties. The charges vary from 25 cents to two dollars, the average being about one dollar. In two cases where fees are collected the employment bureau is carried on in connection with other work. Two agencies report that little work was being done, and another agency closed recently on account of lack of work.

Fourteen employment agencies gave returns for the year ended October 31, 1903, both with regard to the number of appli-

TABLE OF STATISTICS OF PRIVATE EMPLOY

Reference No.	Locality.	Date of Establishment.	No. of applicants for work during year ended Oct. 31, 1903.	No. of positions filled.	Charges made to applicants for work.
1	Charlottetown, P.E.I....	1899 .....	.....	.....	Registration, 5 cents; five per cent of first month's wages.
2	St. John, N.B.....	1856 96 .....	.....	96	None.....
3	Quebec, Que.....	May 1, 1902	700 (May, '02, to Oct. 31, '03.)	700 (May, '02, to Oct. 31, '03.)	None.....
4	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Nov. 17, 1903	5 (Nov., 1903)...	5 (Nov., 1903)...	None.....
5	Montreal, Que.,	Aug. 28, 1903	1,315 (Aug. 28 to Oct. 31, 1903.)	910 (Aug. 28 to Oct. 31, 1903.)	\$1.....
6	"	1899	2,000.....	2,000.....	\$1 and \$2.....
7	"	Oct. 5, 1896	6,485.....	3,097.....	None.....
8	"	Oct. 1902	5,400.....	1,730.....	\$1, cash or deducted from wages
9	Montreal, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1893	5,000.....	5,000.....	.....
10	Ottawa, Ont.....	1895	4,850.....	3,500.....	None.....
11	"	1892	386.....	240 (about).....	None.....
12	Toronto, Ont.....	1896	1,127.....	.....	Cooks, housekeepers, clerks and governesses, \$1; general servants and factory girls, 25 cents.
13	"	Jan. 1, 1900	2,918.....	2,429.....	None.....
14	"	Feb. 1897	3,610.....	230.....	None.....
15	"	1891 *	.....	.....	From 25 cents to \$1; no charges made in many cases.
16	"	Jan. 1, 1902	1,006.....	990.....	Domestics, 25 cents; unskilled labour, 50 cents; skilled, \$1.
17	Hamilton, Ont.....	1868	148.....	68.....	25 cents.....
18	London, Ont.....	1889	110 (about).....	110 (about).....	From 25 cents up; no charges in some cases.
19	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont...	Oct. 16, 1903	.....	135 (Oct., 1903)...	None.....
20	"	1900 .....	.....	3,103.....	\$1.....
21	Winnipeg, Man.....	1871 .....	.....	1,915.....	50 cents and \$1.....
22	"	1902 .....	.....	1,500.....	\$1.....
23	"	Jan. 1, 1903	485 (Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1903.)	252.....	Males, \$1; females, 50 cents...
24	Nelson, B.C.....	1898	485	320.....	\$1.....
25	Vancouver, B.C.....	1901	3,415.....	1,613.....	From 50 cents to \$2.....
26	"	July 1, 1903	64 (July 1, to Oct. 31, 1903.)	.....	\$1.....
27	Victoria, B.C.....	Aug. 22, 1902	.....	500 (about).....	None.....
28	"	Dec. 1, 1903	.....	.....	On registration, 50 cents; after first month of work, 50 cents.

* From 6 to 20 applicants each day.

MENT AGENCIES IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES H., NO. 1.

Charges made to applicants for help.	Classes of situations obtained.	How agency is maintained.	Remarks.
Registration, 10 cents; when help is secured, 15 cents.	Domestic help.....	Fees.....	Little work done.
General servants, 50 cents; other domestics, \$1.	Domestic help.....	Fees.....	
None.....	Chiefly shoeworkers.....	By trade union funds	
Domestics and labourers, \$1.50; office positions and trades, \$3.	Chiefly domestic and labourers....	Fees.....	Other work also carried on in office.
In some cases, \$1; in others, no charge.	Shantymen, railway construction labourers, cattlemen, &c.	Fees.....	No. of applicants for work only estimated.
In some cases, \$1; seldom charged.	General labourers.....	Fees.....	
None.....	All kinds.....	By municipal grant..	
None.....	Shantymen, railway and general labourers, cattlemen, machinists, &c.	Fees.....	Fees sometimes paid by employers.
.....	General labour, especially on railroads and canals.	Fees.....	
\$1.....	Shantymen, railway and general labourers, mechanics, farm hands and domestics.	Fees.....	
50 cents.....	Domestic servants, governesses, nurses, and clerks in offices	Fees and charitable funds.	
Cooks, &c., \$1; general servants, &c., 50 cents; male help, except on farms, free.	Clerks, farm labourers, domestics and factory hands.	Fees.....	
None.....	Mechanics, labourers, farm help, &c.	By charitable funds..	
None.....	Chiefly labourers.....	By civic funds...	
From 50 cents to \$1....	Domestic help.....	Fees.....	
None.....	Clerks, mechanics, farm and general labour, domestics, &c.	Fees.....	
50 cents.....	Domestic servants and general labour.	Fees.....	Other work carried on in office.
From 25 cents up; no charges in some cases.	Domestic servants and farm hands.	Fees.....	Demand reported to be far greater than supply.
\$1.....	Shantymen and railway labourers.	Fees.....	Fees only received when men remain where placed.
\$1.....	Chiefly miners, shantymen and railway labourers.	Fees and employment tickets.	
None.....	Chiefly railway labourers.....	Fees.....	
50 cts. (seldom charged)	Bush and mill men, railway and city labourers, farm hands.	Fees.....	
None.....	Office, hotel and shop help, and general labour.	Fees.....	
None.....	Shantymen, miners, railway labourers, hotel help and domestics.	Fees.....	
From \$1 to \$2 when extra work is performed.	Domestics, waiters, shantymen, railway labourers, miners, farm hands, mill men and mechanics.	Fees.....	
None.....	Domestic help, mill hands, &c.....		Agency was closed.
None.....	Chiefly general labourers.....	By funds of union..	Positions filled, estimated for 13 months, excluding non-unionists.
\$1.....	Domestic help, governesses, companions, &c.	Fees.....	

cants for work and the number of positions filled. In these agencies, the total number of applicants for the year amounted to 35,909, and the number obtaining positions amounted to 21,413. In addition to these, two agencies stated that they had received 1,191 applications for work, and five agencies gave a total of 6,353 persons who had

secured positions through their aid. Adding these to the previous amount, it would appear that in 21 agencies there were 43,793 applicants for work, of whom more than 28,066 obtained employment.

A reference to the table will show in detail the extent of the work carried on by the individual agencies.

DISPUTE BETWEEN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OF ITS TELEGRAPHERS, REFERRED TO A BOARD OF ARBITRATORS UNDER THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES' ACT.

DURING the month of July, the differences in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain telegraphers in its employ, were referred to a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation appointed under the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903.* At the close of the month the establishment of this committee had not been completed, a meeting of the representatives of the parties affected for this purpose having been arranged for August 8, at the Department of Labour, Ottawa. To meet the convenience of the representative of the company on the committee, it was subsequently arranged to hold the meeting at Toronto instead of at Ottawa. A brief account of the organization and proceedings of the committee during August, and the subsequent reference of the matters in dispute to a board of arbitration appointed under the Act is as follows:—

Organization of the Committee.

As a result of a joint meeting at Toronto on August 8, of Mr. George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., and Mr. J. H. Hall, Esq., the representatives appointed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the telegraphers respectively, as members of the Conciliation Committee. His Honour Judge

Teetzel, of Hamilton, was chosen as the third member and chairman of the Conciliation Committee. Judge Teetzel was absent at the time in British Columbia, but being communicated with by wire by the department, accepted the appointment and arranged to meet with the other members of the Conciliation Committee at Toronto, on Monday, August 22.

Report of the Conciliation Committee.

On August 22 and 23, the committee met at Toronto, and endeavoured to arrange an amicable settlement of the differences, through representatives of the parties to the dispute who appeared before the committee. The committee conducted its proceedings in private, but were unable to effect a settlement. The committee thereupon submitted the following report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour:—

TORONTO, August 24, 1904.

To the Honourable Sir William Mulock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honourable Sir,—In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, and in the matter of the reference of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, to the undersigned, as a conciliation committee under the provisions of the said Act.

Your committee respectfully begs to report that on the 22nd and 23rd days of August instant, in the presence of F. H. McGuigan, manager of the said railway, W. W. Pope, solicitors' clerk, George C. Jones, superintendent Midland Division, representing said railway company, and D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order

* An account is given in the August number of the *Labour Gazette* (Vol. 5, No. 2, page 168) of the differences in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers and of the action taken by the Department during the month of July towards establishing a committee of conciliation to which these differences were referred.

of Railway Telegraphers; D. M. Kennedy, and W. Faskin, telegraphers, representing the telegraphers in the employment of the said railway company, your committee endeavoured by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of said differences to the satisfaction of both parties, but your committee was unable to effect such a settlement.

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) J. V. TEETZEL,

Chairman of Conciliation Committee.

(Sgd.) J. H. HALL,

*Member named by Telegraphers
Employees of said Company.*

(Sgd.) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,

*Member named by Grand
Trunk Railway Company.*

Establishment of a Board of Arbitrators.

Having been notified by the Conciliation Committee of its inability to effect an amicable settlement of the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, the Honourable the Minister of Labour decided to refer these differences to a board of arbitrators under the Act, and the parties were requested to signify whether or not they were willing to accept as representatives on a board of arbitration, the persons who had been their representatives on the Conciliation Committee; also as to whether or not the chairman of the Conciliation Committee would be mutually acceptable as chairman of a board of arbitrators.

Each of the parties having expressed a desire to have their representatives on the Conciliation Committee, act as their representatives on the Board of Arbitrators, and having agreed to the chairman of the Conciliation Committee being the chairman of the Board of Arbitration, the Minister of Labour by an order of August 27, established the board to be composed of His Honour, J. V. Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., with all powers and duties conferred upon the Board by the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, in reference to the differences as referred to them.

The order establishing the Board of Arbitrators was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, and in the matter of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and certain of its telegraphers.

Whereas under the provisions of the said Act the said differences were referred to a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., and that the committee was unable to effect an amicable settlement, and that, therefore, the Honourable William Mulock, Minister of Labour, decided to refer said differences to arbitration under the provisions of the said Act:—

And whereas the telegraphers have named J. H. Hall, Esq., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitrators, and the said company have named the said George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitrators, and the said telegraphers and the said company have agreed in naming the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel to be the third member of such Board:

Now, therefore, it is witnessed that the said Minister hereby establishes the said Board of Arbitrators to be composed of the said J. H. Hall, George F. Shepley, and the Honourable J. V. Teetzel, the last named to be the third member of the said Board and chairman thereof with all the powers and duties of the said Act conferred upon them in respect of the differences so referred to them.

In witness whereof the said Minister hath hereunto set his hand and seal of office this 27th day of August, A.D., 1904.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour.

(Seal)

Additional Regulation under the Act.

At the time of establishing the Board of Arbitrators, the Honourable the Minister of Labour in virtue of the provisions of the 'Railway Labour Disputes Act' made the following regulation as to the time within which the Board was to make its report, in addition to the regulation made on July 28, 1904, and published in the *Canada Gazette* of July 30, 1904:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

Railway Labour Disputes.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, 3 Edward VII., Chap. 55, intituled 'An Act to aid in the settlement of railway labour disputes,' hereby makes the following regulations in addition to the regulations made July 26, 1904, and published in the *Canada Gazette* of July 30, 1904.

4. Subsection II. The report of the Board of Arbitrators shall be made within fourteen days from the establishment of the Board, or within such further time as on application to the Minister, and cause shown either before or after the expiry of the said fourteen days he may grant.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, August 27, 1904.

Proceedings of the Board.

Immediately after the establishment of the Board, the parties to the difference were notified of its establishment, and it was expected that the Board would immediately enter upon its duties.

The section of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, setting forth the duties of the Board is as follows:—

10. Forthwith after the appointment of the Board the chairman shall promptly convene the same, and the Board shall in such manner as it thinks advisable make thorough, careful and expeditious inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the difference and the cause thereof and shall consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference, and to preventing its recurrence and shall with all reasonable speed make to the Minister a written report setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and correctly ascertaining all the

facts and circumstances, and also setting forth said facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom including the cause of the difference and the Board's recommendations with a view to its removal, and the prevention of its recurrence.

Other sections of the 'Railway Labour Disputes Act,' which are of interest as referring to the powers of the Board and the manner of proceedings, are as follows:—

13. For the purpose of such inquiry the Board shall have all the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, and shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question, by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

19. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the Board except with the consent of all parties to the difference, and notwithstanding such consent, the Board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear before it. The parties to the difference may appear in person or by agents.

21. Where the difference, which is being inquired into, affects a class of employees, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by a limited number chosen by a majority or by agents other than counsel or solicitor.

22. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the Board, it shall be lawful for any other member of the Board or constable to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board and retain him in custody until the rising of the Board.

23. It shall be in the discretion of the Board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904.

ON August 10 the Dominion Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General, the session having lasted since March 11. In the speech from the throne, reference was made among other matters to the duration of the session, the completion of the agreement upon which the National Transcontinental Railway will be built, the trade arrangement with

Mexico, the increasing revenue, the liberal aid granted towards river and harbour improvements and the construction of public works, and the general prosperity of the country. Assent was at the same time given to forty Acts, which in addition to those assented to on June 6, and July 13, brings the total number for the session to 142.

In the August issue of the *Labour Gazette* a special was published dealing with such Acts affecting labour as received the royal assent prior to July 31.* Among those assented to on August 10 were also a number affecting the condition of labour.

Calling Out of the Militia.

In view of the fact that the militia have been occasionally called out in connection with strikes or lockouts, the provisions of the new Militia Act (1) defining the conditions under which the militia may be called out to assist in the prevention or suppression of riots, are of considerable interest to labour. Under the terms of the new Act the assistance of the militia may be requested only in cases which are beyond the powers of the civil authorities to deal with. The procedure to be followed is by requisition in writing on the part of the civil authorities to the district officer commanding, or in case of his absence to the senior officer of the acting militia in any locality, who thereupon must call out as large a force as he thinks necessary, availing himself in so far as possible, of the permanent force before having recourse to other militia corps. Explicit regulations are also laid down as to the authorities who are entitled to make a requisition for troops. In municipalities, the right is restricted to the mayor or other head of the municipality, together with two justices of the peace. Where the place is not municipally organized, a country or district court judge or a judge of a superior court may make the requisition, the same official being also empowered to act in municipalities where the head is not willing or is unable to take action. A fixed form of requisition is prescribed, it being specifically enjoined that it must show that the riot has either occurred or is anticipated, and that the services of the militia are required for the aid of the civil power. The men thus called out must act only as a military body, though the officers and men are, by the mere fact of being called

out in this particular service, thereby constituted special constables. The municipality is to be liable for the payment at a specified rate, and maintenance of the force invoked to its assistance as well as for the cost of transport and lodging. Pending payment of this by the municipality, however, an advance of the sum is to be made by the Dominion, though this is not to interfere in any way with the liability of the municipality.

Among several persons named by the Act as exempt from liability to service in the militia are, telegraph clerks in actual employment, officers and clerks employed in the collection of the revenue, members of police forces and fire brigades, and pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation.

The effect of the new provisions of the Act as above set forth is to put additional safeguards about the circumstances attending the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power. This is shown particularly in the provisions as to who may make requisition for the militia, which was formerly the chairman or custos of the quarter sessions of the peace, or any three justices of the peace of whom the mayor or warden of the municipality might be one. The making of the requisition to the district officer commanding, in the first instance, and the injunction requiring the employment by preference of the permanent force in this service are further instances of the tendency to safeguard the employment of the militia.*

Protection of Railway Employees.

Two Acts of the session, in the form of amendments to the Railway Act of 1903, contain provisions bearing directly on the condition of employment on railways. One (2) of these deals with the question of the liability of a railway company for personal injuries received by its employees in cases where the injured employee was a member of an insurance or provident society, to the funds of which the company did or

* See the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, page .

(1) 4 Ed. VII, Chap. 23.

(2) 4 Edw. VII, Chap. 31.

* See Revised Statutes, Canada, Vol. I, page 621.

did not contribute. No agreement of any kind, it is provided, between a company and an association of this kind, and no by-law or rule of the association itself relieves the company from liability for the personal injuries of the employees. The enforcement of the Act is made conditional on its validity being asserted by the Supreme Court.

The second amendment of the Railway Act (3) has to do with the question of *Sunday labour*. The Provincial Sunday Observance Laws, it is provided, are to apply to all railways, steam or electric street railways, which, though chartered by the Dominion Parliament, are wholly within a single province, and their employees are accordingly made subject to the legislation prohibiting or regulating labour on Sundays in force in the several provinces. This enactment, however, is not to be allowed to interfere with through traffic between two or more provinces, or between a province and a foreign country, or to apply to any railway between a port on the Great Lakes and a through railway. The Governor in Council, further, may by proclamation declare any railway exempt from the provisions of this section.

Assistance to Various Industries.

Several Acts of the session were in the way of providing assistance to different industries, and may, therefore, be considered as affecting conditions in the labour market. Among these were the following :—

An Act to Amend the Custom's Tariff Act, gives additional encouragement, by a readjustment of the tariff, to the *manufacture* of woollens, twine and cordage, crude oil, and other commodities.* Provisions are also inserted to prevent the 'dumping' of foreign manufactured commodities on the Canadian market (4).

Two Acts were passed relating to the payment of *subsidies to certain railways*, in one (5) of which it was provided that all rails used in the construction of the line were to be of Canadian manufacture, if procurable upon terms as favourable as other rails.

Five Acts related to the granting of aid in the form of *bounties* to certain industries. Under the Petroleum Bounty Act (6) a bounty of 1½ cent per imperial gallon is to be allowed on all crude *petroleum produced from wells in Canada after July 8, 1904* or held in storage on that date. An enlargement of the Act of 1903 (7) respecting bounties on steel and iron was also put into force. The Act of 1903, providing for the *payment of bounties on lead contained in lead bearing ores mined in Canada*, was amended in three separate Acts. (8) Payment of the bounty in question may now be made on all such ores as have been or may be delivered at a smelter on or after July 1, 1903, until June 30, 1908. The Act is also enlarged by allowing any portion of the \$500,000 annual allowance which may be unexpended in any year to be carried over.

The establishment of *whale factories* is encouraged in an Act to amend the Fisheries' Act. (9) The manufacture of oil and other commercial products from whales, or is forbidden except under license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The site for a factory must be approved by the Minister, and an assurance given that the business will be satisfactorily conducted before a license is issued. The amount of the fee charged, and various regulations as to the methods to be employed in the fishing and manufacturing processes are stated in detail.

(3) 4 Edw. VII, Chap. 32.

(4) 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 11.

*For a more complete statement of the changes in the tariff affecting these manufacturers, see the *Labour Gazette*, July, 1904, page 76.

(5) 4 Edw. VII, Chap. 33.

(6) 4 Edw. VII, Chap. 28.

(7) 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 39.

(8) 4 Edw. VII, Chaps. 20, 21 & 22.

(9) 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 13.

Grain Inspection and Contagious Diseases of Animals.

Two Acts among those assented to on August 10 are of interest primarily to the agricultural industry, viz., an Act, 'respecting the inspection of grain' ⁽¹⁰⁾ and an amendment to the Animal Contagious Diseases' Act of 1903. The latter ⁽¹¹⁾ deals principally with the question of compensation for the slaughter of animals affected with contagious diseases, fixing it generally at two-thirds of the value of the animal, with a stated maximum valuation in the case of grade animals. The Grain Inspection Act provides for the establishment of inspection divisions, the appointment of inspectors and chief inspectors, their qualifications, salaries and duties, the establishment of grain standards, boards and their duties, the grading of grain, regulations as to elevators, the duties of way-masters, etc. Special provisions applying to the Eastern and Manitoba inspection divisions are inserted, and a section is devoted to a definition of the different qualities of grain, including spring wheat, goose wheat, winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, peas, buckwheat, flaxseed and other grains. The inspection of foreign grain is also treated under a separate heading.

Legislation Relating to Transportation.

A prominent feature of the legislation of the session just closed was the number of Acts passed directly relating to transportation. These amounted to no less than sixty-eight separate statutes, out of a total of one hundred and forty-two. In the list was included an Act amending the National Transcontinental Railway Act of last year*. the Acts amending the Railway Act, 1903, and the Acts relating to the payment of railway subsidies referred to above; four Acts affecting water transportation in a general way†; two Acts relating to the

Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company; an Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and an Act respecting the Trans-Canada Railway Company. In addition to these measures, Acts were passed relating to transportation companies, in the several provinces as follows:—7 in Quebec, 26 in Ontario, 6 in Manitoba and the Territories, and 10 in British Columbia.

Three Acts were passed relating to bridge companies, viz., the Strait of Canso Bridge Company, the Interprovincial Bridge Company of New Brunswick, and the Welland and Grand Island Bridge Company.

Enlargement of Banking Facilities.

Five Acts were passed during the session relating to the incorporation or organization of chartered banks. The 'Farmers' Bank of Canada,' with a capital of \$1,000,000, and head office at Toronto, was given a charter of incorporation, ⁽¹²⁾ and the 'Northern Bank,' ⁽¹³⁾ 'Alliance Bank of Canada,' ⁽¹⁴⁾ the 'Pacific Bank of Canada,' ⁽¹⁵⁾ and 'Home Bank of Canada,' ⁽¹⁶⁾ were granted assistance in the matter of obtaining certificates for commencing business.

Miscellaneous Enactments.

Eight Acts of the session dealt with the rights of individuals or corporations to certain patents.

In the Act incorporating the *Canadian Credit Indemnity Company*, ⁽¹⁷⁾ the section defining the business in which the company may engage, contains a section expressly allowing the company to make contracts of insurance against the claims or demands of workmen or employees in respect to accidents or casualties whereby the insured may suffer loss or incur cost or expense.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 15.

⁽¹¹⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 6.

* For a statement of the provisions affecting labour in this Act, see the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, page .

† See the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, page , for a statement relating to these measures.

⁽¹²⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 77.

⁽¹³⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 105.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 44.

⁽¹⁵⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 113.

⁽¹⁶⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 83.

⁽¹⁷⁾ 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 57.

The purchase of the *Canada Eastern Railway* by the government of Canada, and the taking over of the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge was authorized by special statute. The railway and its branches are to be free from encumbrances, and with the bridge are to form a portion of the government railway system. (18)

Letter carriers in places enjoying a free letter carriers' delivery system may, under an amendment of the Post Office Act, be allowed a bulk sum not exceeding \$50 a year by the Postmaster General in lieu of paying street railway companies for their transportation, except in places where carriers are entitled to free street railway transportation.

UNION MEETING OF THE CANADIAN DIVISIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The annual union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held at Montreal, Que., on August 10 to 13. In the neighbourhood of 600 were present from different divisions of the Brotherhood, both in Canada and the United States, the number in attendance being considerably higher than usual. A similar union meeting was held in Montreal in 1889.

A number of business meetings were held, for the most part in secret session. During the continuance of the union meeting visits were paid to the new Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Point St. Charles, and to the Jubilee bridge. An excursion was also run to the city of Que-

bec for the benefit of those in attendance, and a luncheon tendered by the city council.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Brotherhood, was held in the Academy of Music on August 10. The Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals addressed those present, referring to the conservative methods pursued by the Brotherhood, the conditions of employment on the Intercolonial Railway, and the future of railway development in Canada. The Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood, Mr. Warren S. Stone, spoke with regard to the work of the Brotherhood; the First Grand Engineer, Mr. W. B. Prenter, also delivered an address.

The Canadian divisions of the Ladies' Grand International Auxiliary to the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held meetings concurrently with those of the union.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1904.

Quebec—

Quebec—Bookbinders.

Three Rivers—Carpenters.

Ontario—

Fort William—Tailors.

Guelph—Plumbers, gas and steamfitters.

Hamilton—Blacksmith and helpers, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders.

Stratford—Teamsters.

Toronto—Umbrella constructors, saw-filers, wood choppers.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

A MARKED decline in the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada was reported during August, with the advance in the season, although exceptionally low steerage rates were offered by several of the Trans-Atlantic steamship companies. A few parties of considerable size, however, were landed, among them one of 350 French

immigrants intended for a colony in Manitoba.

With the close of the present season in view, prospects for the continuance of the movement during 1905, are already beginning to be discussed, it being stated that the movement from Scotland and Northern Ireland will be a feature of the opening months of the coming season.

(18) 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 4.

(19) 4 Edw. VII., Chap. 30.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month of July, the emigration to Canada from the United Kingdom totalled 1,538 foreigners, 5,668 English, 321 Irish and 1,378 Scotch. The total for the seven months of this present year is 36,273 English, 1,796 Irish, 8,992 Scotch, and 14,522 foreigners.

Notes.

The beginning of the fall influx of land seekers from the United States was recorded during August in the North-west Territories.

About four or five hundred Barnardo boys arrived in Toronto during August, and were distributed throughout the province.

It was announced that the Salvation Army would purchase 5,000 acres of land in Canada in order to develop the immigration policy of the organization.

Negotiations were in progress during the month for the bringing out to Canada of a number of Scotch orphan boys, the children being reported of a good class.

The contract for the new immigration hall to be erected at Winnipeg has been let to the Manitoba Construction Company. The building will be of brick and stone, 200 feet long by 60 wide, with four stories and a basement. The cost will be \$200,000, and work on it is to be completed by January 1, next.

A large number of Syrians arriving by the steamer Lake Simcoe, were found affected with incurable tracoma and were ordered to be deported at once by the Canadian quarantine authorities.

At the monthly meeting of the management of the Montreal Colonization Society, a total of 340 colonists was reported as having enrolled during the month, being an increase of 84 over the corresponding month last year, and the highest total yet reached by the society. The colonists were distributed as follows: north of Montreal, 233; Lake St. John district, 27; Temiskaming, 42; Northern Ontario, 14; and Manitoba, 10.

The following is a statement of the arrivals at the Ontario Government Immigration

Office at the Union Station, Toronto, for the first six months of each year from 1890 to 1904, inclusive:—

1890..	780
1900..	913
1901..	1,289
1902..	2,729
1903..	6,678
1904..	8,403

The work of the Ontario Immigration officials in placing men on farms, as might be inferred from this table, has been more successful this year than ever before, fully three thousand men having been directed to farmers needing help.

The movement of harvesters into Manitoba and the North-west Territories was on a heavy scale during August.

By Order in Council the fee for homestead entries where the homestead entry is not greater than eighty (80) acres was reduced to one-half the fee for the original homestead—this to apply to entries within the railway belt in British Columbia.

Homestead Entries during the Month of July, 1904.

The following table issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries during the month of July, 1904, as compared with July, 1903.

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Agency.	1904.	1903.
Alameda.....	168	289
Battleford.....	277	305
Brandon.....	33	49
Calgary.....	189	251
Dauphin.....	42	47
Edmonton.....	306	311
Kamloops.....	22	7
Lethbridge.....	194	185
Minnedosa.....	26	48
New Westminster.....	3	2
Prince Albert.....	229	213
Regina.....	741	811
Red Deer.....	172	168
Winnipeg.....	72	120
Yorkton.....	537	632
Total ..	3,011	3,438

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease in the number of homestead entries made during the year of 427.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of July, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING JULY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	428
" Quebec.....	35
" Nova Scotia.....	13
" New Brunswick.....	8
" Prince Edward Island.....	11
" Manitoba.....	130
" North-west Territories.....	49
" British Columbia.....	8
Persons who had previous entry.....	319
Canadians returned from United States.....	33
Americans.....	899
Newfoundlanders.....	
English.....	415
Scottish.....	121
Irish.....	48
French.....	20
Belgians.....	7
Swiss.....	2
Italians.....	1
Roumanians.....	4
Greeks.....	
Syrians.....	
Germans.....	87
Austro-Hungarians.....	193
Hollanders.....	4
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	2
Icelanders.....	24
Swedo-Norwegians.....	103
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	44
Mennonites.....	1
Doukhobors.....	
Chinese.....	
Portuguese.....	2
Total.....	3,011
Representing 7,995 souls.	

Lands Patented in July, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of July, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN JULY, 1904.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.....	8	1,366.65
British Columbia sales.....	8	966.15
Coal land sales.....	1	36.90
Commutation grants.....	1	30.80
Homesteads.....	536	84,851.31
Manitoba Act grants.....	2	53.00
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00
Mining lands sales.....	1	19.28
Mineral rights.....		
North-west Half-breed grants.....	15	2,510.00
Parish sales.....	3	359.50
Quit-claim special grant.....	9	
Railways—		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	7	5,601.07
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	29	42,803.10
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	142	1,140,951.00
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris branch).....	36	28,450.96
Can. Pac. Ry. nominees.....	1	128.82
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	1	10.05
Man. and North-western Ry.	1	1.08
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry.	23	5,468.60
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	3	588.76
Sales.....	33	3,778.70
School lands sales.....	6	827.22
Special grants.....	4	6.00
Yukon Territory sales.....		
Yukon Territory special.....		
Total.....	871	1,319,128.95

In July, 1903, the number of patents issued was 638, covering an area of 228,176.15 acres.

Lands Patented during the Fiscal Year, 1903-04.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is given in the accompanying table:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

No.	NATURE OF GRANT.	FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904.		FROM JULY 1, 1902, TO JUNE 30, 1903.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	British Columbia homesteads.....	58	8,094	94	13,388
2	British Columbia sales.....	37	4,484	37	4,686
3	Coal lands sales.....	3	368	10	1,627
4	Commutation grants.....	16	858	14	1,131
5	Homesteads.....	4,034	647,448	3,574	564,730
6	Hudson's Bay Co.....			30	44,020
7	Leases.....	1	153		
8	License of Occupation.....	1			
9	Manitoba Act grants.....	10	420	4	418
10	Military Bounty grants.....	3	480		
11	Military Homesteads.....	8	2,369	9	2,780
12	Mineral rights.....	9	2,202	23	4,462
13	Mining lands sales.....	12	337	3	190
14	North-west half-breed grants.....	435	85,410	923	202,429
15	North-west Mounted Police grants.....	2	320		
16	Parish sales.....	9	1,195	21	3,009
17	Quit claim special grants.....	26			
Railways:—					
18	Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	8	44,983	2	969
19	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	2	323	199	136,429
20	Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	67	12,201	38	4,991
21	Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	806	1,709,277	665	1,200,616
22	Canadian Pacific Railway grants (Souris Branch).....	31	74,795		
23	Canadian Pacific Railway nominees.....	3	960	10	1,764
24	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds.....	34	689	107	9,039
25	Great North-west Central Railway Co.....			94	325,771
26	Manitoba North-western Railway Co.....	47	43,810	273	370,260
27	Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.....	420	106,592	269	61,234
28	Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.....	55	23,599	259	214,444
29	Saskatchewan and Okanagan Railway Co.....			1	3
30	Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co.....			3	17
31	Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Co.....	1			
32	Sales.....	488	194,610	416	79,233
33	School lands sales.....	86	11,143	94	12,646
34	Special grants.....	54	2,418	57	3,335
35	University of Manitoba.....			1	160
36	Yukon Territory sales.....	66	2,000	112	2,910
37	Yukon Territory specials.....	8	439	7	7
Totals.....		6,390	2,982,579	7,349	3,266,388

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ON November 16, 1903, a committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of Great Britain, 'to enquire and report upon (a) What amendments in the law relating to compensation for injuries to workmen are necessary or desirable, and (b) To what classes of employments, not now included in the Workmen's Compensation Acts, those Acts can properly be extended, with or without modification.' The first volume of the report of this committee has just been published.

from which the information in the present article has been obtained.*

Laws Relating to Workmen's Compensation.

Previous to 1880, workmen could only seek to recover damages for injuries incurred when engaged in employment, by recourse to common law, no special legislation having been enacted respecting the employers' liability. It was very difficult, however, for workmen to obtain any compensation under

* Home Office.—Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the law relating to Compensation for Injuries to Work-

men. Vol. I.—Report and Appendices. London. Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Price, 2s. 2d.

the common law, as the employer was exempt from liability when the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employee, even when the latter was in a position of superintendence of the injured person; when the injured workman was aware of the danger to which he was exposed, and which caused the accident; and when the accident was due to contributory negligence on the part of the victim.

In 1880, an Employers' Liability Act was passed, which made the employer liable for accidents caused by defective work, plant, or machinery, or by the negligence of persons entrusted by him with superintendence. This Act, however, was not very successful as a means of obtaining compensation for injuries to workmen, owing to the difficulty of producing sufficient proof of negligence, and to the risks of litigation. Compared with the number of accidents, the number of actions brought was very small, and in a large number of these the workman failed.

In 1893, a Bill was introduced to limit the doctrine of common law that knowledge of the risks on the part of the injured workman renders the employer free from liability, and to make void all contracts restricting the application of the Act. This Bill was amended by the House of Lords and was never passed.

In 1897, a Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, which went into effect on July 1, 1898, and is still in force. By this law the employer was made liable for any injuries to a workman in the course of his employment, which disabled him from work for at least two weeks, unless the accident was due to his own serious or wilful misconduct. These provisions completely superseded the three doctrines of common law of 'common employment,' *volenti non fit injuria*, and contributory negligence. Other provisions of the Act relate to the amount of compensation to be paid by the employer. In case of death the compensation is fixed at three years' wages, or £150, whichever sum is the larger, but in no case more than £300, when the workman leaves dependents wholly dependent upon his earnings. In

case of partial dependency, the amount is such sum, not exceeding the sum payable for total dependency, as may be agreed on or determined. In case of injury causing total incapacity, a weekly payment is required, commencing after two weeks' disablement, not exceeding half the weekly earnings, within a maximum limit of £1. In the case of partial incapacity, the same limits apply, but in fixing the amount 'regard shall be had' to the difference between the wages previous to the accident and the average amount which the workman is able to earn after the accident.

Permission is also granted to the injured to take such proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this Act, instead of claiming compensation under it.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1900 simply extends the provisions of the Act of 1897 to include agricultural labourers.

Proposed Amendments to the Law.

The commissioners offer a large number of recommendations for the amendment of the Act of 1897, of which the following are some of the most important:

It is recommended that the sections permitting action to be taken under the laws in force previous to the passing of the Act be repealed.

That it be enacted that nothing in the Act shall prevent a workman recovering compensation under the Act for injury by accident while actually engaged on the duties of his employment, by reason only of the fact that such accident did not occur on or in or about a particular place, factory out-workers to be excepted;

That in fixing the weekly payments in cases of partial incapacity, the arbitrator should take into consideration the amount of wages the injured workman was able to earn after he had become less incapacitated, and the weekly payments should be diminished as his earning powers increased;

That special provision be made as to the right to and amount of compensation in the case of aged, infirm and maimed persons, that upon a certificate from the

medical referee, an employer may employ such a person upon special terms as to compensation in case of accident, the Act to provide a minimum rate of compensation;

That a number not exceeding six medical referees be appointed by the Secretary of State to act in selected districts, that they be paid salaries as public officials, instead of being medical men in practice remunerated by fees, and that powers be granted to obtain a reference to a medical referee without the necessity of a previous hearing before a Judge;

That the Act be extended to (a) carriers, not including foot carriers; (b) to workers in workshops where five or more persons are employed; (c) to persons employed in the care or management of horses and locomotives, including farriers;

That with a view to the extension of the principle of the Act to persons employed as fishermen, special inquiry be made in the case of this industry.

That power be given to the Secretary of State to extend after inquiry the application of the Act to other industries or kinds of employment, subject to the approval of parliament.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of August.

THERE were 621 patents issued in Canada during the month of March, being 88 more than the number issued in February. There were 39 inventions relating to the agricultural industry, 10 relating to forestry, lumbering and saw-mills, 8 relating to mining and 23 to manufacturing. In railway construction, including tracks and ties, there were 7 inventions, patents of interest to building trades numbered 71, and to the metal trades, 67. In the woodworking trades there were 18 inventions, of which 10 consisted in articles of furniture and 5 were tools. There were 64 electrical inventions, 12 of which were for systems of wireless telegraphy and 10

for systems of lighting. In printing and photography there were 9 patents, in the clothing industries there were 20, of which 15 consisted of various articles of apparel, and 4 were improvements in sewing machines. In the textile industries there were 9 new inventions. In food and tobacco preparation there were 14, and in the leather industry there were 4. There were 23 patents relating to railways, and 18 relating to other forms of transportation. Among the miscellaneous inventions there were 16 business utilities, 13 relating to systems of lighting other than electric, 5 systems of heating, 5 weapons, 4 explosives, 4 relating to fire protection, and 7 miscellaneous processes.

Among the *agricultural* inventions there were 22 relating to machines and implements, 5 to the dairying industry, and 3 to the fruit industry. The agricultural machines included 2 harrows, 3 harvesters, including a fruit harvester, and a combination seeder, cultivator and harrow. A process for the manufacture of butter is patented, which consists in subjecting sweet cream to the action of alum, pepsin, sugar of milk and saltpetre. The cream is then churned, and after the buttermilk is removed, the alum and other ingredients are washed out and the butter is salted and worked.

Patents relating to *lumbering* and cognate industries include two feed mechanisms for saw mills, a rotary saw mill, and a wood preservative compound consisting of cottonseed oil, which is mixed with bitumen and then saponified with a solution of caustic soda, and the mixture is impregnated with oxygen at a high temperature.

The eight inventions relating to the mining industry including two tools, a process for the reduction of ore, two ore roasters, a gold separator, an iron ore separator, and a process of extracting zinc and lead from an ore containing blende and galena. The tools are a coal mining auger and rock drill. The patents relating to various *manufacturing* industries included nine machines, two appliances, four new articles of manufacture, and eight processes.

Among the machines there were three for casting type, two pipe threading machines, and two for the manufacture of brick. In view of the greatly increased use of rubber during the last few years the production of a substitute for it is of importance. A process of manufacturing artificial caoutchouc, or rubber, which was patented in March, consists of mixing tar with boracic, hydriodic or phosphoric acid, fermenting it by a ferment derived from virgin caoutchouc, and subjecting it to oxygen at a temperature of 60 degrees centigrade.

The patents relating to *railway construction* included a machine, two ties, a track, a switch, a rail joint and a rail block. The machine is an apparatus for distributing rails and ties, and is composed of a construction car, a turn table mounted on wheels having radially disposed rollers, upon which the ties from the car are received, and a wagon containing endless carriers capable of being turned in either direction and fitted with means for removing the ties from the turn table and distributing them along the road bed.

The patents of interest to the *building trades* included 15 articles of manufacture, 16 tools, 9 inventions relating to carpentry, 7 to plumbing, 11 locks, 11 connected with fence construction, one with bridge construction and one machine. The articles of manufacture embraced 3 door closing devices, an emergency door, a retaining material for plaster, 2 weather strips, and a window and frame. Among the tools there were 2 bench vises, a screw jack, a square, a combination square and level, and a combination tool comprising pliers, a wire cutter, a burner tip grip, a cutter wheel, a glass tube, a hook and a screw driver.

The patents relating to the *metal trades*, of which there were 67, included 16 engines, 3 boilers and a boiler cleaner, 16 machines and parts of machines, as well as 4 valves, a bolt, a clamp and pipe coupling. There were also 5 patents relating to blacksmithing, 3 to the manufacture of steel and 7 metallurgical processes. A process of extracting zinc and lead from a complex ore containing blende and galena consists in

adding the necessary copper and fluxes, heating it to the vaporizing temperature of zinc, condensing the zinc, drawing off the lead, and recovering the copper from the sulphide.

Electrical patents were both numerous and important, there having been issued 64 in all. These include 12 relating to wireless telegraphy, 5 to telegraphy by wire, 10 systems of lighting, 7 new applications of electrolysis, and numerous other inventions concerning heating, telephony, signalling, steering, &c. Electrolytic processes were patented for the production of alkali metals and calcium carbide. Among the forms of electric lighting is a miner's lamp.

The inventions relating to the *clothing* industries consist of 15 articles of apparel, 4 sewing machines and a clothing drier. Those relating to the *textile* industries include 3 looms, and machines for spinning carding and velvet cutting. In the trades of *food and tobacco preparation* there were 14 patents, which include a bread-making machine, 2 candy-making machines, a cigar-making machine, a cigarette filler, and a meat slicing machine. In the *leather trades* there were 4 patents, of which one was for an apparatus for testing leather, and 3 for various kinds and portions of harness.

There were 23 patents relating to *railways*. Among these there were 7 brakes, 5 couplers, 2 sanders, a car, a buffer, a cattle guard, a railway gate, signalling apparatus, for electric railway and 2 trolley retrievers. There were 18 patents relating to other means of transportation, among which were shaft bearings, brakes, tires, trucks, an automobile, a dump wagon, and apparatus for extricating stranded vessels.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions there were 16 business utilities, 13 systems of lighting not previously enumerated, 5 systems of heating, 7 industrial processes, 4 explosives, 5 military weapons, and 4 systems of fire protection. There is a process of making coke, which consists of mixing coal with the top dust of blast furnaces, or other ferriferous refuse, grinding the mixture, compressing it into cakes and coking the cake.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE
DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1904.

The record of Canadian foreign trade during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, was an important return presented during August. Trade during the year, it will be seen, showed a falling off in exports, but a very material gain in imports, so that the level reached was higher by over \$5,000,000 than that of 1902-03. For the month of July, however, a falling off in both imports and exports was recorded as compared with last year; domestic trade as well was characterized by midsummer stagnation. Under the heading of imperial trade, favourable prospects are held out in the latest official reports. Fuller particulars as to these and other developments of the month are given under the following headings, relating respectively to Foreign Trade, Imperial Trade, Domestic Trade, and Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

Foreign Trade Returns.

Tables are presented herewith, by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada,

of the imports and exports of the Dominion during the month of July, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. It will be seen that the year shows an increase of over \$17,000,000 in imports, with a decline of something over \$12,000,000 in exports, making a total gain for the twelve months over \$5,000,000. Under the heading of imports an increase is shown in both dutiable and free goods. Under exports the chief losses were sustained under the headings of agriculture (the heavy decline in wheat shipments being chiefly responsible for this), animals and their products, and forest products. Manufactures and fisheries showed only a slight decline, while mineral products showed an increase. From the standpoint of the countries affected, diminished sales to Great Britain more than account for the decrease in exports. Aggregate trade with Great Britain showed a decrease of about 5½ per cent. Aggregate trade with the United State, on the other hand, showed an increase of nearly seven per cent. The influence of the surtax considerably reduced imports from Germany.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF JULY.		TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	11,117,192	10,922,942	136,792,874	148,902,381
Free goods.....	7,597,372	7,096,956	88,017,654	94,684,043
Total.....	18,714,564	18,019,898	224,810,528	243,586,424
Coin and bullion.....	761,079	62,033	8,976,797	7,874,313
Grand total.....	19,475,643	18,081,931	233,787,325	251,460,737
Duty collected.....	2,937,492	2,905,499	37,109,717	40,952,810

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF JULY.				TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	1,152,303	9,048	1,078,251	7,657	31,064,861	170,304	33,626,739	202,123
The Fisheries.....	697,394		1,009,269	1,253	11,800,184	26,462	10,759,029	14,168
The Forest.....	3,325,500	9,011	3,093,326	1,127	36,386,015	45,099	33,091,922	276,859
Animals and their produce.....	6,640,448	76,695	5,175,425	46,423	69,817,542	649,077	63,812,117	548,323
Agriculture.....	3,158,002	2,072,876	2,279,035	221,294	44,624,321	6,948,568	37,138,875	8,483,110
Manufactures.....	1,380,658	171,332	1,225,931	176,141	20,624,967	2,255,209	19,864,049	2,575,870
Miscellaneous.....	2,112	37,665	2,064	47,003	83,784	733,368	121,708	540,786
Total merchandise	16,356,417	2,376,627	13,863,301	500,898	214,401,674	10,828,087	198,414,439	12,641,239
Coin and bullion.....		21,168		61,578		619,963		2,465,557
Grand total..	16,356,417	2,397,795	13,863,301	562,476	214,401,674	11,448,050	198,414,439	15,106,796

For the month of July there has been a decline in both imports and exports, amounting to about \$1,400,000 in the former and \$4,300,000 in the latter.

Regulations giving effect to the 'anti-dumping' clauses recently sanctioned by the Dominion parliament were promulgated during August, by which a special duty is levied on goods sold into Canada at a price below the fair market value of the goods as sold for home consumption in the country of export. The new regulations require invoices to be made in duplicate, with a new and more comprehensive form of certification. The form of oath to be taken by importers is also changed. The regulations are to take effect on October 1, next.

The first report from a Canadian commercial agent resident in Japan was received and published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during August. Market conditions with regard to Canadian flour and butter are particularly described, and are reported as on the whole favourable.

Imperial Trade.

During July imports into Great Britain from Canada, according to a return of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle..... head	14,391	£255,815
Sheep..... "	5,274	8,676
Wheat..... cwts.	814,000	292,379
Wheat meal..... "	235,830	110,893
Pease..... "	12,590	3,774
Bacon..... "	119,274	260,913
Hams..... "	32,983	80,435
Butter..... "	36,728	157,695
Cheese..... "	272,951	571,525
Horses..... "	31	1,125

The Twenty-seventh Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, issued on August 1, was devoted to 19 special reports of Canadian commercial agents stationed in Australasia, Great Britain and the West Indies, on the subject 'how to increase and maintain Canadian trade.' The reports dealt at length with the character of the different markets, the class of goods chiefly available for export, and the method of merchandising the same. On the whole, the prospects for increasing Canadian trade are regarded as favourable, and many practical suggestions to manufacturers and shippers are held out.

The annual report of the Canadian High Commissioner in London is a special feature of the Weekly Departmental Report of August 8, a resume being given of Canadian trade with Great Britain in various commodities, with a reference to methods of shipment, trade openings, &c. The report of the Curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, was also published during the month. Other reports of the month related to the Australian market for carbide, and the English market for fruit, the latter being stated to offer excellent prospects at the present time, especially in the neighbourhood of Leeds. In South Africa depression is reported as continuing, but the prospects for Canadian trade in wheat, flour, canned goods, butter, cheese, furniture, hardware, commodities used in municipal improvement works, &c., are stated to be promising.

Domestic Trade

Wholesale and retail domestic trade was largely of a midsummer character, and holiday quietness prevailed in some lines and localities. Uncertainty with regard to the crops was a prevailing influence, and it was generally conceded that with a fair yield in the west, business during the coming autumn would be active. The comparative lateness of the harvest tended to prolong this period of relaxation, and in the dry goods lines purchases were held back for the fall millinery and dress goods openings, which were held during the closing week of the month. On the whole, the general tone was hopeful at the end of the month, though collections were still somewhat backward. Canadian securities showed buoyancy, and business at the banks was of a satisfactory character.

The extension of branches throughout the Dominion has been a striking feature

of Canadian banking during recent years. According to the 'Monetary Times' there were 1,059 branches of 35 banks in Canada on July 1, 1904. The following table shows the increase by provinces at four points within seven years.

	1st July, 1904.	1st Jan., 1903.	1st Jan., 1902.	1st Jan., 1898.
Province of Ontario.....	498	420	349	306
" Quebec.....	174	147	137	117
" New Brunswick...	48	41	35	30
" Nova Scotia.....	105	102	89	69
" P. E. Island	11	11	6	6
" British Columbia..	51	47	46	47
Northwest Territories.....	80	54	30	18
Yukon District	3	3	3	3
Total.....	1,059	904	747	641

The growth has been relatively greatest in the prairie country.

Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

The latest official statement of the Department of Finance, Canada, places the total revenue of the Dominion during July at \$4,761,291.25 as against \$5,146,303.42 in July last year. Current expenditure amounted to \$2,779,007.63, as against \$2,654,576.96 last year. Expenditure on capital account showed an increase of about \$50,000, the two items for the month being as follows: Public works, railways and canals, \$54,863.93; railway subsidies, \$93,300.

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, AUGUST, 1904.

During the month of August the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the re-

gulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and securing employment to the workmen and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	476 50
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	13 45
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post marking and cancelling ink....	226 24
Making and repairing post office scales..	274 00
Repairing mail bags.	1,339 23
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	340 80
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes and repairing railway mail clerks' boxes and portable tin letter boxes.....	195 18
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	5 40
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	206 75

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

THE Department of Labour received notice of industrial accidents to 239 individual workmen, which took place during August, involving a loss of 85 lives and serious injuries to 154 other persons. Compared with the returns for July, there was a decrease of 9 in the total number of accidents, but an increase of 10 in the number of deaths.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	18	13	31
Lumbering.....	5	23	28
Mining.....	13	5	18
Building trades.....	8	12	20
Metal trades.....	6	30	36
Woodworking.....		6	6
Printing.....		1	1
Textile trades.....		2	2
Clothing trades.....		1	1
Food and tobacco preparation.....		2	2
Leather trades.....		1	1
Railway service.....	14	22	37
General transport.....	14	19	33
Unskilled labour.....	5	10	15
Miscellaneous.....	2	7	9
Total.....	85	154	239

In addition to the above, there were also reported to the department, 18 accidents involving the loss of 3 lives, which took place in previous months, information of which had not been received before.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

There were two accidents during the month which involved a great loss of life, one of which occurred at the Shakespeare Gold Mine at Webbwood, Ont., on August 2, and the other, which was due to a railway collision, took place near Richmond, Que., on August 31. A brief description of these accidents is as follows:—

Accident at Shakespeare Mine, Algoma.

On August 2, a disaster occurred at the Shakespeare gold mine, about twelve miles north of Webbwood, Algoma District, Ont., in which four miners, the engineer in charge and the manager of the mine were suffocated by fumes arising from a blast. It appears that the ventilation of the lower workings of this mine was poor, and it was customary to blow air into them after each blast to remove the poisonous gases. From an investigation which was made by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, and from the facts stated at the inquest, it was shown that this precaution had been neglected. Four miners went down to the lower workings of the mine at about 7 o'clock a.m., and on feeling the effects of the fumes, they called for help. The engineer then

went down to their assistance, instead of turning on the air, and he was himself overcome. The manager of the mine was then notified of the accident by a surface man, the only remaining employee there, and with the help of the former superintendent, he turned on the air. After fifteen minutes, the manager entered the mine and was also suffocated. The bodies of two of the men were found at a distance from the shaft, where they had carried the air pump, and the others were lying at the bottom of the shaft, having probably been overcome when they were descending the ladder.

Wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway near Richmond, Que.

On the morning of August 31 a head-on collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway line near Richmond, Que., between a Sherbrooke fair special from Montreal, and the Island Pond express, in which nine persons were killed and about 25 were injured. It was shown at the inquest that the accident was due to a mistake of the conductor of the special train, who failed to wait at Richmond for the Island Pond express, according to instructions. It was supposed that he had mistaken another train for this one. Among the killed were a route agent of the Canadian Express Company, and a commercial traveller, and among the injured were a road foreman, a mail clerk, and an express messenger. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping from the engines. The trains were going at full speed at the time of the collision. The two engines were completely wrecked, and the baggage car of the special was telescoped into the first passenger coach, in which most of the dead and injured were found.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—In the agricultural industries there were 31 industrial accidents, resulting in the death of 18 persons and the injury of 13 others. Of the fatal accidents, four men were kicked to death by horses, four were struck by engines,

three fell from carts, and one man was run over by a cart when stopping a horse, two were struck by lightning, one man was thrown from his horse, one was killed by a threshing machine, one was run over by a binder, and one man was struck by a falling wall when pulling down a partition.

Lumbering.—There were 5 deaths and 23 injuries in accidents in occupations of lumbering and saw-mills. This is a decrease of 7 in the number of fatal accidents, and an increase of 12 in the number of other injuries, compared with July. The following were the fatalities :—A river driver was drowned at Buckingham, Que., through a dam giving way, two men were killed by a boiler explosion, one was struck by a board in a saw-mill, and another saw-mill hand had his skull fractured by fragments of an emery wheel which had burst. Most of the other accidents consisted in the loss of one or more fingers by coming into contact with saws or machinery. In two cases an arm was lost, two arms were crushed, a hand was lost and another crushed.

Mining.—In the mining industries there were 13 fatalities, and 5 other accidents, in one of which the victim was not expected to recover. Compared with July, this was an increase of 9 in the number of deaths, which is largely accounted for by the disaster at the Shakespeare mine, in which 6 lives were lost by suffocation. Of the other fatal accidents, three were caused by falling rock or coal, one by machinery, one by a fall from a coal box when driving it, one by a fall from the cage, and one by a drill which fell and crushed a quarryman's head.

Building trades.—In the building trades there were 20 industrial accidents involving the loss of 8 lives, an increase of 7 in the number of deaths, and a decrease of 11 in the number of other accidents. Three men were killed by electric shocks, two by falling from buildings, one was crushed by a falling wall, one by some concrete which fell on him, and one man was struck by a derrick boom, which crushed his head.

Metal trades.—In the metal trades there were 6 deaths and 30 accidents not fatal, an increase of two in the number of deaths, and a decrease of two in the number of other casualties. Those who were killed were one ironworker, who was caught by an engine; two machinists, one crushed by a fly-wheel when placing an engine, and the other killed by a revolving fly-wheel; two engineers, one of whom was crushed by an engine, and the other was caught in a fly-wheel; and an electrical lineman who fell from a pole when stretching a wire.

Woodworking trades.—There were 6 accidents in the woodworking trades, none of which proved fatal, being an increase of one over the previous month. Three of the accidents happened to box factory hands, who suffered the loss of fingers. A factory hand received a bad cut on the jaw from a fragment of a circular saw which flew to pieces. Two carpenters were injured, of whom one lost a finger when operating a planer, and another had his leg fractured by being caught in a moving belt.

Printing trades.—The only accident in the printing trades occurred to an employee in a wall paper factory, whose hand was crushed by the lever of a printing machine.

Textile trades.—In the textile trades there were only two accidents, in one case a finger was lost by the hand being caught in machinery, and a cotton mill hand had his hand pierced by a spindle.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades, the only accident happened to a shoemaker, whose hand was caught in a machine which cut off three fingers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were two accidents in industries connected with the preparation of food. A miller had his foot crushed by being caught in a machine at a flour mill, and a baker had his hand crushed in the cylinder of a dough-mixer, so badly that it had to be amputated.

Leather trades.—In the leather trades the only accident occurred to a cleaner in a tannery, whose flesh was torn off two

fingers by a machine for scraping hair off hides.

The railway service.—There were 14 persons killed and 22 severely injured during August among railway employees. Compared with July there were 12 fewer fatalities and one more accident not fatal.

Those who were killed included a civil engineer, a bridge inspector, two firemen, two brakemen, a signalman, a railway machinist, a sectionman, three railway labourers, a car repairer, and a railway employee, whose particular occupation was not reported to the department. Eight persons were killed by being struck by engines, two men were run over, one was struck and crushed by a car, one lost his life in a collision, one by the derailing of a car, and one by a premature explosion.

General transport.—Among persons engaged in trades relating to general transport there were 14 deaths and 19 other accidents, an increase of 4 in the number of deaths and of 3 in the number of other accidents compared with July. Two sailors perished through falling, one from a derrick and the other through the hatchway of a barge, a nightwatchman on a boat was drowned. Two longshoremen were killed, one was run over by an engine, and the other was struck by a gang plank when loading a boat. A route agent of an express company was killed in a railway collision. Two men were thrown from horses, two were thrown from wagons, one man fell off a truck, one wagon driver was crushed by ice which fell out of the cart, and one was killed by stone which was being blasted.

Miscellaneous trades. There were 2 deaths and 7 other accidents among the miscellaneous trades. The deaths were those of a commercial traveller, who was killed in a railway wreck, and a night constable who was killed by an electric shock when on duty. The other accidents happened to a charwoman, a store clerk, three civic firemen, a glassmaker and a potter.

Unskilled labour.—There were 5 deaths and 10 other accidents among unskilled

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 10

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Farmer	Near London, Ont.	Aug. 3.	1	1	Skull crushed in	Kicked by a horse.
"	Holmfild, Man.	" 3.		1	Seriously injured, recovery doubtful.	Fell from a windmill.
"	Galt, Ont.	" 5.	1	1	Paralysed, died 3 days later.	Fell from a load of grain.
"	St. Mary's, Ont.	" 10.		1	Severely bruised on head and body.	Was upset out of a buggy.
"	Salen, Ont.	" 5.	1	1	Injured internally, died the next day.	Struck by a falling partition when taking down an old building.
"	Windsor Mills, Que.	" 9.	1	1	Three ribs dislocated.	Fell off a load of hay.
"	North Fashope, Ont.	" 4.	1	1	Arm broken and head severely hurt.	Fell when working in a barn.
"	Near Port Robinson, Ont.	" 15.	1	1		Struck by an engine when driving across a track.
"	Quxon, Que.	" 15.	1	1		Was trampled on by colts, died next day.
"	Tochuorden, Ont.	" 16.		1	Badly cut on forehead.	Kicked by a horse.
"	South Monaghan, Ont.	" 6.	1	1		Horses ran away and he was thrown from wagon.
"	Otonabee, Ont.	" 10.	1	1		Thrown from a horse.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 13.	1	1		Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
"	Westboro', Ont.	" 19.		1	Two ribs broken and side pierced.	Horses started and he was thrown on a binder by a kicker.
"	Hastings, Ont.	" 26.		1	Thigh broken.	Horses ran away and he was thrown from wagon.
"	Near Pembroke, Ont.	" 27.	1	1		Struck by lightning.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 2.	1	1	Skull fractured.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Stanstead, Que.	" 8.	1	1	Body severely bruised.	Attacked by a cow.
"	Wellandport, Ont.	" 20.	1	1		Kicked by a horse.
"	Caledon, Ont.	" 8.	1	1	Ribs parted from back bone.	Fell when raising a barn.
Farm foreman	Toronto, Ont.	" 29.	1	1	Head crushed.	Fell from a car and was struck by an engine.
Farmer's son.	Belleville, Ont.	" 5.	1	1	Shoulder smashed and injured internally.	Fell from a wagon which went over him.
"	Near Humber, Ont.	" 16.	1	1		Struck by lightning.
"	Rose Hill, Man.	" 23.	1	1		Horses ran away and binder passed over him.
Farm hand	Welland, Ont.	" 3.		1	Ribs and shoulders broken.	Run over by a mower.
"	Near Montreal, Que.	" 9.	1	1	Leg badly lacerated.	Caught in a mowing machine.
"	Near Kettleby, Ont.	" 10.	1	1		Fell into the cylinder of a threshing machine.
"	Fond's Mills, P.E.I.	" 17.	1	1	Ribs dislocated, died almost immediately.	When stopping a horse he fell and cart passed over him.
"	Yonville, Que.	" 10.		1	Leg injured.	Run over by a mowing machine.
Driver.	Toronto, Ont.	" 28.	1	1		Fell from a railway car and was struck by an engine.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Lumbering</i>						
River driver.	Buckingham, Que.	Aug. 15.	1	1	Drowned.	Dam gave way and he was carried over falls.
Saw-mill hand.	St. John, N.B.	" 18.	1	1	Lost three fingers.	Caught in a circular saw.
"	Method's Mills, Que.	" 22.	1	1	Half of thumb cut off.	Struck by a board thrown from double edger's saws.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	" 24.	1	1	Part of two fingers cut off.	When taking out spaulst hand followed too far.
"	"	" 26.	1	1	End of second finger cut off.	Cut by a saw on single machine.
"	"	" 25.	1	1	Right hand crushed.	Cut on a chain.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 2.	1	1	Head dangerously cut.	Caught in a planer.
"	Langton, Ont.	" 11.	2	1	Lost three fingers.	Two killed and one badly injured by a boiler explosion.
"	Sorel, Que.	" 18.	1	1	Lost two fingers and palm of hand cut.	Came in contact with a saw.
"	Hawkesville, Ont.	" 17.	1	1	Arm crushed.	"
"	Hull, Que.	" 19.	1	1	Leg dangerously cut.	"
"	Penetanguishene, Ont.	" 12.	1	1	Lost four fingers.	When oiling a machine arm was drawn in by knives.
"	Hull, Que.	" 18.	1	1	Lost an arm.	Cut by a saw.
"	Kredington Falls, Que.	" 4.	1	1	Lost an arm.	"
"	Arthursville, Que.	" 22.	1	1	Lost four fingers.	Fell under a revolving saw.
"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 22.	1	1	Skull fractured.	Cut by the knives of a machine.
"	Beloeil, Que.	" 5.	1	1	Right arm broken.	Left hand was crushed in a planer.
"	Hintonburg, Ont.	" 27.	1	1	Skull fractured.	Fell through a trap door.
"	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 25.	1	1	Left arm mangled.	Struck by fragments of an emery wheel which had burst.
"	New Westminster, B.C.	" 17.	1	1	Lost three fingers.	Caught in the cogs of a machine.
"	Chatham, Ont.	" 27.	1	1	Lost three fingers.	Cut by a buzz saw.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 11.	1	1	Lost a thumb.	Caught in a machine.
Planting mill hand.	Montmorency, Que.	" 6.	1	1	Lost left thumb.	Caught in a planing machine.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 20.	1	1	Lost two fingers.	Caught in a turning machine.
"	Harrison River, B.C.	" 18.	1	1	Injured internally, recovery doubtful.	Cut by a saw.
<i>Mining</i>						
Mine foreman.	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 22.	1	1	Crushed between cars and a wall.	
Mine manager.	Shakespeare Mines, Ont.	" 2.	1	1	Suffocated by gas in mine.	
Mine Engineer.	"	" 2.	1	1	"	"
Miners.	"	" 2.	4	1	Skull crushed.	Struck by a falling stone.
Miner (coal).	North Sydney, N.S.	" 4.	1	1	"	When driving a line of coal boxes he fell off between pit-box and street, and was instantly killed.
"	Springhill, N.S.	" 6.	1	1	"	"

Miner (coal)	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 18	1	1	Back injured	Crushed by a fall of coal.
"	"	" 18	1	1	Back injured	Buried by a slide of rock.
"	Stellarton, N.S.	" 9	1	1	Back injured	Caught in machinery.
"	Michel, B.C.	" 29	1	1	Badly crushed	Caught between two cars.
Miner (gold)	North Sydney, N.S.	" 17	1	1	Crushed to death	Fell off the cage and was crushed against the side of the shaft.
Miner (coal)	Roseland, B.C.	" 29	1	1	Badly injured on body	Struck by a fall of coal.
"	North Sydney, N.S.	" 29	1	1	Shoulder dislocated	Fell off bank head.
Quarryman	Sherkston, Ont.	" 2	1	1	Head crushed	Struck by a falling drill.
Building Trades— Stonemason	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	1	1		Killed by an electric shock, when working in an electric power building.
Masons' helper	"	" 6	1	1		Killed by an electric shock, when working in an electric power building.
Carpenter	Grand Valley, Ont.	" 16	1	1	Leg broken	Struck by a falling plank.
"	Point St. Charles, Que.	" 23	1	1	Cut cords of right foot	Fell from a roof.
"	Hespeler, Ont.	" 17	1	1	Seriously wounded in stomach	When working with an adze.
"	Island of Orleans, Que.	" 22	1	1	Both thighs broken	Struck by some timber when moving it.
Painter	Winnipeg, Man.	" 23	1	1	Hand crushed	Fell from an unfinished building.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 1	1	1	Hip crushed	When working under a car, an engine bumped into it.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Leg badly injured	"
Rofer	Quebec, Que.	" 12	1	1	Leg broken	Killed by an electric shock, when working in a building.
Derrickman	Montreal, Que.	" 23	1	1	Head and shoulders hurt	Fell from a scaffold.
Builders' labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 7	1	1	Head badly wounded	Fell from a roof.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	1	Collar-bone broken	Fell from a boom.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 1	1	1	Head crushed, died instantly	Struck by falling bricks when pulling down a wall.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 19	1	1	Head crushed, died instantly	Crushed by a falling wall.
"	Fortie, B.C.	" 24	1	1	Body crushed and bruised	Fell from a height of over twelve feet.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 3	1	1	Spinal column fractured	Crushed by a piece of falling concrete.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 19	1	1	Face badly burnt	Struck by a derrick boom.
Metal Trades— Moulder	Montreal, Que.	" 9	1	1	Face badly burnt	Struck by a derrick.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 15	1	1	Seriously injured internally	Fell 15 feet.
Iron worker	Galt, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Lost four fingers	Hurt by an explosion of molten iron.
"	Belleville, Ont.	" 24	1	1	Leg badly cut	Struck by a piece of iron.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 6	1	1	Foot crushed	Caught in the wheel of an engine.
"	"	" 2	1	1	Lost two fingers	Hand was crushed by a press.
"	Wingham, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Lungs pierced by bolts and body crushed by fly-wheel	When cutting iron with shears a piece struck his leg.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	1	Back seriously injured	Struck by a piece of iron.
"	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 10	1	1	Fingers crushed	When placing an engine, stays supporting the fly-wheel slipped.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Arm badly crushed	Struck by an iron beam which fell with him.
"	"	" 23	1	1	Finger crushed	Killed by a revolving fly-wheel.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Right foot badly bruised	Caught between two large wheels when moving them.
						Struck by a piece of iron.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Metal Trades—Con.</i>						
Machineists.	Peterborough, Ont.	Aug. 6.	1	1	Two fingers cut off at first joint.	When operating power shears.
"	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 16.	1	1	Foot badly crushed.	When carrying a piece of iron, it slipped and fell on his foot.
Stationary engineer.	Wingham, Ont.	" 4.	1	1	Crushed to death.	Stays slipped when he was metalling an engine and he was crushed by it.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 8.	1	1	Head crushed and left arm torn off.	Caught in a fly-wheel.
Steamfitter.	Toronto, Ont.	" 8.	1	1	Hands, face and neck badly scalded.	A boiler pipe burst and he was injured by the steam.
Electrical worker.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 11.	1	1	Hands burned.	When working on lines.
Electrical lineman.	Near Kemptville, Ont.	" 1.	1	1	Paralyzed and injured internally. Died on Aug. 27.	Fell from a pole, when stretching wire, which broke.
"	Hochelega, Que.	" 14.	1	1	Hands burned.	When working on a pole.
Blacksmith.	Toronto, Ont.	" 22.	1	1	Leg broken.	Horse fell on him when being shod.
Structural iron worker.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 19.	1	1	Foot crushed; amputated.	Struck by a piece of steel girder.
Truckman in steel rolling mills.	St. Henri, Que.	" 9.	2	2	Badly burnt.	By an explosion of hot slag.
Boilermaker.	London, Ont.	" 18.	1	1	Finger badly cut.	A steel plate fell on the finger.
Boilermaker's helper.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 11.	1	1	Wrist badly cut.	When punching holes in a sheet of iron it flew up and cut him.
Caulker.	St. John, N.B.	" 23.	1	1	Face, hands and legs badly burnt.	Tar pot boiled over and caused a fire.
Sheet metal worker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 2.	1	1	Hand crushed.	Caught in a press.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 3.	1	1	Lost a finger.	Cut off when adjusting a press.
"	London, Ont.	" 16.	1	1	"	Cause of accident not known.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 23.	1	1	Fingers crushed.	Crushed in a press.
"	"	" 25.	1	1	Lost two fingers.	"
"	"	" 8.	1	1	Lost part of a finger.	Cut by trimming shears.
"	Marlbank, Ont.	" 5.	1	1	Sprained ankle.	Stepped on brick and fell.
Cement worker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 8.	1	1	Lost one finger; two others gashed.	Cut by a trimmer machine.
<i>Woodworking Trades</i>						
Box factory hand.	"	" 16.	1	1	Third finger cut off.	When working on a machine.
"	"	" 16.	1	1	Lost part of finger.	Cut by a rip saw.
Factory hand.	Brantford, Ont.	" 30.	1	1	Lower jaw badly cut.	Struck by a fragment of a circular saw which flew to pieces.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 2.	1	1	Lost a finger.	Caught in a planer.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 12.	1	1	Leg fractured.	Caught in a moving belt.
<i>Printing Trades</i>						
Wall paper maker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 23.	1	1	Hand crushed.	Crushed by the lever of a printing machine.

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TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Railway Service. Con.</i>						
Railway labourer	Spenceville, Ont.	Aug. 3	3	1	Leg broken.	Fell when leaving a gravel pit.
"	Near Agincourt, Ont.	" 28	2	1	Head and back badly injured.	Struck by a train when working on track.
"	"	" 28	"	1	"	"
"	Boundary, B.C.	" 10	1	1	Foot crushed.	Killed by a premature explosion of powder.
"	Eastman, Que.	" 23	"	1	Bones in leg broken.	A rail dropped on the foot.
Railway shophand	Toronto Junction	" 4	4	1	Legs badly crushed.	Struck by an iron engine tire.
"	Point St. Charles, Que.	" 17	"	1	Arm broken and muscles torn.	Caught between two wheels.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 22	"	1	"	"
Car repairer	Allendale, Ont.	" 11	1	1	One leg broken and the other badly crushed.	Crushed by a detached car when working under another one.
Engine cleaner	Hamilton, Ont.	" 19	"	1	"	Caught in a turntable.
Railway employee	East Toronto	" 5	1	1	"	Struck by an engine
<i>General Transport</i>						
Steamboat engineer	Union Bay, B. C.	" 4	"	1	Shoulder, three ribs and both legs broken.	Fell 100 feet into shallow water when approaching the boat.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.	" 2	"	1	Head cut and severely bruised.	"
"	Quebec, Que.	" 5	1	1	Skull fractured.	Fell into the hold of a steamer.
"	Victoria, B. C.	" 16	1	1	Head fatally injured.	Fell from derrick on board ship.
Night watchman on boat	Warton, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Drowned.	Fell through the hatchway of a barge.
Ship labourer	Meaford, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Feet cut and bruised.	Fell into water when jumping ashore.
Quebec, Que.	"	" 1	1	1	Arm broken.	Fell into the hold of a steamer.
Ottawa	"	" 1	1	1	Foot crushed.	When operating a lock.
Toronto, Ont.	"	" 22	"	1	"	Struck by falling timber.
Shipyard worker	Bridgebury, Ont.	" 15	1	1	Leg crushed and bruised.	Run over by an engine.
Longshoreman	Quebec, Que.	" 16	"	1	"	Caught between a crane and a log.
Quebec, Que.	Walserville	" 25	1	1	Legs fractured and injured internally.	"
"	Montreal, Que.	" 11	"	1	Body crushed.	When loading a boat, a gang plank fell on him.
Forwarder	"	" 11	"	1	Thigh fractured.	When discharging cargo, 12 sacks of flour fell on him.
Longshoreman	"	" 6	"	1	Foot crushed.	Fell to the bottom of a ship's hold.
Chester	"	" 11	"	1	"	Struck by a gang plank.
Route agent of express Co.	Near Richmond, Que.	" 31	1	1	Leg broken in two places.	Fell into a ship's hold.
Cochran, Ont.	"	" 1	1	1	Spine, arm, hip and leg fractured.	Killed in a railway wreck.
Watchman	St. Agathe, Que.	" 11	"	1	Three ribs broken.	Was thrown from a horse and trampled on.
"	"	"	"	1	"	Struck by a wagon pole.

Expressmen	Toronto	"	8	1	Arm broken and face cut.	Struck by a street car when driving.
Carter	Montreal, Que.	"	2	1	Leg broken.	Fell from his cart.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	2	1	Skull fractured.	Fell off a truck.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	17	1	Crushed to death.	Axle of ice wagon broke and three tons of ice fell on him.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	16	1	Hand badly crushed.	Fell and his horse trod on him.
"	"	"	3	1	"	Fell from his cart, and a wheel went over his head.
Transfer	Hamilton, Ont.	"	3	1	Tigh fractured.	Load of lumber fell on him.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	4	1	"	Fell from wagon which went over him.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	17	1	Right arm broken.	Wagon caught in car tracks and he was thrown out.
"	St. John, N. B.	"	19	1	Skull fractured.	Struck by a piece of rock when carting stone which was being blasted.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	25	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a falling piece of wood.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	18	1	Five ribs broken and hip injured.	Horses ran away and he was thrown from his cart.
"	Walkerville, Ont.	"	22	1	"	Horses ran away and he was thrown out and caught between wagon and a brickwall.
"	"	"	"	"	Arm broken.	Wagon was struck by an electric car and he was thrown out.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	20	1	"	Horse fell in a race.
Jockey	Fort Erie, Ont.	"	12	1	"	"
Unskilled Labour	Sawyerille, Que.	"	1	1	Leg broken.	Tree fell on him.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	19	1	"	When working on a pile, driver pulley broke and he was thrown into the air.
Miscellaneous Trades	Toronto, Ont.	"	22	1	Shoulder blade broken.	Fell when cleaning windows.
Charwoman	Guelph, Ont.	"	4	1	Badly bruised; ear nearly severed.	Fell in front of a barrel which rolled over him.
Commercial traveller	Near Richmond, Que.	"	31	1	"	Killed in a railway wreck.
Night constable	St. Mary's, Ont.	"	21	1	Both legs broken and badly bruised and cut.	Killed by an electric shock when on duty.
Fireman (civil)	Victoria, B. C.	"	9	1	Kneecap put out of joint, and badly bruised and cut.	Was thrown from seat and dragged by horses which had halted.
"	"	"	9	1	"	Fell from the roof of a house.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	16	1	Right hand severely burnt.	When operating a chemical engine.
Glassmaker	Montreal, Que.	"	16	1	Head cut.	When cutting glass with a machine, a piece flew off and entered his head.
Potter	Pipetown, N.S.	"	7	1	Badly crushed.	Caught by a revolving wheel of an engine.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	"	3	1	"	Caught in a derrick.
Labourer (civil)	Buckingham, Que.	"	19	1	Arm and leg broken and body dangerously bruised.	Trampled on by a vicious stallion when at work.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	12	1	Two ribs broken and injured internally.	Run over when repairing a road.
Contractor's helper	Salmon, Ont.	"	4	1	"	Crushed by a falling wall when helping to pull down a building.
"	"	"	4	1	Bone in ankle broken.	Struck by a falling wall when helping to pull down a building.
Handy man	New London, P. E. I.	"	17	1	"	Run over by a loaded cart.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	11	1	"	Fell when cleaning a third story window.
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	16	1	Had a bad scalp wound.	Injured in a premature explosion of dynamite.
"	"	"	15	2	Badly lacerated.	By an explosion of dynamite.
"	"	"	17	1	Face torn.	Struck by a derrick hook.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST *Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—Con.</i>						
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Aug. 21.	1	1	Thigh broken.	Struck by falling rock.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 31.			Neck broken.	Struck by a stone when blasting.
ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN AUGUST.						
Derrickman.	Point Am., Ont.	July 11.		1	Ankle broken and spine dislocated.	Fell 24 feet from scaffold.
Saw-mill hand.	Gull River, Ont.	June 29.	1		Lost a toe and cut foot.	Fell on circular saw; killed instantly.
"	Arnprior, Ont.	July 6.		1	Two fingers cut off at first joint.	Cut by slash saws.
Sheet metal worker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 22.		1	Both hands crushed.	When cutting shovels.
Lime kiln employee.	Shackleton, Ont.	" 30.		1	Hand crushed and thumb taken off.	Caught under a dump car.
Machinist	Belleville, Ont.	" 21.		1	Right hand badly crushed.	Caught in iron cutting shears.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 25.		1	Hand severely crushed.	Caught in a multiple press.
"	Belleville, Ont.	June 27.		1	Bones of foot broken.	Caught in machinery.
"	Galt, Ont.	" 11.		1	Finger crushed.	A heavy door fell on the finger.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 13.		1	Left arm scalded.	Fell when carrying hot lime water.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 26.		1	Injured internally.	Fell 20 feet when climbing from staging to boat.
"	"	" 23.		1	Finger badly ground.	Came in contact with emery wheel.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 21.		1	Three fingers badly lacerated.	When operating a Yankee whittler.
Furniture factory hand.	Walkerville, Ont.	" 23.		1	Lost four fingers.	Fell on a saw.
Cooper.	Malone, Ont.	" 8.		1	Severely shocked.	Fell when working on dredge; died Aug. 22.
Dredgeman.	Montreal, Que.	July 23.	1			Struck by lightning.
Scow hand.	Humberstone, Ont.	" 28.		1		Fell from a platform.
Trick bicyclist.	Crystal Beach, Ont.	" 27.		1		

labourers in August. One man was killed by the breaking of a pulley when he was working on a pile driver. A boy who was helping a contractor to pull down a building was crushed by a falling wall. A handy man was run over by a cart when

attempting to stop a horse, and another fell from a third story window when cleaning it. The remaining death was that of a labourer who was struck by a stone when assisting at blasting operations.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

THE only localities which were at all seriously affected by trades disputes during the month of August in Canada were Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., in both of which places there were disturbances in the building trades which greatly impeded the erection of new buildings. The effects of the disputes in Toronto were particularly serious owing to the fact that the disastrous fire which took place last May has greatly increased the amount of building to be done. Apart from the disputes in these places, there were only two other disturbances of importance reported to the department during the month. International labour organization were concerned in four new disputes of the month; in the remaining two the work-people involved belonged to no organization.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 14 trades disputes in existence during the month, of which 8 began before August 1, and 6 after. This is a decrease of 6 compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 8 compared with August, 1903. About 88 firms were affected by disputes of the month, and 1,871 employees were affected directly and about 1,900 indirectly.

The magnitude of the new disputes is indicated in the following table, according to the number of working-people involved:

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.
2,000 and over.. . . .	1
From 500 to 1,000.. . . .	1
From 100 to 200.. . . .	1
From 50 to 100.. . . .	2
From 6 to 25.. . . .	1

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes

during August was approximately 37,000 working days. This was a decrease of about 9,500 days compared with the previous month and an increase of about 6,400 days compared with August, 1903.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Building.. . . .	5
Textile.. . . .	1

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes:—

Causes	Number of Disputes.
For increase of wages.. . . .	3
Sympathy with strikers.. . . .	1
Sympathy with employer—Lockout on account of strike.. . . .	1
Against withholding of wages claim- ed.. . . .	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 14 disputes in existence during August, settlements were effected in 6 cases, and in another, the establishment ceased to be affected, leaving 7 still unsettled at the end of the month. Two of the disputes were settled by conciliation, through representatives of the labour organizations to which the strikers belonged, the remaining four came to an end without any negotiations or mediation.

Results of disputes.—Of the 6 disputes that were settled, two ended in favour of the employers and three in favour of the employees. In the remainder, which was a lockout, no change took place as it ceased on the termination of a strike, out of which it arose. To these should be added a dispute which practically ended in favour of the employers, most of the strikers having been replaced by others at the end of the month.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

There were few important developments in the eight disputes which began before August 1, and were in existence during that month.

The two strikes of employees of the Rioridan Paper Mills at Merritton, Ont., one of which began on May 4, and the other on June 3, continued throughout the month without change, except that the company had secured a number of non-unionists to replace the strikers.

A strike of machinists of the International Harvester Company at Hamilton, Ont., which began on May 25, owing to the dismissal of five men for refusing to work on two machines, was brought to a close on August 15, through the mediation of a conciliation committee of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council. The company agreed to take back all their former employees who applied, as soon as possible, on the basis existing before the strike. Some of the workmen, however, had found other employment in the meantime.

A strike of cloakmakers employed by the Scottish Rubber Company at Montreal, which began on July 13, ended about August 2, on which date the company reported that all their machines were running full time. The cause of the dispute, which involved 39 employees directly, and 17 indirectly, was due to the employment of non-unionists. All the strikers were replaced by other workpeople, and by August 2, the conditions in the factory were the same as before the dispute.

A strike of 18 carpet weavers at Guelph, Ont., which began on July 28, owing to a refusal of the company to increase their wages from 12½ to 15 cents per hour, was terminated on August 8, the strikers returning to work at the old rate of wages.

The disputes of butcher workers at Toronto, saw-smiths at St. Catharines, and iron moulders at Ottawa remained unsettled. In the case of the saw-smiths at St. Catharines, the factory was declared an 'open shop'; but it was still affected by the dispute at the end of August. In the

case of the strike of iron moulders at Ottawa, one firm granted the demand of the men for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, and their employees returned to work, but no general attempt was made to reach a settlement, largely owing to the small demand at present for this class of labour.

With regard to former disputes, which had ceased to affect industrial conditions materially, a strike of leather workers which took place at Hamilton during the months of April and May, was still felt by one firm which had failed to secure the amount of labour required. The arbitrators who had been appointed to settle the question of the wages of brewery workers at Toronto, after the dispute which ended on June 8, held some meetings, but had not given out their decision by the end of the month.

New Disputes.

The most important new disputes of the month were a strike and lockout of bricklayers and masons at Hamilton, Ont., and strikes of builders' labourers and bricklayers at Toronto. An account of these disputes is given below. The only other disputes were a strike of 20 woollen mill workers at Sherbrooke, Que., which began on August 19, and a strike of about 100 builders' labourers at St. Johns, Que., which began on August 15. Both strikes were owing to a demand for increase in wages, at Sherbrooke, the places of many of the strikers were filled, and at St. Johns the demand of the labourers for an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day was granted on August 16th.

Strikes in the Building Trades at Toronto.

On August 15, a strike was declared by the Builders Labourers' Union of Toronto, owing to a refusal of the members of the Builders' Exchange to grant an increase in wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour. The dispute continued throughout the month, with the result that building operations were almost completely sus-

pending, and great losses were incurred, not only by those who were engaged in the other building trades, but also by the numerous firms whose premises had been destroyed by fire, and who had been unable to secure sufficient accommodation for their business while their new buildings were being erected. Much inconvenience and hardship was also threatened in the case of the many people who as a consequence of the strike may be unable to secure houses to live in.

The Labourers' Union claimed that they had first presented their demand for an increase in wages in the month of March, and that the strike was only declared on the failure of the negotiations which have been carried on since that time. On August 3, representatives of the union waited on a committee of the Builders' Exchange and presented a formal demand for a minimum scale of 28 cents an hour. On August 12, the Federated Board of the Builders' Exchange sent the following official reply to the Labourers' Union:

The board is of the opinion that it is not advisable at the present time to increase the wages or to change the existing conditions in any way. We are now in the middle of the building season, and any change made now would seriously affect the building trade generally and cause much unrest and uneasiness in the trade. Again, many contracts have been taken at the present rate of wages, and if any increase were given at this time it would entail great loss upon the contractors. The board further desires to point out that the present rate is quite as high as is paid in any other similar city in Ontario or the United States.

In consequence of this refusal to grant their demands, a strike was declared by the union, which took effect on August 15. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of workmen involved in this dispute. There were about 800 members in the union, but as a number of employers were willing to pay the increased rate, about 70 permits were granted to labourers on the first day to return to work for these employers. In the course of the month many other permits were granted, and many of the strikers left Toronto to seek work elsewhere, so that the number involved was greatly diminished by the end of August. On the 23rd, it was reported

by the union that 400 of their members were at work and that many others had left on the harvesters' excursions for Western Canada.

Another feature of the situation was the refusal of the majority of union bricklayers to work with the non-union labourers, whom some of the contractors had engaged. On the 26th, the Bricklayers' Union declared a general strike in support of the labourers, and about 550 of its members were involved. Most of these, however, had already stopped work, owing to the lack of union labourers.

Various attempts were made to secure a settlement through the mediation of persons not immediately concerned, but they all proved unsuccessful, and both disputes were still in existence at the end of the month. On August 23, a committee from the Stonecutters' Union waited upon representatives of the Builders' Exchange, in an attempt to effect a settlement, but no result followed. Two days later, acting Mayor Ward invited the president of the Builders' Exchange and the president of the Labourers' Union to a conference in order to discuss the situation. The president of the Builders' Exchange, however, declined the invitation, stating that they were unwilling to arbitrate, and would only take back the men at the old scale. Representatives of the union met the acting Mayor, but did not definitely state their attitude with regard to arbitration. The Bricklayers' Union appointed a special committee to confer with the masons' section of the Builders' Exchange with regard to the strike, but on August 30 the employers refused their request for a conference.

Strike and Lockout of Bricklayers at Hamilton, Ont.

On August 6, a strike was declared by the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of Hamilton, Ont., which involved one contractor and 25 workmen. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the contractor to pay a mason for work which the architects of the building had refused to

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 45.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of com- mencement.	Date of termi- nation.	Result.
					Di- rectly	*Indi- rectly			

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
Ontario	Merrittion	Papemakers	Decision of company to return to longer working hours.	1	41	26	May 4	No settlement reported at end of month.	
"	Hamilton	Machinists	Dismissal of five men for refusing to work on two machines.	1	65	60	" 25 Aug	15 Men returned to work on old basis.	
"	Merrittion	Teamsters, firemen and labourers.	Employment of non-union men	1	95		June 3	No settlement reported at end of month.	
"	Toronto	Butcher workers	Demand for slight increase in wages and payment of time-and-a-half for over-time.	1	40		" 21	No settlement reported at end of month.	
"	St. Catharines	Saw smiths	Objection to employment of an extra apprentice.	1	5	15	" 30	No settlement reported at end of month, factory declared an open shop.	
Quebec	Montreal	Clockmakers	Objection to employment of non-unionists	1	39	17	July 13 Aug.	2 Places of strikers filled.	
Ontario	Guelph	Carpet weavers	Demand for increase in wages from 12½ to 15 cents per hour.	1	18		" 28	8 Strikers returned to work. No change in wages.	
"	Ottawa	Iron moulders	Demand for increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.	7	35		" 28	No settlement reported at end of month but one firm granted demand.	

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.									
Ontario	Hamilton	Bricklayers and masons.	Refusal of employers to pay a mason for work not passed by architect.	1	25	50	Aug. 5	26 Employer agreed to pay mason. Work resumed Aug. 23 pending settlement.	
"	"	Bricklayers and masons.	Lockout on account of strike.	7	75		" 6	26 Work resumed on the ending of preceding dispute.	
"	Toronto	Builders' labourers.	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour.	64	800	1,600	" 15	No settlement reported at end of month.	
"	"	Bricklayers.	In sympathy with striking labourers.		550		" 26	No settlement reported at end of month.	
Quebec	Shedbrooke	Woollen workers.	Mill Demand for increase in payment for piece work.	1	18		" 19	No settlement reported at end of month, but places of most strikers were filled.	
"	St. Jean	Builders' labourers.	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.	1	125	150	" 15 Aug. 16	Mens demand granted.	

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

pass and had ordered to be pulled down. It was claimed by the union, that the matter in dispute had been submitted to a committee of the Master Builders' Association and the union, as provided in their agreement, but that as no settlement was arrived at, it was referred back to the union and a strike was declared against Mr. George E. Mills, the contractor concerned. On the following day, the Master Builders' Association declared a lockout of all the bricklayers and masons belonging to the union in their employ. There were then 8 firms and about 100 employees affected directly by this dispute. As there were three contractors who were not members of the Master Builders' Association, and who therefore were not affected by the dispute, building operations were not brought to a standstill in Hamilton. For some days no change in the situation occurred. On August 11, several officers of the Masters' Association attended a meeting of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, in order

to discuss the question in dispute, but the meeting was broken up and no results followed from it.

The local union then applied to the Executive Committee of the International Union to send a representative in order to endeavour to effect a settlement. The employers' association requested the bricklayers' union to hold a conference with them on the 16th of the month, but the men declined to do so, as they were awaiting the arrival of an international officer, and did not wish to take further steps before he came. On August 22, the fourth vice-president of the International Union, who had been appointed to act as mediator in the dispute, reached Hamilton, and in the meantime the men went back to work pending a settlement. Three days later he gave a decision that Mr. Geo. E. Mills, the contractor, who was primarily concerned in the dispute, should pay the mason over whom the trouble arose, the \$6.40 owing to him and costs. This

was agreed to by Mr. Mills, and all the men who were out were ordered to return to work. The bricklayers, who had been locked out, raised another question at the meeting, claiming that the master builders or the International Union should pay them \$3,000 for lost time. The decision of the international officer was given against this claim, and after a long discussion his decision was adopted.

In the course of the dispute a number of bricklayers and masons, had left Hamilton to seek work elsewhere. The other building trades were more or less affected by the dispute, although as already mentioned, there was no complete suspension of building operations.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of August, and which have been reported to the department.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during August, 1904.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Bee-keeping in Ontario.

Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1903. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 64.

The report of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association for 1903 opens with an address of the president delivered at its twenty-fourth annual meeting held at Trenton, Ont., on December 1, 2, and 3, 1903. It is stated in the address that according to the Ontario government statistics, there were in 1903, 207,936 colonies of bees in Ontario, an increase of about 5,400 colonies over 1902. The report also contains articles on 'The advantages of out-apiaries,' how when and where to move them; 'Forced or shaken swarms'; 'Bee-keeping experiments at the Dominion Experimental Farm Apiary,' and 'Chemical work in connection with bee-keeping, 1903,' by Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms. There is a report of the Honey Exchange Committee, and a report of the Inspector of Apiaries of Ontario. An appendix contains the Ontario Act for the suppression of foul brood among bees, and a bill in amendment to this Act, proposed by a committee of the Bee-keepers' Association, which was appointed at the annual meeting of the Association in December, 1903.

MANITOBA REPORT.

Public Institutions in Manitoba.

Province of Manitoba.—Report of the Department of Public Works, for the year ending December 31, 1903. Winnipeg: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 64.

The report of the Department of Public Works of Manitoba for 1903, contains reports on the various public institutions in the province, with statistical tables showing the numbers admitted during the year classified according to their civil condition, age, religious profession, occupation and

nationality, and the number of deaths with the causes in each case. The following is a list of the number of persons admitted into these institutions during the year:—

Asylum for the Insane, Selkirk.. . . .	76
Asylum for the Insane, Brandon.. . . .	107
Manitoba Deaf and Dumb Institute.. . . .	81
Home for Incurables.. . . .	24
Eastern Judicial District Gaol.. . . .	432
Central Judicial Gaol and Reformatory Prison.. . . .	124
Western Judicial District Gaol.. . . .	102
Winnipeg General Hospital.. . . .	3,094
St. Boniface General Hospital.. . . .	2,501
St. Joseph's Orphanage.. . . .	29
Morden Freemasons' Hospital.. . . .	237
Les Sœurs de Miséricorde (Maternity Hospital).. . . .	222
Salvation Army Rescue Home.. . . .	44

BRITISH REPORT.

Wages and Hours of Labour in Great Britain.

Report on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1903, with comparative statistics for 1894-1902. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. Pages, 140. Price, 7d.

In the report on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, in 1903, published by the British Board of Trade, the scope of the inquiry with regard to wages is stated to be limited to those changes which indicate a rise or fall in the market price of the same quantity and quality of labour. The results of the investigation showed that in 1903, the changes affecting 874,073 persons took place in only 50 of the principal trades, the total number of persons affected in all trades being 896,598. The general effect of the changes in wages was a decrease, but the amount of the decline, measured by the weekly loss, was comparatively slight, being considerably less than in the two preceding years. Of the total number of workpeople affected, 874,721 sustained net decreases of about £39,868 per week, 21,327 obtained net increases of about £1,541 per week, and the remaining 550 had fluctuations in wages which left them in receipt of the same amount at the end as at the beginning of the year. Compared with these figures, the returns for 1902 showed that 793,041 workpeople sustained reductions amounting to £78,027

per week, and 91,812 obtained increases amounting to £5,326 per week. In 1901, 492,518 people had net decreases amounting to £118,132, and 429,715 received net increases amounting to £40,789 per week. In 1901 and 1902, the fall in wages was mainly confined to the coal mining, iron and steel and shipbuilding trades. In 1903, the downward tendency continued in these industries and spread to other trades, including the engineering and glass industries. The number of people affected by changes in rates of wages formed only 9·9 per cent. of the total industrial population in 1903. In 1901, the percentage was 10·6 and in 1902 it was 10. Since 1894, the coal mining industry has been the one most affected by changes in wages, over 90 per cent of those engaged in this industry having been affected each year since 1894. The wages of 23,119 persons were changed under sliding scales, those of 675,742 persons were arranged by conciliation boards, mediation or arbitration, and those of 197,737 persons were settled by other methods such as direct arrangement, negotiations, &c. The changes under sliding scales occurred in the iron mining and quarrying, and the iron and steel industries. The large number of persons affected by changes brought about by conciliation, mediation and arbitration, is mainly accounted for by the fact that the wages of 667,580 coal-miners were arranged by joint boards of employers and workpeople. Among the people engaged in trades in which changes were brought about by direct negotiation there were 71,680 employed in engineering. In recent years there has been a steady increase in the proportion of workpeople whose wages have been arranged by conciliation, mediation and arbitration. This is largely due to the establishment of conciliation boards in the coal mining industry. In 1903, the wages of 882,850 people were altered without any stoppage of work. There was only a stoppage of work affecting 13,748 persons whose wages were changed. There were, however, a number of strikes and lockouts which did not result in any changes in wages, that are not included in this estimate.

The changes in hours were unimportant, only 7,447 workpeople being affected, whose hours of labour were reduced by a net number of 15,427 hours per week. Of the 7,447 persons, the hours of 614 were increased, and the hours of 6,803 were decreased.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Wages and Cost of Living in the United States.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 53—July, 1904—United States Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, D.C.

The Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for July, contains the results of an investigation conducted by the Bureau during the last four years relating to the cost of living in the United States in 1901, the retail prices of food from 1890 to 1903, and wages and hours of labour in the leading manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States from 1890 to 1903. The Bulletin for November, 1903, an account of which is given in the December number of the *Labour Gazette*, contains a brief summary of the investigation relating to the cost of living, which was based on reports received from 2,567 families, scattered throughout the United States, the heads of which were wage-workers or salaried men earning not over \$1,200 during the year. It was ascertained that the average total expenditure of these families was divided in the following proportions:—

Food..	42·54	per cent.
Rent..	12·95	"
Principal and interest on mortgage on home..	1·58	"
Fuel..	4·19	"
Lighting..	1·06	"
Clothing..	14·04	"
Taxes..	0·75	"
Insurance..	2·73	"
Labour and other organization fees..	1·17	"
Religious purposes..	0·99	"
Charity..	0·31	"
Furniture and utensils..	3·42	"
Books and newspapers..	1·09	"
Amusements and vacation..	1·60	"
Intoxicating liquors..	1·62	"
Tobacco..	1·42	"
Sickness and death..	2·67	"
Other purposes..	5·87	"

The data regarding retail prices of food were obtained from the books of 814 retail merchants in the same localities from which particulars relating to family expenditures were secured, and they cover the prices of 30 distinct articles for each month during the fourteen years of 1890 to 1903 inclusive. The results of the inquiry show that the average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318.20; in 1896, the year of lowest prices, the cost was \$296.76; in 1902, the cost rose to \$344.61, and in 1903, it fell slightly to \$342.75. Taking into consideration fluctuations in other items of expenditure, it is estimated that the increase in the cost of living, as a whole, in 1903, compared with the year of lowest prices, was less than 15.5 per cent.

The results of the investigation relating to rates of wages, and hours of labour, which embraced 519 distinctive occupations in 3,429 establishments representing 67 industries, showed that the rates of wages per hour in 1903 had increased 18.8 per cent, compared with 1894, the year of lowest wages; the hours of labour in 1903 had decreased 4.1 per cent, compared with 1890; weekly earning were 14.9 per cent greater than in 1894; 34.3 per cent more persons were employed in 1903 than in 1894; and 54.4 per cent more money was paid out in wages per week in 1903 than in 1894.

A detailed report on the cost of living in 1901, and the retail price of food, 1890 to 1901, is to appear in the eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour, and the nineteenth annual report of the Bureau will contain a detailed account of the investigation relating to wages and hours of labour from 1890 to 1901.

The Growth of Industry in New York.

New York State Department of Labor. Report on the Growth of Industry in New York. Albany: The Argus Company, 1904. Pages, 670.

A report on the growth of industry in the State of New York, which has recently been issued as Part V of the Second Annual Report of the New York Department of Labour, contains a large amount of his-

torical and statistical information with regard to the principle industries of the State. In the first chapter a comparison is made between New York and the other States of the Union, and between New York and foreign countries. Out of fifteen groups of manufacturing industries New York is the leading State with regard to the amount of capital invested in eight groups, and with regard to the gross value of products, in nine groups. In capital invested New York does not fall below the third place in any group, and in the gross value of the products, New York does not rank below the fourth place, occupying this position in only two groups, namely the iron and steel industries, and the manufacture of vehicles.

Compared with foreign countries, only four possess a greater foreign commerce, only three handle a greater amount of mail matter, and Germany is the only country in which the amount of deposits in savings banks exceeds the savings bank deposits in New York.

Among the natural resources of the State an important place is assigned to the Niagara Falls, which are capable of producing six or seven million horse-power. The extent of navigable water supplemented by the construction of the Erie Canal between Buffalo and Albany has also largely assisted in the growth of the State by providing cheap and abundant means of transportation. There is relatively little mineral wealth in New York, with the exception of building stone, cement and clay deposits, and the industries built on these are of minor importance compared with leading New York industries. The only extractive industries of importance in New York are paper-making, saw-mills and tanneries, flour and grist mills, and butter and cheese factories. In agriculture, New York is the fourth State in the Union as regards both investment and production.

Other chapters of this report deal with the wealth and industry of the State in 1900, the rise and progress of manufacturing in New York, from the early colonial period to 1900, and the growth and distri-

bution of New York industries, with statistical tables covering the period from 1850 to 1900. In an appendix further tables are given containing the population of New York by counties from 1790 to 1900, the occupations of the people in 1900, the acreage and production of the principal cereals from 1867 to 1901, the animal, grain and fruit products in 1899, the number and acreage of farms, and the value of farm property and products in 1900, and various statistics relating to the manufacturing industries from 1850 to 1900.

Manufacturing Industries of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Statistics of Manufactures, 1902-1903. (The Eighteenth Report of the Statistics of Manufactures, pages 1-77). Boston: State Printers, 1904.

The Eighteenth Annual Report on Statistics of Manufactures of Massachusetts contains particulars relating to the years 1902 and 1903, obtained from 4,673 establishments. It is arranged under the following five sections:—

1. Establishments and their management, showing the number of establishments controlled by private firms, corporations and industrial combinations, with the number of partners and stockholders interested in them.

2. Investment, materials used, and product, which contains the amount of capital invested for production, the cost, value of stock and materials, and the selling value of goods made and work done.

3. Labour and its compensation, in which are given the average number of persons employed, with increase or decrease in numbers and percentages; the smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed of both sexes; the range of employment and unemployment as shown by the excess of the greatest over the smallest number of persons employed; the number of persons employed by months, with percentages of employment and unemployment in nine leading industries; the total amount of wages for 1902 and 1903, with average

yearly earnings, and the weekly wages of adult males and females and persons under twenty-one years of age.

4. Working time and proportion of business done, which gives the average number of days in operation of each establishment, and the average proportion of business done, based upon a maximum production of 100 per cent.

5. General summary of industrial conditions, in which a review of the industrial situation is given for the two years, 1902 and 1903.

Labour Conditions in Massachusetts.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1903. Boston: State Printers, 1904. Pages, 108.

The Report on Labour and Industrial Chronology of Massachusetts, which forms Part IV of the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour, contains a monthly diary of the principal industrial events and changes which took place in the various cities and towns of the State during the year ending September 30, 1903. The subjects treated are divided into the following five headings: Strikes and Lockouts, Wages and Hours of Labour, Trades Unions, Industrial Changes, and Workingmen's Benefits. The localities are arranged in alphabetical order, and each one is treated separately. The chronology is followed by an analysis of the strikes and lockouts which took place in Massachusetts during the year, and a copy of the Acts and resolves of Massachusetts affecting labour, which were passed during the session of 1903.

The analysis of trade disputes shows that there were 217 strikes during the year, 133 of which involved, 28,709 workmen, who incurred a loss of 1,316,859 working days. In 56 cases the strikers were successful, in 60 compromises were effected, and in 90 the employer were successful. Of the remainder, eight disputes were pending at the close of the period, and the results of three were not ascertained. There was a decrease of 59 strikes as compared with the following year.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Statistics of Population in France.

Statistique Annuelle du Mouvement de la Population, année 1902. Tome XXXII. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1903. Pages, 169.

The latest report on statistics of population in France, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, shows that there was a natural increase of 83,944 persons in France in 1902, compared with 1901, which was due to a decrease in the number of deaths. The number of marriages was 9,000

less than in the preceding year. There were 8,431 divorces, a larger proportion compared with the population of the country than for any year since 1898. The number of births of living children was 11,896 less than in 1901. The total population of France in 1902 was estimated at 39,060,000, compared with 38,980,000 in 1901. France furnishes the smallest annual increase of population of all the countries of Europe, and France and Ireland are the only countries, whose annual increase of population has shown a general tendency to diminish.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

QUEBEC CASES.

Conviction for Intimidation during Strike.

A case which recently attracted a great deal of attention in Montreal was that in which Hyman Schwartz was accused in the Court of Special Sessions of having, during the progress of a strike, intimidated certain employees of the Scottish Rubber Company, with the object of preventing them from working.

The evidence showed that Schwartz made a habit of taking up his stand near the entrance of the company's premises and of stopping men as they came out from work, using all means in his power to induce them to desert their employers. It was also proved that he even followed some of the men to their houses, calling them names on the way, and threatening them with future trouble if they did not yield to his wishes.

Schwartz himself admitted in evidence that he had been chosen by the union to which he belonged, to act as sentinel at the workshops of the Scottish Rubber Company.

The court found Schwartz guilty, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment without the option of paying a fine. In giving sentence, the judge said that he

did not give the option of a fine because the same would immediately be paid by the union. He also stated that any similar offender who might come before him in future would be treated in the same way, as the authorities were determined to prevent strikers illegally interfering with peaceful workmen.

(The Scottish Rubber Company vs. Schartz. Judgment given at Montreal by Judge Sicotte, July 27, 1904.)

The Rights of an Apprentice.

At the Recorder's Court at Montreal, two young boys were recently charged by the Montreal Biscuit Company with having deserted their employers.

It appeared from the evidence that the boys entered into a contract to serve the company for a certain period of time, in order to learn the trade. Some time later, upon the pretext that they were too slow in learning, they were given other work to do, such as sweeping, &c. This the boys refused to do, and consequently left the service of the company.

In giving judgment, the Recorder said that employers had no right to impose upon apprentices any other work than that which they were engaged to learn and especially so when there was a contract of service. The charge was therefore dismissed with costs.

(Judgment given in the Recorder's Court, at Montreal, July, 1904.)

ONTARIO CASES.

A Conviction Under the Alien Labour Law.

A charge of an infraction of the Alien Labour Law, was recently tried by the police magistrate of Hamilton.

J. Amberg, a tailor, who carried on business in Dundas, was charged with having brought two or more men from New York to work in his establishment. The charge was laid by F. Weaver, who formerly worked for Amberg.

The evidence seemed to show that Amberg had spoken to the two men in question in New York, and told them that he could give them work in Dundas. He paid, through his son, the railway fare of one of these men from New York to Dundas.

The magistrate held that it was a clear case of an infringement of the Alien Labour Law. As he could not impose a fine of less than fifty dollars (\$50), together with the costs, he allowed Amberg to go on suspended sentence, upon his paying costs of the prosecution.

(Case tried before the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, August 21, 1904.)

Non-registered Unions doing Insurance Business.

In the Hamilton police court recently, the secretary of the Local Barbers' Union was charged with a breach of the Insurance Act. It appeared that the private prosecutor had demanded from the union \$60 for the funeral expenses of his son. As the union did not pay the claim, he took an action in the civil courts and recovered judgment against the local union for the amount in question. As this judgment was not paid, he laid a charge against the secretary of the union, charging him with a breach of the Insurance Act, inasmuch as he acted as an agent for the union in getting people to pay money for insurance or funeral benefits, while the union was not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act.

The magistrate held that the secretary of the union had committed a breach of the

law by so acting, and he accordingly imposed a fine of \$20.

(Bishop vs. Halford. Judgment given by the Police Magistrate at Hamilton, August 23, 1904.)

Conviction for Breach of the Factory Act.

In the police court, at Hamilton, recently, B, a baker, was charged by a former employee with a breach of that section of the Factory Act which says that no employee shall be obliged to work for more than 12 hours out of 24 without permission for such overtime having first been obtained by the employer from the Factory Inspector.

The former employee who laid the charge testified that he himself had been compelled to work once or twice for more than 12 hours. The principal charge, however, was in regard to the case of another employee, O'Neill. O'Neill himself swore that he started to work at 6.30 p.m. one evening, that he went home at 7 a.m., for an hour and then came back for two or three hours more; he stated that the bread was not coming out right and that as a matter of fact, he did not do more than 12 hours' actual work.

The employer stated that he did not knowingly infringe the law, but the magistrate was of the opinion that the evidence showed a breach of the Act, and he, therefore, imposed the lowest possible fine, namely, \$20.

(Burrows vs. Beckett. Action tried before the Police Magistrate, at Hamilton, July 25, 1904.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.**Action of Employers Against Union.**

A very important case, of interest to both employers and employees throughout the country, was tried in British Columbia, in the month of July. In 1901, there was a general strike in Rossland. For a considerable time work was entirely suspended at all the big mines in that district. The mine owners contended at the time that the strikers had acted illegally by intimidating men who were working in the mines, by inducing others to break contracts which

they had made, by persuading men willing to work in the mines not to do so, and by watching and besetting the mines and the approaches thereto.

The mine owners claimed that the strikers were liable for the pecuniary damage suffered by the suspension of work on account of the above mentioned conduct. A number of them brought actions on these grounds against the Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, otherwise known as the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland Branch. These proceedings, however, were subsequently dropped except in the case of Centre Star Mine, which was the action tried in July, and the War Eagle, which was held over pending a decision in the Centre Star case.

The grounds of the action were substantially on the lines set forth above. The case was tried by a judge and jury, and lasted for a number of days. The mine owners put in a considerable amount of evidence, producing witnesses who swore that they themselves had been prevented from or persuaded not to work in the mines. Testimony was also given as to the general conditions in Rossland at that time, and the fact that the union closely watched new-comers and tried to induce them not to work. The union did not put in any evidence, but their counsel argued that there had been no breach of the law.

In summing up to the jury, the judge charged against the union. The jury answered all the questions submitted in favour of the mine owners, and came to the conclusion that the Centre Star Company had, as a result of the illegal acts of the strikers, suffered damage to the extent of \$12,500, for which amount they brought in a verdict.

The light in which the presiding judge regarded the case, is shown from the extract given from his charge; the questions submitted to the jury and the answers thereto are also given.

His Lordship, in his direction, said, in part: 'I shall endeavour, as far as I can to give you what seems to me to be the necessary legal assistance to enable you to get at the facts of this case. There are some observations that

I think I ought to make to indicate the general grounds on which the right of persons making such a claim as the plaintiffs in this action must rest, if the claim is to be sustained. The law protects every man in the disposition of his capital or his labour according to his best judgment. That is a legal right, which, however, is limited by this correlative duty, not to interfere with the legal right of others. That is to say that every man's right to do as he pleases with his own is limited by the right of others to do as they like with their own. While the law protects a man in this way, his right to dispose of his capital, skill or labour necessarily involves the proposition that he does not employ unlawful means in prosecuting his right. This doctrine is practically the right of competition, and the actual exercise of it inevitably interferes with other people's interests. When a man's right is thus interfered with the question arises as to whether the interference is actionable. If no unlawful means are used it is not actionable, and this is put very clearly in the Mogul case, quoted by Mr. Taylor, in which it was decided that a combination of steamship owners interested in the tea-carrying trade had a right to close out the competition of other steamship owners by reducing the shipping rate below what would pay.

'The general principles of illegality in these cases are such acts as intimidation, obstruction, the influencing of servants, &c. The right of any man to conduct his own business in his own way extends to any corporation or mining company. They have a legal right to engage servants and carry on their business without molestation.

'Now there is the question of the right of workmen to combine for their own benefit and to strike in order to enforce their demands. You are not to regard a strike as unlawful in itself. There is nothing to prevent a number of men agreeing among one another that they will refuse to work for any reason that they see fit to act upon. There is nothing to prevent them from agreeing that in a certain eventuality they will withdraw from work, nor in acting upon that agreement. That is the legitimate exercise of their right to dispose of their labour as they please, providing only that they do not thereby break a contract.

'When we come to apply these principles, we find that these trade disputes always imply something more than the mere withdrawal from employment, and the question arises as to whether their other acts have rendered the workmen liable at law. Then there is the question of conspiracy, and how far it alters the legal complexion of any acts of the men. You may proceed upon this basis that if in this case the members of this union agreed to strike or if the committee of the union agreed to bring it about and to make the men leave work or prevent them from returning to work by unlawful means, then not only the individuals, but everybody concerned, will be liable for every one of the illegal acts. For the purpose of ascertaining whether such a conspiracy did exist, you will have to look at all the circumstances. It is not often possible to prove the existence of a conspiracy by direct evidence, and it has often to be shown by circumstantial evidence. In this case it is clear that the men did enter into an arrangement of some sort, and for the purpose of ascertaining what that arrangement was you can consider all their acts during the strike.

'In regard to unlawful means. The question is: When it was agreed among the members of the executive or the members of the union that they should strike, did they, in order to make that strike effective and to maintain it, intend to use unlawful means? There are certain things sometimes done in connection with a strike which the law declares to be criminal, and if you find that these things were agreed upon to be done and were done, and that the plaintiffs suffered pecuniary damage thereby, that alone will be quite sufficient to sustain this action. The unlawful acts referred to are such as following a man about in a disorderly manner, besetting any one at his house, intimidating people, besetting the path along which the men would go to work with the object of preventing them from proceeding, and so on. The element of these offences is that they are done with a certain view, namely, to compel somebody to do something he should not do, or to prevent him from doing something that he should do. You have no direct evidence as to what these people intended to do. The strike having been determined on, the committee was authorized to appoint committees to carry it on. That is all the direct evidence that you have. If these people determined to carry on the strike by picketing and persuading people who might go to work not to do so, then their acts would come within the section of the code and be illegal. We have evidence of certain things that were done, such as the Horne incident, in which Woodside the secretary of the union, was active. Immediately after the strike was concluded upon, the executive committee got to work that same night and decided upon certain methods to carry on the strike. If you find that they decided to introduce the picketing and blacklist systems, then you can find that a common purpose existed to carry on the strike by those means.'

His Lordship then turned to another aspect of the case, as to the law regarding a 'nuisance'. 'A nuisance could be caused by a number of people acting in such a way as to injure another man's business, as in the case of what was known as a boycott. If the jury found that a nuisance had been caused, then the ultimate object of the union in calling the strike was of no importance, as the action could be sustained on that ground alone. Had a state of affairs been established by the union which amounted to a boycott of the Centre Star and other mines? Did the men who established the strike intend to carry on the strike by such methods? If the jury answered these questions in the affirmative there was no need to consider whether the object of the strike was lawful or otherwise. It might be noted that it was quite probable that the defendants did not know that in bringing about a state of boycott they were doing anything unlawful. But if they did those things it did not matter whether they knew them to be unlawful or not. It is charged that in concert with the Northport union a conspiracy was formed, having for its object the establishment of the power of the Western Federation of Miners in Rossland as against the right of the mine owners to run their mines in their own way, and that the question of wages paid to the muckers was a sham issue. There has been evidence of the interchange of views between Northport and Rossland union. It was said, also, that it was known on July 3 that on the following day, being a holiday, a number of the miners opposed to the strike would be away,

and it was decided to take a vote on the proposed strike on that occasion. Now, what was the reason of all that midnight activity? Was there any acute question between the mine owners and the muckers that required that hurried action? According to the rule of the union a strike could only be called by a three-quarter vote of the resident members of the union, and this was not obtained. The actual vote gave a three-quarter vote in favour of the strike, exactly out of the total vote polled, but that was not a vote of all the resident members. It was worthy of note that none of the defendants had thought it worth while to go into the box to explain these things. Five hundred men belonged to the union, thirteen hundred men worked in the mines and two hundred and fifty-eight voted in favour of the strike which practically wrecked the community.

'Did these men conspire to coerce the minority in the union and the workmen outside of it to go on strike by means of the power of the Western Federation and the blacklist method?'

Speaking as to damages, His Lordship pointed out that the jury were not asked to do anything vindictive. Counsel for the plaintiffs asked only for something substantial. In regard to the result of their judgment, the jury should not consider the remarks of either Sir Hibbert Tupper or of Mr. Taylor. 'It is not for you or for me,' said His Lordship, 'to consider the result of the judgment. Our duty simply is to administer the law. And it is because our courts, under the British crown, do administer the law without consideration of after results, that the administration of justice throughout the British empire is such that we are all proud of.'

The question submitted to the jury and their answers thereto follow:—

1. Did the principal defendants—or any and which of them—namely, the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners; the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland branch; Rupert Bulmer, William L. McDonald, Frank Woodside, W. G. Preston, the 'Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 1, of Rossland, Peter R. McDonald, John McLaren, T. M. Beamish and James Wilks, maliciously conspire together to molest and injure the plaintiffs and other mine owners of Rossland in their business by unlawful means?

Answer—Yes; and all of them.

(a) And did the said defendants, or any of them, by acts done pursuant to the said conspiracy, cause the plaintiffs pecuniary loss?

Answer—Yes.

2. Has the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland branch, been carrying on its business in the name of, and has it been usually known as, 'The Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners,' since the date of its incorporation.

Answer—Yes.

3. If you answer question 2 in the affirmative, did the defendants, the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland branch, otherwise known as the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, unlawfully and maliciously procure employees of the plaintiffs to cease working for the plaintiffs on, from and after the 12th day of July, 1901, by calling out the said employees and compelling them to go on strike?

Answer—Yes.

(a) And did the plaintiffs suffer pecuniary loss by reason thereof?

Answer—Yes.

4. Did the defendants, the Rossland Miners' Union, the Western Federation of Miners, Rossland branch, and the Carpenters' Union, and their officers and members, or any of them, maintain or assist in maintaining the strike by unlawful means, that is to say:

(a) By molestation or intimidating men who were working for the plaintiffs or for other mine owners of Rossland, with a view to inducing them to cease from so working?

Answer—Yes.

(b) By inducing men who had entered into contracts with the plaintiffs to break such contracts?

Answer—No.

(c) By inducing or attempting to induce men who were willing to enter into contracts of service with the plaintiffs or other mine owners of Rossland, or to work for them, to refrain from so working?

Answer—Yes.

(d) By furnishing strike pay or other relief or assistance?

Answer—Yes.

(e) By unlawfully watching and besetting the premises of the plaintiffs and other mine owners of Rossland and the roads and approaches leading to the said mines, and the railway stations in Rossland?

Answer—Yes.

5. Did the defendants, Rupert Bulmer, William L. McDonald, Frank Woodside, W. C. Preston, Peter R. McDonald, John McLaren T. M. Beamish and James Wilks, or any and which of them, maintain, or assist in maintaining the strike by unlawful means; that is to say: By any and which of the means referred to in question No. 4?

Answer—Yes; all of them, by means of A. C. to D. E.

6. Did the said principal defendants, and the members of the Rossland Miners' Union, or any and which of them, conspire with each other to do any and which of the things mentioned in said question No. 4?

Answer—Yes; all of them except Section B.

7. Did the defendants, and the members of the Rossland Miners' Union, or any and which of them, unlawfully and maliciously conspire together to molest and intimidate the plaintiffs in the carrying on of their business, and were the plaintiffs so molested and injured?

Answer—Yes.

8. Did the plaintiffs sustain any substantial damages?

Answer—Yes.

9. The amount?

Answer—\$12,500.

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1904.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

COOL and rainy weather interfered somewhat without-of-dooremployment during September, especially in the province of Quebec. The month as a whole, however, witnessed a distinct improvement in the tone of the labour market as compared with August. Farming operations continued very active, though the pressure of work in Manitoba and the Territories was at the end of September somewhat relieved. Trade following to the close of the summer season, showed a marked upward tendency, being stimulated in the rural districts by the annual fall fairs, which were reported more than usually successful this year. With regard more particularly to the state of employment, the month marked the beginning of the transition period between summer and winter conditions. The building and saw-milling branches, for example, were approaching the end of their active season; other crafts, such as coopers, lumbermen, confectioners, &c., were either at the height of their activity or were entering upon it. The general effect of the month's developments was of an equalizing tendency in the labour market as a whole, conditions in the provinces east of the Grêat Lakes and in British Columbia having distinctly im-

proved, and the Territories and Manitoba having shown little change in the general demand for labour, whereas in August the latter divisions showed much greater activity in comparison with the first-mentioned group of provinces. Thus, although a few of the cities in Ontario and Quebec, such as Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Brantford, Guelph and St. Thomas, show a falling off, the larger centres, including Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Toronto and London show an improvement in general conditions. At Sault Ste. Marie the opening of the steel plant caused a revival in general industry which was felt at once over a large section of country. The British Columbia cities also showed improvement in general conditions.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Comparatively few developments in the wages movement were reported during September. The early closing arrangements of the summer months, which affected a larger body of work-people this year than ever before, came to an end on September 1st, and as a consequence, large bodies of retail clerks and factory employees

worked longer weeks than in August.* The question of shorter hours, apart from temporary arrangements, was discussed at several points. At Hull a municipal by-law was passed requiring barber shops to close on Sundays. In Ottawa the druggist section of the retail merchants decided to close all shops on Sundays, except between 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. Later, however, it was decided to extend the period so as to cover from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. At Toronto, on the other hand, the barbers' early-closing by-law was repealed by the city council, and at Vancouver, B.C., the police magistrate gave a decision quashing a by-law which provides a fine for merchants who knowingly keep their places of business open after 6 p.m.

The chief change in wages of the month was an increase granted to boilermakers, machinists and blacksmiths, numbering about 1,000 in all on the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway.† At Guelph, Ont., an establishment employing 200 men, which has hitherto paid 60 hours pay for a 59-hour week's work decided to adopt the hour system of paying, and to pay in future only for the amount of time worked.

Cost of Living.

The most important variation in prices of the month affecting cost of living was an advance in flour, which went into effect over a wide section of Canada. At Brantford, Ont., for example, an advance of 25 cents per barrel was reported. Following this development, the price of bread at several points was advanced. At St. Thomas, Ont., and at St. Hyacinthe, Que., for example, an increase of 1 cent per loaf was reported. At Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, also, it was decided at meetings of the master bakers, to announce a similar advance. Coal at some points showed a tendency to stiffen in price. At Montreal

also an advance in the price of milk was discussed by a number of dealers. Potatoes advanced in Ontario in anticipation of a partial crop failure.

Interruptions to Industry.

From the standpoint of industrial unrest, very favourable conditions prevailed throughout September. The strike of employees on the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which resulted in the changes of wages above referred to, was the most serious new dispute of the month. In all 9 disputes were reported as in existence, of which 6, including the strike in the building trades at Toronto, were in existence during August. At the close of September only 3 disputes, and these of comparatively minor importance, remained unsettled.

Wind and electrical storms did some damage, especially to fruit and farm buildings in Nova Scotia and the west.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during September, the following as reported in the press of the Dominion may be mentioned: Warehouses, stores, dwellings and wharfs at Halifax, N.S., (Sept. 14th), loss \$250,000; warehouses at Halifax, N.S. (Sept. 20th), loss \$60,000; manufactory and houses at Lawrenceville, Que., loss \$25,000; stores, &c., at Quebec, Que., loss \$35,000; stores and warehouses at Montreal, Que., loss \$500,000; manufactory at Ottawa, loss \$9,000; planing mill at Ottawa, Ont., loss \$2,000; woollen mills at Hungerford, Ont., loss \$3,000; carriage works at Perth, Ont., factory at Peterborough, Ont., 25 men out of work; pork factory at Toronto, Ont., loss \$20,000; lantern manufactory at Hamilton, Ont., 135 hands employed, loss \$4,000; stores at Hamilton, Ont., loss \$1,500; stores and warehouses at Chatham, Ont., loss \$10,000; brick-making plant at London, Ont., loss \$20,000; tannery at Huntsville, Ont.; livery stable at Winnipeg, Man., loss \$5,000; saw-mill at Kamloops, B.C., loss \$50,000; lumber mill at Fernie, B.C., loss \$25,000; saw-mill at Capilano River.

* See special article on the early closing movement elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

† See report of Winnipeg correspondent in present issue.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada as indicated by the reports of local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* for September, and by information received at the department from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

During the opening weeks of the month harvesting was in full operation, more particularly in western Canada where the season is in the neighbourhood of two weeks behind that of last year. Wet weather caused delays in some localities, but employment on the whole was very active, about fifteen thousand men having been brought by the railway companies from the eastern provinces to assist in the harvest in Manitoba and the Territories. Particularly noticeable this year in this connection was the number of farm labourers supplied by the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Later in the month threshing became general, and in Ontario fall ploughing was in the closing week already well under way.

With regard to the probable crop yield for the year, it was impossible at the end of the month to speak definitely in the absence of official returns. In the maritime provinces the yields are perhaps below the average, though root crops have turned out well. Frost did some damage during September, both to grain crops and garden stuff, especially in Quebec. The potato crop also in Ontario was much damaged by the wet weather, and rot very materially curtailed the yield in a number of localities. Wheat in Ontario it is stated, will not be more than half a crop; oats and barley, however, have turned out very well. From Manitoba and the west the returns of the railway companies and other authorities were very satisfactory, it being stated that in spite of some wet weather and occasional frosts, a fair average crop (conservative estimates ranging from 58,-

000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels) of wheat of good quality may be regarded as assured. This with the high price obtaining will insure a very prosperous season. Apples and other fruit were reported as meeting a somewhat lower market than had been anticipated. For cheese also prices remain low as compared with last year. Towards the close of the month the marketing of grain became very active.

Fishing.

According to reports from the maritime provinces, the Atlantic fisheries have had on the whole a poor season. Several vessels of the Nova Scotia bank fishing fleet returned from their summer's voyage during September reporting a disappointing catch, the season being but little better than last year, which was a very poor one. Owing to the high prices ruling, however, the catch will yield an average financial return. Herring and mackerel were also scarce, especially during the past few weeks. As a result, the demonstration at Canso of the Scottish method of curing and packing herring was considerably hampered, though experimental sales of Canadian herring cured by the new method were highly successful on the New York and St. Petersburg markets. It was accordingly determined to retain somewhat longer the services of the Scottish expert and his staff of female workers. In view also of the small catches of the past summer an extension of thirty days was granted for lobster fishing on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, beginning on September 9th, the measure being the result of the recommendation of an official commission of inquiry appointed recently and which held several sittings during the month. Oyster fishing opened favourably during the month in Prince Edward Island, and in the Bay of Fundy also a few good catches of sardines were taken; the latter, however, found a poor market.

The new fisheries protective cruiser *Vigilant*, for the use of the Dominion government on Lakes Erie and Huron, was launched on September 10th. The vessel

is 176 feet long and is valued at about \$150,000.

The run of coho on the Fraser river was reported very light, and the chief activity at the canneries was in connection with the transportation of the pack to the British market. The pack has been the smallest known in the history of the industry. It was announced by the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that an increased effort would be made to protect the fish in future during the spawning season. As a result of a meeting between the Puget Sound Packers' Association and the Fraser River Canners' Association, the price of salmon, it is stated, will be kept up during 1905, which is expected to be a heavy year in the industry. Considerable activity prevailed in halibut fishing in British Columbia, with good results.

Lumbering.

Throughout Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces prospects are for a material reduction in the cut of logs during the coming season, owing largely to the decreased demand for lumber in the British market. This is particularly noticeable in the diminished preparations now under way in the Ottawa valley, and on the St. John river. The effect of the diminution in the demand for men for the shanties, however, has not been injuriously felt in the general market. Saw-milling still continued very active, though the close of the cutting season is in sight in some localities. In British Columbia the effects of the extensive bush fires of last month have been shown in diminished employment in the logging camps, and a reduced output of logs. The mills, however, have been running steadily and report good markets. An event of considerable importance was the withdrawal of the Mountain Lumber Mills Association from membership in the Northwest Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. The Mountain Association will establish independent lumber yards and an open market in Manitoba and the Territories.

Mining.

Reports from the Nova Scotia collieries were more favourable in September than in August, though the latter month in the case of the Dominion Coal Company's collieries showed in turn a heavier output by 34,524 tons than July.

The development of the oil territory in the maritime provinces is reported as having been stimulated by the bounty recently granted by the Dominion government. One company in New Brunswick reports 34 wells, producing fifty barrels of oil daily, with 11 additional wells which will soon be producing.

The metalliferous mines of Ontario had a good month, both in Hastings' county and in the Lake Superior region. The nickel mining industry in particular was reported as very active. Diamond drill operations were conducted by the Ontario government throughout September in the region north of Lake Superior.

In British Columbia the Crow's Nest Pass collieries were very active. Metalliferous mining throughout the province also showed an increase in output during August over both July of the present year and August, 1903.

According to statistical tables issued by the British Board of Trade the production of coal in Canada has increased from 3,847,070 tons to 7,996,634 tons in the past ten years.

Manufacturing.

A good month was reported throughout the Dominion, except in certain branches in a few localities, as in the case of iron manufacturers at Brantford and Peterborough, Ont. On the other hand, Montreal, London, Toronto and other of the larger centres had a very busy month. The resumption of activity in the steel making industry at Sydney, N.S., and more especially at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., may also be mentioned in this connection, the latter plant, as will be seen from the cor-

respondent's report, having resumed operations with a large staff and excellent prospects after nine months idleness. The manufacture of woollen goods also showed some improvement in employment during the month, though quietness continued in the cotton mills. Biscuit, confectionery and canning factories were very busy.

Transportation.

Railway construction was very active throughout September, especially in Ontario and western Canada. Railway employment also showed an improvement over August, owing to the holding of fall fairs, harvesters' excursions, and in the moving of the crops.

It was announced at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company that the company would adopt the recommendation of the general manager to acquire control of the Canada Atlantic Railway. The Canada Atlantic Railway, built twenty years ago, has a rolling stock of sixty-seven locomotives, forty-one passenger cars, and three thousand freight and miscellaneous cars.

As a result of the evidence given recently before the railway commission by representatives of the fruit interests, a reduction has been made in the rate on mixed car lots of fruit from the principal shipping districts in Ontario to the larger centres of distribution, such as Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and Winnipeg. A special rate for one-half car lots, or 10,000 barrels or over, has also been made. In addition, the flat rate for icing cars destined for Manitoba has been abolished, and hereafter shippers will only be charged for the actual amount of ice supplied.

The recent tour of the railway commissioners covered between 7,000 and 8,000 miles and lasted eight weeks.

In estimating the equipment of the Canadian Pacific Railway for moving the western wheat crop, it was stated that the company would have a total of 28,600 cars and 934 engines available for this service, a number largely in excess of last year.

The lease of the Guelph-Goderich Railway line to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., was sanctioned on September 20.

The large shops being erected for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg are nearing completion. The following are the measurements of the various buildings included in the new works.

	Sq. feet.
Locomotive shops..	134,800
Stores and office building.. . . .	21,200
Foundry..	10,800
Freight car shops..	40,800
Blacksmith shop..	21,600
Planing mill..	24,000
Passenger car shops..	24,000
Power house..	13,000
Dry kiln..	8,800
Oil house..	3,200
Total..	330,200

The net tonnage through the Sault Ste. Marie canals during August was 4,194,886, being 240,964 tons in excess of August of last year. Up to September 1, the total traffic was 14,843,007 net tons as against 22,628,170 last year.

The Canada Rolling Stock Company, Limited, Toronto, capital \$250,000, received a charter from the Dominion Government to manufacture and deal in locomotives and rolling stock of all kinds.

It was announced by the Transcontinental Railway Commission that surveys along the proposed line from Lake Abitibi to Moncton would be commenced at once, 27 surveying parties being organized as rapidly as possible. The work will be carried on throughout the winter, other surveying parties for the western end being organized as required.

Conditions in the Trades.

The weather in some localities interfered with operations in the *building trades*, though *lathers*, *plasterers* and *painters* had a very busy month, and the building season as a general rule promises to be more than usually extended this year, the amount of building at a number of points, notably at Winnipeg, Man., exceeding all previous records. The settlement of the strike at Toronto improved employment for

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Active.	Dull.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	× Quiet.
Halifax	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Active.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.	Quiet.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.
Three Rivers.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Sherbrooke.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.	.....	Very busy
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Very busy
Hull.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....	Very busy	.....	Very busy	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Kingston.....	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville.....	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Active.
Peterborough.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.
Toronto.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Hamilton.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Active.	Very busy
St. Catharines.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	* Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.
Stratford.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
London.....	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Thomas.....	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham.....	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
Windsor.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Very busy
Sault Ste. Marie.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Active.	Very busy	.....	Active.
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Very busy	Very busy
Brandon.....	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	Busy.	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.	Busy.
Vancouver.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
Victoria.....	.....	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Active.

† Shipwrights dull. * Shipwrights slack. × Plumbers active. × Boot and shoeworkers active

a large body of work-people of this class. In the *metal trades*, with the exception of a few localities, as at Brantford and Peterboro in Ontario, and at the points affected by the strike of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

the month was a good one, especially in view of the revival in the steel making industry at Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie. For the most part, however, *shipwrights* and *caulkers* had a poor month. The *woodworking branches* were generally busy, coop-

DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. No. 10.

issue, and is intended to present in brief and accessible form a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.	Leather.	Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Active.	× Quiet. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.	Quiet. Active.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Active. Active. Active. Active. .....	..... Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active.	§ Dull. Active. Active. Busy. Busy.	Quiet. Active. Busy. Busy. Active.	Active. Active. Very busy Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Active.	Quiet. Active. Busy. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Busy. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Busy. Busy.
Active. Active. Busy. Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Very busy. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Busy.	Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Active. Active. Very busy Busy.
Busy. Active.	Very busy. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Busy.	Active. Busy.	Busy. Active.	Very busy Busy.	Active.	Very busy. Busy.
† Active. Quiet. * Active.	Active. Quiet. Quiet.	Active. Dull. Active.	Active. Quiet. Dull.	Active. Quiet. Active.	..... Busy. Active.	Busy. Busy. Active.	..... Quiet. Active.	..... Busy. Active.

§ Bookbinders busy.

ers working to their utmost capacity on barrels, fruit-cases, &c. In the *printing* and *allied trades* little change was reported from August, the month being one of fair general activity. Under the *clothing branches*, journeymen *tailors*, with the advent of

cool weather, had a better month than August; with the fall millinery openings, also, employment was considerably stimulated in these branches. *Boot and shoe-makers* also reported improved conditions, though the season as a whole for the latter

class has been inclined to quietness. The *leather branches* had a better month than August. *Cigarmakers* and *tobacco workers* had a good month, and *bakers* and *confectioners*, especially during the exhibition season, were very busy, the latter class, also, beginning, in the case of those employed in factories, to be very active in anticipation of the Christmas demand. *Ice handlers*, with the close of the summer season, were somewhat dull. Among the other miscellaneous trades affected by the close of the summer season were *hotel* and *restaurant* employees, who report that the past tourist season compares unfavourably with 1903. *Theatre employees* on the other hand, began to be busy. *Canning factories* were running to full capacity during the month, and a scarcity of labour was experienced in some sections of Ontario. *Unskilled labour* had, on the whole, a busy month, and may be said to have been generally in demand, except at a few points where outside employment was affected by wet weather, or by the conclusion of works undertaken earlier in the season.

Proceedings of Associations, &c.

During September a large number of associations, the proceedings and resolutions of which were of direct interest to labour, held their annual meetings. The proceedings of the more important of these, including the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, the National Trades and Labour Congress, the Manufacturers' Association, the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association, the Ontario Municipal Association, and the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which appear elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*. Briefer references to other meetings of the month are as follows:—

The third annual convention of the Ontario Firemen's Association was held at Toronto.

The annual convention of the Structural Iron Workers' Union was held in Toronto.

Delegates to the St. Louis International Electrical Congress visited Canada.

The annual convention of the Farmers' Association, Canada, was held at Toronto during September. Over 1,400 members were stated to be in affiliation. Co-operation and public ownership were discussed.

A meeting of the New Brunswick Wagon-makers' Association was held at St. John, and a resolution passed requesting the government to amend the Act fixing the width of tires.

At the 37th Annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, held at Leeds during September, and representing 1,500,000 work-people, a resolution was passed urging the appointment of a minister of labour with cabinet rank.

The Retail Custom Harness-makers of Ontario held their 5th annual convention in Toronto, about ninety members being present. The title of the organization was changed to the 'Master Harness-makers' Association of Ontario.' Mr. C. H. Hicks, Uxbridge, was elected president, and Mr. Alex. Downey, Toronto, secretary.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held at Toronto, representatives from twenty-six counties being present. The wheat crop for the present season was the subject chiefly under discussion. Freight rates were also discussed. Mr. H. Shaw, Toronto, was elected president, and Mr. C. D. Watts, Toronto, secretary.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Furniture Manufacturers' Association was held at Berlin. Business was reported fair, most dealers having heavy stocks on hand. It was stated that the supply of labour was greater than a year ago. Mr. D. Hibner, Berlin, was elected president, and Mr. George F. Macdonnell, Toronto, secretary.

The annual convention of the Master Horseshoers Protective Association, of Ontario, was held at Peterborough during September, the secretary reporting that since October, 1903, thirteen new local branches had been added to the association, the membership now being over 200. Mr. F. H. Hearn, Brantford, Ont., was

elected president, and Mr. R. B. McGill, secretary-treasurer. The next annual convention will be held at London, on the first Monday in September, 1905.

The 36th regular meeting of the general executive committee of the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance Association was held at Moncton. A number of claims for total disability were ordered to be assessed and paid. In view of the surplus existing in the temporary employees' accident fund, it was decided to recommend that these employees be paid a maximum of 26 weeks' indemnity in any one year, instead of 13 weeks, as at present. Certain changes in the constitution with regard to the payment of sick allowances were approved.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, resolutions were passed recommending the further protection of the lobster fishery, the establishment of a Canadian Fast Atlantic service, the double tracking of the Intercolonial Railway where needed, government ownership of telegraphs in Prince Edward Island, the encouragement of immigration, the encouragement of the steel ship building industry, and advocating the abolition of the right of municipalities to impose a license fee upon mechanics and labourers working within and residing outside of the municipality.

Notes of the Month.

Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg report the highest *post office collections* during September of any month during the past year.

Returns from the various *free bathing* stations of the city of Toronto for the season show a total of 106,654 bathers.

The *Toronto District Trades and Labour Council* addressed an open letter to the Manufacturers' Association meeting in Montreal, with reference to the relations of capital and labour.

The assets of the *Canadian Woollen Mills* were purchased for \$253,000 cash. The property included the plants of the

company at Carleton Place, Hespeler and Waterloo, the site at Lampton Mills and the stock of manufactured goods and raw material.

The *Shawenegan Water and Power Company* have completed arrangements to deliver 10,000 additional horse-power into Montreal by December 1. Additional transmission lines will be erected.

Notice was given to the American Tobacco Company, and the Empire Tobacco Company by the Department of Inland Revenue that they would be required to abandon their *exclusive contract* system under the penalty of cancellation of licenses.

A draft Bill prepared for consolidation by the Lord's Day Alliance and the Minister of Justice, with regard to *Sabbath* observance, was referred by Order in Council during September to the Supreme Court of Canada, to determine whether the proposed legislation would fall within the jurisdiction of the federal or provincial authorities. The draft Bill fixes a maximum penalty of \$40 for any one who works on Sunday.

Statistics collected by the American Iron and Steel Association with regard to the production of *pig iron* in Canada during the first six months of 1904 show a decrease as compared with either of the two halves of 1902-1903. The decrease as compared with the first half of 1903 was 12,287 tons, or about nine per cent as compared with the second half of 1903, 11,845 tons, or a little less than nine per cent. On June 30, 1904, Canada had fifteen complete blast furnaces, of which six were in blast and nine were idle. Ten furnaces were in blast during the first half of 1904 for the whole or part of the period.

The quarterly report of the Free Municipal *Labour Bureau* of Montreal, for the 3 months ending August 31, was as follows:—

Average number of applicants.. . . .	1,750
Situations offered.. . . .	1,108
Situations obtained.. . . .	1,050

The situations obtained were:—Four agents, 4 apprentices, 31 kitchen helpers, 1

conductor of elevator, 1 barber, 1 butcher, 5 laundry employees, 8 female cooks, 22 male cooks, 23 carpenters and joiners, 697 farm labourers, 14 carters and coachmen, 8 scrub women, 5 blacksmiths, 4 chamber maids, 5 dining room girls, 12 hotel and restaurant employees, 11 stable and yardman, 4 gardeners, 131 labourers, 1 housekeeper, 2 messengers, 1

factory employee, 1 storeman, 1 for general work, 7 pressmen and feeders, 1 pastry cook, 3 tinsmiths, 3 painters, 3 men for general repairing of houses, 15 servant girls, 16 compositors (printers), 2 tailors, 1 wagon and coach maker, 1 baker, 1 engineer. Total: 1,050.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

* *Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—*

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during September were slightly better than in August. The demand for labour was fair, the market being considerably affected by the large number of men (300) who left for the harvest fields of the North-west.

Wholesale trade is only fairly active, while retail trade is very good.

Shipping, apart from the regular boats calling for iron ore and coal, is rather inactive.

The building trades around Sydney are inclined to dullness. In the surrounding district there is a fair amount of this class of work.

The Ferguson-Buller case which was tried in the June courts, was to have come up again in the fall court, held in Halifax, Ferguson having appealed owing to the small amount of damages awarded by the jury. By mutual agreement, however, Ferguson and Buller Lodge Committee placed the case before a board of three arbitrators. The board awarded Ferguson \$140 damages. The board sat on the 13th and 14th of September in Stellarton.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Grain crops are below the average, but the root crop is fair.

Fishing.—Fisheries are a failure this year. The catches of cod were poor; spring herring was fair, but late herring was a failure. Spring mackerel were plentiful, but fall mackerel were scarce. Salmon and shad were also scarce, with lobster catches

fair. The scarcity of herring did not enable a satisfactory test of the Scotch method of curing to be made at Canso during the summer, and the experiment will be continued next year.

Mining.—The coal industry shows an improvement over last month, although considerable broken time was experienced in some of the Cape Breton collieries. The fall work will be as active as the summer if not broken. With the exception of one or two of the smaller collieries of Cumberland, the collieries there and in Pictou county are working steadily. The new Allan shafts at Stellarton are being sunk at the rate of 100 feet per month. They are now down over 400 feet. Mabone colliery is said to be producing coal. The Egerton Electric Company in Pictou county was not ready to operate its tramway in September. It may, however, be running in the early part of next month.

Manufacturing.—The steel industry at Sydney is slightly improving, though as yet there is but one blast furnace going. The stoves of No. 2 are lit, and the second furnace may be started within three weeks. This will furnish a larger supply of newly manufactured material to the four or five open-hearth furnaces now running, as the present supply of scrap is rapidly running short. The engines for the rail mill are to be placed in position as soon as the concrete beds for them are ready. The wash plant is almost completed, and will be off the contractors hands as soon as the belting is changed. The Sydney Mines steel plant is progressing slowly; most of the pig iron is being shipped. It may be some months before the open-hearth furnaces are started up. The iron industry at Londonderry is gradually improving. The quality

of the iron is good, and there is a very fair demand for it. The company is still adding to its ore areas, and in a short time may further improve the plant by erecting a rolling mill. A new round house, which will shelter ten locomotive engines, is to be erected near to Mulgrave; work has begun on the foundation, and the contract is let.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers were rather inactive. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were busy around mining districts, but not in Sydney. Plumbers and gas and steam-fitters were all actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and coremakers were all satisfactorily employed; also machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen. Stove mounters, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were all active. Blacksmiths and iron shipbuilders were fairly busy, while jewellers and watchcase makers experienced a slackness in work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, car builders and pattern-makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were dull. Boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were all active. Ice handlers were not very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy. Clerks and stenographers found conditions dull. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers, &c., experienced a fair trade.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers were all ac-

tively employed. Ship labourers and long-shoremen found conditions unfavourable. Street railway employees were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Fair conditions were reported.

HALIFAX, N.S. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has been exceptionally good, and in point of activity surpassed that of the previous month. This was due largely to the preparations for the opening of the provincial exhibition, and many branches of labour were busy as a result. The fine weather of the past month has permitted outside work to be carried on without interruption, and all branches of the building trades have been quite busy with many fairly large stops being made. Commercial activity, wholesale and retail, continues with good indications for a prosperous autumn trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions in this industry indicate a good crop, generally, with hay, perhaps, an exception.

Fishing.—This branch has been normally good during the past month, and local fishermen report mackerel again striking in, with many fairly large stops being made near the end of the month.

Railroad construction.—The first consignment of freight came over the Halifax and South Western Road during September. Kempt road bridge, 3 miles from Halifax, is open for traffic. Fencing will be finished to Halifax, October 1. The road is ballasted from Indian river east within 3 miles of Halifax, and completed from Mahone Junction to the head of Margaret's Bay. Ten miles only remain to be ballasted, which will be completed October 1. Track is now laid to Italy Cross—11 miles. A mile a day is the average. A steam shovel will be at work on October 5, ballasting the

Liverpool end. Work is now commenced at Shelburne, running westward to connect with the road at Barrington, a distance of 20 miles. Ingram river bridge is also completed. The car shops here are busy, and two boarding cars will be finished in a few days for the western section. The railway is being pushed forward rapidly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and plumbers still continue to be busily employed. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers reported work normal. Painters were fairly well employed, and work with builders' labourers was satisfactory.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, electrical workers, blacksmiths and boilermakers were fairly active. Machinists, engineers, caulkers and shipwrights were busily employed, with horseshoers only normally so.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those employed at these industries were fairly well employed during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers were busily employed.

Transport.—Railroad and steamboat men were busy. Ship labourers and teamsters were fairly active.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour found conditions of employment fairly satisfactory.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Supply and demand were well balanced in the labour market during September, a condition similar to that of August. A

feature of the past month was the departure of a large contingent of harvesters to work in the grain fields of the North-west. Building operations continued fairly active in city and country. The market house in Charlottetown, which has employed a large number of men in construction, was completed this month. Merchants report business in September better than in August, the buying of fall goods having started, whilst August witnesses the conclusion of the summer trade. A shortage in the crops of this province where agriculture is the main industry has naturally caused business men to be a little cautious in buying, but no unfavourable results are yet manifest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The latter part of the month saw all the crops with the exception of roots gathered in. Grain and hay are below the average, but although potato digging does not begin till next month the indications are that the yield will be equal to, if not above that of last year. The cheese industry will be unsatisfactory. The price is unusually low, and the output, owing to the shortage of the pastures on account of the drought, will be considerably below the average.

Fishing.—Oyster fishing began during the latter part of the month, with good prospects. In other lines there was very little doing.

Manufacturing.—The few factories in the province reported a steady business.

Railroad construction.—The Murray harbour and Belfast road is practically completed, but surveying has been carried on this month between Emerald and New London, Souris and Elmira. Cardigan and Montague. A large force of men are still employed at filling in the approaches to the Hillsborough bridge and assembling the superstructure, two spans of which are now in position. New stations are being erected at different points on the main railway line, and extensive curve-straightening operations at Curtis creek.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a fair month. Carpenters and joiners and plumbers were busy, and lathers and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Ironmoulders, ironworkers and helpers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workmen and linemen had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers had steady employment. Carbuilders were also busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, and delivery employees had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, longshoremen and expressmen were steadily employed.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fair demand for unskilled labour during the month.

houses, stores, dwellings, &c., besides a church and school-house, and it is considered to be one of the most valuable properties in New Brunswick. It will be operated under the name of the Bay Shore Lumber Company.

The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Company will have a capital of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The first number of the *Times* will be issued on October 1, and will be in the form of an eight-page daily. The *Evening Gazette* will cease publication September 30, the *Times* Company having purchased its plant. Eight steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway fleet will be engaged in the St. John trade during the winter as follows: Three running to Liverpool, three to London and Antwerp, and two to Bristol. The first steamer will leave November 29. There will be nine sailings to London and Antwerp, eleven to Liverpool, and eight to Bristol, making twenty-eight in all. The Wagon Makers' Association assembled in St. John September 22, and after considerable discussion on that part of the new Highway Act, relating to the width of tires, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this association memorialize the government to amend the Act by changing the proposed width of tires, making them as follows: One and a half inch axle, two inch tire; one and five-eighth inch axle, two and a quarter inch tire; one and three-quarter inch axle, two and a half inch tire; one and seven-eighth inch axle, two and three-quarter inch tire; two inch axle, three inch tire; two and a quarter inch axle; three and three quarter inch tire; two and a half inch axle four inch tire.

During October meetings will be held in Woodstock, Moncton, and Newcastle. Bank clearings for the five weeks ending September 29 were \$5,356,915, and for the corresponding period last year \$4,944,907, being \$412,008 greater in 1904 than in 1903. Wholesale and retail traders report that business was exceedingly good during the month, caused by the large number of visitors, who were in the city attending the exhibition. There has been no change in the rates of wages and hours of labour, and the city has been free from strikes and lock-outs.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during September was exceedingly active, all branches of industry being well employed. The Pejepacot Paper Company, of Brunswick, Maine, has purchased from C. M. Bostwick 100,000 acres of well wooded land situate at Great Salmon river and Martin's Head, St. John county. There are also lumber mills, ware-

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the country districts are that crops will average about the same as last year, although the recent heavy frosts did considerable damage to the grains.

Fishing.—During the early part of the month sardines struck in the harbour in large quantities, but the prices were very low. Other varieties of fish are scarce and prices high. Fresh herrings are retailing at 15 to 20 cents per dozen; haddock, 5 cents per pound; smoked and cured fish are coming in in large quantities, and are finding a ready sale.

Lumbering.—The Fredericton Boom Company reports that during the week ending September 27, 2,675 joints were rafted. The average number of men employed on the Douglas boom was 104, and on the Mitchell boom, 108.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were well employed. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were busy. Stonecutters, painters and builders' labourers say that work was plentiful.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were fairly well employed. Machinists and engineers active. Electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were normal. Sheet metal workers were exceptionally busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were very active. Shingle weavers were only fairly employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy. Bookbinders report an improvement over last month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were all employed except one, and the journeymen tailors' union claims that it has won the strike, as all the men except one have gone to work in union shops.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report work active. Cigar-makers say work is only fair.

Miscellaneous.—Brush and broom makers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen, and freight handlers have been very active on account of the large amount of travel during the exhibition. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were very active. Ship labourers reported an improvement over last month. Street railway employees had all they could attend to during exhibition week. Cab drivers and hackmen also were very busy during the rush of visitors, and teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was very active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Newcastle.—The new furniture factory is rapidly nearing completion, and when finished will give employment to nearly one hundred hands.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Rainy weather and frosts retarded employment during September. Apart from this drawback, the month compared favourably with August, though there were plenty of men to meet all demands, especially as no new works of any magnitude are being undertaken. No strikes or lock-outs were reported.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company was held on September 6. The engineer's report, showing the condition of the work under contract for the company during the past year, chiefly in connection with the bridge over the St. Lawrence, was presented.

A gang of about one hundred and fifty men are working in Commercial, St. Laurent and Cote Begin streets, Lévis, digging the trenches for the new waterworks. A large number of pipes have arrived, and

are being distributed along the route. Three steam drills are at work on Cote Be-gin, each of which does the work of fifty or sixty men.

Some twenty-two delegates from labour bodies in this city are attending the second convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress in Ottawa.

The free employment bureau of the city hall is doing satisfactory work since its establishment two months ago.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting was seriously delayed by the rainy weather. Frosts also did some damage to grain crops.

Lumbering.—The sawmills are approaching the end of their season's cut.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There was much loss of time for outside workers owing to the rainy weather. Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners and lathers had a dull month. Painters, however, were active, and plumbers and steamfitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists had a busy month. Boilermakers and iron ship builders had an active month on repair work, though no heavy jobs were reported. Electrical workers and linemen had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are not as active as in August, and a number of men were in idleness. Bookbinders find work plentiful, and overtime prevailed in some establishments, though there were men enough to meet all demands.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers report an improvement over August, though no exceptional activity prevailed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were more active than in August.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a fair trade. Hotel and restaurant employees were fairly active, but the tourist season has been much quieter than 1903.

Transport.—Ship labourers and long-shoremen had a dull month.

Unskilled labour.—Apart from weather conditions, a fair month was experienced.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been little change in the labour market during the month of September. All classes of trades and industries have been well employed, and there is but one industry, and that a small woollen mill, that is running on short hours. In all other branches the demand for labour is well maintained. Considerable damage was done in the district about the 7th and 18th of the month by heavy rain storms. In some places both crops and buildings were damaged.

The question of municipal ownership has again been brought forward. The council is now calling upon the water company to go to arbitration, basing the demand on a clause in the contract between the city and company, passed in 1887, which reads that the city can take over the works by arbitration in July, 1905. The matter will in all probability be decided in the law courts, as it is contended that the clause in question was voided when the city took over the water from the company some eight years ago.

The transportation companies report business as very good, many having taken advantage of the cheap fares offered in connection with the various exhibitions in the district and at a distance.

Retail merchants report business as being a little slow after the rush experienced at the first of the month, due to the ten days' exhibition.

There has been no unrest among employees reported during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have completed their harvesting operations, except in a

few cases. The wet weather retarded operations, but, so far, in this district, little damage was done to the crops. The frost of the 22nd did considerable damage to garden stuffs. The farmers say that roots are a good crop, with the exception of potatoes, in which the rot has appeared. Where potatoes are in heavy soil about one-half is affected from rot, while in lighter soil it is not quite so serious.

Lumbering.—The various drives which come down the St. Francis river have all been secured, the heavy rains having kept the rivers well up for this operation.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing industries are running full time, with the exception of the woollen mill, which runs but five days a week.

Mining.—Reports from the mining centres at Black lake and Thetford mines, state that all the properties are being worked to their full capacity, and that labourers are still in demand. The asbestos property at Black lake has been disposed of to an American syndicate for \$240,000. The mine will be opened up, and mills erected at once, so that there will be a large increase in the number of men employed.

Railroad construction.—The railway companies give employment to large numbers, and the Quebec Central Railway had a special call for men at the first of the month to repair two washouts which occurred on their system.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons and bricklayers had considerable broken time during the month owing to the wet weather. Carpenters, joiners, plasterers, painters and stonecutters were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists and all allied trades connected with the machine shops here had a good month.

Woodworking.—All woodworking trades report work very plentiful.

Printing and allied trades.—The various printing shops report a good month's business.

Clothing trades.—Business has been well maintained, and although there has not been a rush of work no hands have been laid off.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are busy. Both cigar factories have had a good month, and in one overtime had to be put in to keep up with the orders.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel employees and laundry workers report a good month.

Transport.—Railway men were steadily employed during the month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is still in good demand.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in general has not been as active as in previous months, owing to the very inclement weather. Shipping has been fairly active and will continue so until the close of navigation. Outside work has not been active. Building repairing, both inside and outside, has been more active than for many years past; in certain localities almost every second house is undergoing repairs of some kind. Trade generally has been dull during the whole month, caused by unfavourable weather conditions. No changes worth mentioning occurred in either rates of wages or hours of labour, and competent men commanded good wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The agricultural outlook is not so favourable as indicated in August, and harvesting has been greatly retarded. If fine weather does not set in at once the potato crop in many places will be badly affected, and will certainly be high in price.

Lumbering.—The saw mills are all running full time and will continue so until the end of October. There is plenty of employment for all who wish to work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were retarded and the completion of several buildings delayed by unfavourable weather. Painters have found work plentiful, but will experience the usual slackness until early spring.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were kept busy with inside work, and carriage and wagon workers were busy on repair work.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions in these lines were fairly good.

Clothing trades.—The tailors and garment workers have all the work they can attend to. A branch of the 'Semi-ready' Company has been established here.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been doing a satisfactory business all month.

Leather trades.—Boot makers (on moccasins), saddlers, tanners and curriers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, laundry workers, hotel and restaurant employees were all very busy.

Transport.—All men employed on railways were steadily employed. Ship labourers have been fairly employed this month discharging coal and loading lumber, and they will no doubt have a better month in October.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly well employed.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has continued in the same state as last month, work for day labourers being very active, owing to the

corporation having built a great many sidewalks in asphalt and in cement. Drainage canals are also to be constructed, which will employ many hands. In the woollen industry work has not been favourable to the operatives; in several of the departments the hands have only worked three and four days per week. Work also was not plentiful in the boot and shoe industries. The construction of the dairy and model school is advancing rapidly. The distillery is soon to resume operations, after having been closed for a couple of months.

The following is a brief statement of prices paid for house rent and also for the construction of workmen's houses. Since May 20, 1903, when the greater portion of the houses belonging to the workmen were destroyed by fire, lodgings have become scarcer and the price has increased. House rents range from \$6 to \$9 per month, and they have to pay the water tax in addition. For a rental of \$72 per year the tenant is obliged to pay \$10 water rate, and if the tenant wishes to take part in the elections of aldermen and to have right to vote he must pay a tax as tenant. No families, however, are obliged to go boarding through not finding lodgings. Since 1903 rents have increased more and more, and this fall there is a tendency to a still further advance. Workmen and others who wish to build are obliged to spend from \$1,200 to \$2,000 outside of the city, but in the city houses containing a couple of lodgings cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000, according to the site on which they are built. This fall many of the workmen are buying houses, saying that it costs less than to pay rent.

Business during the month has been quiet and banks report a good month, though wholesale and retail merchants say that business was not so good this month as might be. Rates of wages have not changed nor has there been any change in hours, except in the Ames and Holden establishment, which since the 10th September has worked on Saturday afternoons

until five o'clock. Cordial relations continue between employers and employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and market gardeners had a busy month. The weather has not been favourable and the gathering of the fruit and other crops was accomplished with great difficulty, especially in the case of potatoes. These were affected with rot, and the price has increased 50 cents a bushel, and the market shows a further upward tendency.

Manufacturing is very active in some lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters have been busily engaged. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters had an abundance of work, and some have worked overtime.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists had a good month, and electrical workers had plenty to do. Blacksmiths and boilermakers also report satisfactory conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades have enjoyed similar conditions to the preceding month. Workers in sash and door factories, cabinet-makers and carriage workers have been fully occupied.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continue very busy.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers report very active conditions. Girls and women are required at the Eastern Clothing Co.'s factory. This firm employs about 60 hands nearly all the time. Shoemakers report dull times.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are actively employed. From September 25, bread will be advanced one cent, which will bring it to 16 cents a loaf. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers have been very busy.

Transport.—Railway train hands and freight-handlers report a very good month. Carters say that business has been fair.

Unskilled labour.—No day labourers are idle, though the supply seems equal to the demand.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Satisfactory conditions prevailed in the labour market during September, especially in the building trades, in which all hands have been well employed, particularly the carpenters, joiners and builders' labourers, notwithstanding the arrival of many outsiders since spring from Europe and the United States. Business in general was good, but importations of fruit have been lighter than during August. Quiet prevailed in the industrial world, all strikes being now over, a circumstance especially pleasing to the grocers, butchers and storekeepers in general, who, during the past five months, were obliged to advance goods to the strikers. Workingmen's lodgings are scarce, two families being in many cases forced to live together in a lodging of from four to six rooms owing to the lack of houses. The winter promises well, as several large buildings will be ready for wood and marble work, the foundations being already above ground. In this respect the following buildings might be noted: The Sovereign Bank, which will be ten to eleven stories high; the store of the Messrs. Scroggie, one of the largest departmental stores in Montreal. The work on the Bank of Montreal, which has been in progress for three years, is about finished. This is stated to be the finest edifice used as bank premises in Canada, not only for its interior finishings but for its safety. The woodwork was done by Messrs. Simpson & Peel, stone and brickwork by Morrison & Co., and the marble by Forsyth & Co. Coal has not as yet increased in price, and is selling for \$6.75 per ton. The permanent freight sheds are being pushed forward very rapidly; the first part is completed, and at the commencement of Octo-

ber the foundations of the second portion will be laid.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Very busy conditions prevail in some cases. The cotton industry, however, is not as active as it was.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is much work in relaying rails, over 400 men being employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades have been very active during September.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Business was fair with iron moulders, iron workers and coremakers, and conditions satisfactory with electrical workers and linemen. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were very active. Shipwrights, caulkers and sheet metal workers report trade good, and tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers have been very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers were actively engaged.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades have all been very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hat and glove makers report business good. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters have been busily employed. Ice drivers report quiet conditions. With cigar-makers and tobacco workers business has slightly improved since last month.

Leather trades.—These trades have been fully occupied.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers, had a very satisfactory month.

Transport.—Locomotive firemen, steamboat men, longshoremen, street railway em-

ployees, cab drivers, teamsters, &c., were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is an abundance of work for this class, day labourers being scarce.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thomas J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour on the whole was in satisfactory demand during the past month, the demand for skilled labour being equal if not greater than in the month preceding, while the demand for unskilled labour, especially for outdoor work, has increased. Labourers for building roads and railway construction were in active demand. Up to September 18, permits were issued for 841 new dwellings as compared with 787 dwellings for the whole of last year.

The Protestant board of school commissioners has raised the salaries of teachers engaged by the board as follows:—

Male principals to receive \$1,000, with an annual increase of \$50 until the maximum \$1,500 is reached; principals in charge of school composed of more than 16 classes to receive in addition to the above mentioned salary \$50 per annum for every class over sixteen up to \$1,800. Male assistants to receive on commencement a salary of \$600, and \$50 annual increase to a maximum of \$1,000. Female teachers in kindergarten, preparatory and first year to receive \$300, with an annual increase until the maximum of \$400 is reached. For second and third year work an initial salary of \$350 is allowed with yearly increases up to \$450. This affects the largest number of teachers engaged by the board, and means in comparison with former salaries an increase of 27 per cent. Female teachers in fourth and fifth year work, who were formerly paid \$330 to \$400 per year will now receive from \$400 to \$500 per year, an increase of 21 per cent over the former minimum, and 14 per cent over the former maximum. The sixth year teachers also receive an increase up to a maximum of \$550. In Montreal high school teachers in the first to fifth year will receive \$550 and in the sixth year, \$650. Teachers in the girls' high school for similar years will receive from \$525 to \$575 per year. Senior teachers in this school will receive from \$500 to \$700.

The announcement has been made of the establishment of two new industries, viz.: A corroding industry and a white lead manufactory; the latter will occupy the old Canadian Pacific Railway Company shops,

situated on DeLorimier avenue. The Dominion Oil Cloth Company has just turned out at its new buildings on Parthenais street the first rolls of linoleum ever made in Canada.

A technical institute is about to be established, and a provisional board has been appointed. The Mechanics Institute will co-operate and business people and workmen will assist.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in the building trades were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers were fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers were busy; also blacksmiths and boilermakers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and car builders were busy, and pattern makers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All employed in these trades had fairly satisfactory employment.

Clothing trades.—All engaged in these trades were fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers were busy, and trunk and bag makers found fair employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fully employed. Clerks and stenographers, and delivery employees were fairly well employed. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and laundry employees were all fully employed.

Transport.—All engaged in the railway transportation service experienced a fairly satisfactory month's work. Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers and long-shoremen were fairly well employed. Street railway employees, cab drivers and hack-

men, carters and draymen were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in active demand.

HULL, P.Q., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in and around Hull during the month just passed was very favourable. A scarcity of hands continued as during the previous month, and it is stated that the shanties will have difficulty in securing the required number, especially if wages are not increased instead of decreased, as was threatened last month, as there are no men to be had in the city for outside requirements. These conditions will prevail for some months, it is expected, since even the closing down of the mills later on in the season will not leave many men idle. The Matthews Packing Company is contemplating the putting up of large additions to buildings, and the starting of new branches in the city. The offer of the company to the city council points to the employment of over one hundred additional hands. The corporation works which started on September 30, mean the employment of a lot of labourers at \$1.35 per day for the remainder of the fall. The corporation has some \$35,000 to spend on its new water works within the coming two months. The surveys of the transcontinental railway and of the Georgian bay canal have taken a few men from this city. The cement works employ about 300 hands just now, but the operations in the factories will not begin for some months yet. Trade in general is very active, and the banks are satisfied with business, as money is readily borrowed on city property. Many important real estate deals at more than satisfactory prices have been recently made. Building is doing fairly well, and prospects are for even better conditions than the present.

The city of *Buckingham*, an active centre of industry, reports very active business this fall. Mines, factories, mills and building operations are all working full time, and there is nobody idle. The Anglo-American Graphite Mine Company is extracting and crushing ore, and the pure plumbago is exported. The company employs about 100 men, whom it pays from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. The better-paid men work at steam drills or crushers. The Electric Reduction Company is busy, and works twenty-four hours every day, the year round. It is stated to be the oldest electric reduction plant in America. Phosphate is used in making phosphorus and other by products. The James McLaren Company, Limited, employs about 600 men in its sawmills, and pays them between \$1.25 and \$2 per day. The Kelly and Kaushick companies also employ each about 50 men in their sawmills; the latter is working day and night. The McLaren pulp mill also employs two shifts. The stores and residences recently destroyed by fire are being rebuilt in better style than before. All the building trades are busy. The corporation is employing a squad of men improving the highways and streets. Houses are scarce, and those which rented formerly at \$3 and \$4 secure to-day \$5 per month. A fairly good house rents for \$10 and \$12 per month. The government works in the dredging of the Lievre river is another source of employment.

The town of *Aylmer* has also been very active during the past summer. The good times are keeping up. The fall fair which has just been held showed very clearly the prosperity of the farming community of this end of the district. Crops are exceptionally good. The lumber mills in and around Aylmer, the car shops for the Hull Electric and the Ottawa Northern and Western companies, and the power house at Deschênes, are all sources of good employment.

In *Hull* there has been no labour troubles or industrial disturbances, no com-

mercial or financial failures, no accidents to work-people and no changes in wages.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

September was a month of general activity and all classes of labour seemed to have ample opportunities of employment. The opening of the autumn season caused a revival in the trades naturally quiet during the summer months, while other trades were also busy. There was a scarcity of labourers in some lines, more particularly in farm labour, there being a complaint that the assistance to gather in the root and other late crops was insufficient. The holding of the Central Canada Exhibition drew on the supply of unskilled labour, while the approach of the cold season created special work. Increased activity was especially noted in connection with transportation. The corporation of the city of Ottawa had about 400 men employed at the close of the month on the construction of streets and sidewalks, about one hundred less than at the height of the season. Operations on civic work were delayed somewhat by the inability of the quarries to keep up with the demand for stone. The extensive civic works, the erection of the new university buildings, and the asphalt flooring being put down in the drill hall caused an abnormal demand for broken stone, and although the quarries worked day and night shifts, the supply was quite inadequate.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in the district reported the work of gathering in the crops well advanced. The cold and unseasonable weather accompanied at times by heavy frost, caused a rush in saving the root crops, and some difficulty was experienced in getting the necessary help.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry was active, full shifts being at work in all mills. The employment of men for the

shanties continued and a large number were engaged. The reduction of from \$3 to \$4 in the maximum wages did not prevent agents securing nearly all the men required, but complaint is being made that the class of men going to the limits was not, on the whole, as well qualified as in former years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were active. The construction of a considerable number of small houses was started, with a view to completion for occupation this coming winter, and are giving employment to a number of workmen.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades experienced a revival, and towards the end of the month became much more active. The strike of iron moulders continued during the month, and at one time there was a slight disturbance, the strikers interfering with men at work in a foundry in the Chaudiere district. The trouble, however, was not of serious consequence.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were busy as a result of activity in building operations.

Printing and allied trades.—Activity characterized the printing trades in all shops. Job printers reported a very satisfactory month.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades felt the effect of the approach of cold weather in increased trade.

Miscellaneous.—The master barbers applied to the city council for a by-law compelling the earlier closing of barber's shops, but the city solicitor has expressed doubts as to the legality of such a measure. Early closing is looked on as more a matter for common agreement than for legislation.

Transport.—All railway men were steadily employed. Steamboat traffic slackened towards the end of the month, the passenger boats tying up for the season. Freight boats will continue doing business

for some weeks, especially the barges engaged in carrying lumber.

Unskilled labour.—There was an abundance of work for unskilled labour.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fully employed during September, and in some cases, notably in the case of masons and other branches of the building trades, the supply was reported as not being equal to the demand.

In connection with the building trade generally, much activity prevailed owing to the erection of a number of new residences, and the extension and enlargement of churches, houses of refuge, the city buildings, and other public constructions. During the month extensions to the only tannery here were also begun, the plant being taxed to its utmost capacity. It is intended that the tannery, which now employs upwards of fifty hands, shall double its capacity within a year. This fall the capacity of the boiler will be doubled, and that of the leach house more than doubled. In order to lessen the cost of insurance, the extension will be of cement instead of wood, as at present. The extensions to the Frontenac cereal works will also be of cement, making them fire-proof. This building is to be 118 feet by 64, and comprise four stories besides a basement. The city council has decided to purchase two lots adjoining the recently acquired gas and electric light works, at a cost of \$3,192, for the purpose of carrying on the proposed extensions to this plant. If necessary, a temporary loan will be procured for this purpose. This makes an expenditure of \$10,000 in this connection. It is stated that the erection of the new barracks for the use of the Royal Canadian Artillery, for which an appropriation was made by the late parliament, will be begun almost at once.

The work of fitting up the new gymnasium at the Royal Military College, a handsome modern brick structure, is nearing completion. The contract for supplying the equipment was awarded by the government to a firm in Ottawa.

According to the assessor's report, just issued, Kingston's population has increased 200 during the year.

The Canadian Locomotive Works Company is busily engaged on a contract for the engines for the Temiskaming Railway.

More imports are coming through the local customs examining warehouse this autumn than ever before.

As far as the collection of taxes is concerned, this city is in a better position than it has been in many years past. Up to the 21st of the month \$22,000 had been collected, leaving about that amount still out. The unpaid taxes of 1901, 1902 and 1903 are also coming in well. The amount of old taxes available was \$30,000. Already \$20,000 of this has been paid in, and it is expected that by the end of the year the balance will be safe in the city coffers. The city will, therefore, have greatly improved its position, and will have much less interest to pay.

According to the report of the public school inspector, there is the largest attendance at present on record. There are at least fifty more than at the same time last year.

The heavy transportation business and the volume of bank clearings indicate marked activity in commercial lines. Wholesale and retail houses report good business for the month.

No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour occurred during the month. The labour market was quiet with respect to strikes, lockouts, &c. There is a growing feeling here among the wage-earners in favour of the principles of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of difficulties which may arise.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural work was much retarded by wet weather. The local county and township fairs were unusually successful from financial and other standpoints.

Fishing.—Fishing is quiet, as is also the lumbering business.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing of all kinds is active.

Mining.—Mining is very active. Surveys for the extension of the canals in this connection are already under way, to the very great satisfaction of those interested.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad constructions continue active.

Building trades.—With the possible exception of stonecutters and quarrymen, every branch of the building trade is actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There is no diminution in the opportunities for employment in connection with the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, all being fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades are now occupied with the fall trade, which is in excess of last year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report a busy month.

Business in the *clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather and miscellaneous trades* was reported as being active.

Transport.—Cold weather somewhat hampered transportation, but on the whole a busy month was reported.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed, and is still in much demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

During the month at the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance, a summons was issued to a conductor on the city electric railway, charging him with a violation of the Sab-

bath Observance Law, by operating on a car on Sunday, August 28, 1904. After several hearings the police magistrate is at present reserving his decision.

Meetings to consider the bonusing of the Ontario Electric Railway were held in this district. The enterprise is meeting with much approval.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of September was the busiest of any of the summer months for all classes of labour in this city and district. The demand for labour has been active and few idle men are to be found. Many men have been actively engaged in building new granolithic pavements, the city spending upwards of \$20,000 in this direction. This work will be completed about the middle of October. The cement works are fast nearing completion and many men are employed here. The rolling mills are also running to full capacity and giving profitable employment to a large number. Commercial men report a splendid month. A contract has just been awarded for the building of a stone wall along the east bank of the River Morris, by the harbour commissioners, to prevent damage by spring freshets. The work will start next month and will give employment to a large number of men. A government dredge is also expected here this fall. The Donnelly Wrecking Company of Kingston, is to repair the broken water-works main across the river. There has been no unrest in the labour market during the month, and no change in rates of wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This county is noted for its successful agriculture, and almost every town and village had a very successful fall fair.

Fishing.—This industry is chiefly confined to supplying foreign markets.

Manufacturing.—The principal manufactures at present are the Belleville Lock Works, which are very busy; the Rolling

Mills, which are producing a fine grade of iron, and are expected shortly to go into the manufacture of railroad spikes.

Mining.—The government assay office officials are kept busy analysing different specimens. The ore from the Cook mine in the Atlas Co.'s mill near Marmora, was finished in September. This is an arsenic mine, and it averaged ten to twelve dollars a ton, and gives a handsome profit outside of the arsenic product. The Craig Gold Mining Company has been putting in a 16 drill compressor, with new boilers, and work will start about the first of October. A large number of miners are engaged. The principal stockholders of this mine are Americans from Newark, N.Y.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trade has been very quiet during September, although bricklayers and masons, as well as carpenters report a very good month at small jobs. Painters and steam and gasfitters were busy. Builders' labourers had a quiet month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a splendid month, while blacksmiths, machinists, bicycle workers and engineers were busy. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and shipbuilders also report a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Most of the woodworkers were very busy, the principal demand being from outside points. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy. Coopers were also busy in this district during September, owing to shipments of apples.

Printing and allied trades.—In the printing line September has been a quiet month. Bookbinders were also quiet.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a splendid month, as had also the boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—All the trades under this heading had a good month, although ice-men were rather quiet the last of the month.

Leather trades.—Harness makers are busy and say they never had a better season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month, as well as delivery employees. Theatre employees have had a busy half month. Laundry workers were all engaged.

Transport.—The principal event was the removal of a number of engineers to London, Ont., where they are in need of men. They left on September 28. This will promote a number of firemen here. Steamboat men and firemen have had a good season, although not as good as in previous seasons.

Unskilled labour is in good demand.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During September outside activity has been very general. The new street car system is completed, the company has added several new cars to the equipment, and street car employees were very busy. The industrial exhibition was held on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, and a good display of agricultural products was exhibited. Good progress is being made on the construction of the Young Women's Christian Association building, the corner stone of which was laid on September 8, and which will give employment to a large number of skilled mechanics. The Canadian Machine Telephone Company is engaged putting in its plant for the new telephone system. The Taylor Hall Co., is busy making cement brick, a new article used in place of ordinary brick. Outside labour of all classes was in good demand. Bricklayers and masons were exceptionally busy. Commercial activity was evidenced by the heavy importation of coal during the month. Banks reported business good, with money circulation heavy. The labour market was free from all unrest.

A bad fire occurred here in the compound department of the C. G. E. works. The loss will run into the thousands of dollars, fully covered by insurance. About twenty-five men were thrown out of employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Harvesting is finished in this district; fall wheat sowing is also completed, and the farmers in general are very busy with fall ploughing and threshing. The yield of grain in all lines was good. Much interest was taken in the industrial fair, and produce of every kind from all over the district was shown by the farmers. The exhibits were very much above the average, and superior in number and quality to those of former years.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry is very active. All the sawmills were running to their full capacity, and it is a difficult matter to get any stock ahead for winter use.

Manufacturing.—Industrial conditions in some shops were active, but most of the iron-working shops were quiet. Wood-working industries were especially active. The Cereal milling industry here was very busy, as were all the other grist mills, some of them running night and day to fill orders. The J. J. Turner Company, awning and tent manufacturers, have been exceptionally busy supplying goods for the exhibitions throughout the district. The Matthews pork packing establishment reported business very satisfactory in all branches. The Colonial Ink Company is doing an extensive business exporting goods throughout the Dominion.

Mining.—In some parts of the northern district mining is being strongly advocated by experts, as the ore beds are very rich.

Railroad construction and employment.—Extensive work continues to be done in street railway construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were exceptionally busy, as were carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers. Painters have pretty well caught up with the season's work, but were pretty busy. Plumbers and builders' labourers were busy. Gas and steam-fitters and stone-cutters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, find work fair. Steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers were busy. Machinists, brass workers and tool sharpeners found employment only fair. Coremakers, boilermakers and bicycle workers were rather inactive.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in all lines were busily employed. Carriage workers and coopers were busy. Upholsterers, varnishers and polishers and gilders were fairly well employed, but pattern makers experienced a slackness of work.

Allied and printing trades.—These trades had only a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were busy, but garment workers were only fairly employed. Boot and shoe workers found employment satisfactory.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had an active month. Butchers and meat cutters were also active, with ice handlers fairly busy. The cigar trade was steady.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were becoming busy on fall goods.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad workers in all lines are getting back to a normal state. The summer season has closed, and railway transportation has been exceptionally heavy. Steamboat employees of all classes have been exceptionally busy up to the present. Street railway employees, cab and hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were busily employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

All villages throughout the district report business in all lines good. Trade with farmers for their produce finds a ready market, and the supply in some cases can-

not meet the demand. Prices were high. The Lakefield Cement Company, of Lakefield, is very busy; its cement finds a ready market. Saw and grist mills still continue very busy. General stores in villages were doing a good trade. The apple crop is a very fair one, and a number of buyers were busy picking with several men throughout the district. Current market quotations were as follows: Wood, soft \$5 per cord, hard \$7 per cord; coal, \$7 per ton; potatoes, per bag, 60 cents; apples, per bag, 50 to 60 cents; butter, 21 cents per pound; eggs, 18 to 20 cents per dozen; chickens, per pair 50 to 75 cents; ducks, per pair, 80 to 90 cents. Cheese-making still continues very active; another large shipment was made this month. The farmers find this one of the best paying industries connected with their business. The root crop is especially good.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The principal drawback to the generally prosperous and satisfactory condition of the labour market during September was the continued influx of mechanics and labourers. While the former class has been mainly absorbed, the immigration of general labour has been on too large a scale for permanent requirements, and there is already a considerable surplus which is likely to increase as soon as the busy season in the country is over. Nearly all classes of mechanics and artisans are busy and the relations between employers and men are satisfactory, as there are now no serious strikes or difficulties in any branch of industry.

Contracts have been awarded for the power distributing station of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company on the Davenport road just outside the city limits. The building will cost \$100,000 and is to be completed in a year.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have undertaken the filling in of their water lots from the western end of the waterworks lot

Toronto
to the eastern side of the Queen's wharf, and out to the new windmill line, which will add from 20 to 25 acres to the yard space on the Esplanade. The old round-house and machine shop will be removed to another site.

The construction of the James Bay Railway from Toronto to Sudbury has begun on the 14th, when a large force of men began track building operations between Richmond Hill and Aurora. Since then another construction camp has been established about 8 miles from the city. The road has secured an entrance to Toronto by purchasing the right of way of the eastern portion of the old Belt Line, a suburban road formerly operated in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, but disused for many years.

The traffic of the street railway continues to increase. The gross receipts for August were \$223,611, as compared with \$194,669 for August, 1903. The largest day's traffic on record was that of Labour Day, September 5, when 343,000 passengers were carried the receipts being \$14,691.

The progress of Toronto as a distributing centre is indicated by the very large movement of freight in this direction. It is stated that during the last 3 months, the advance over the corresponding period of last year amounts to fully one-third. This has been attended, however, by a falling off in through and outward traffic.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are all busy with their threshing and fall ploughing. They are a little later in commencing the latter work than in most seasons. The sugar-beet crop raised in the eastern and north-eastern sections of York county has turned out so favourably that beet raising will probably become one of the staple branches of agriculture, provided the market remains assured. The beets are now being shipped to the Berlin sugar factory.

Manufactures.—Conditions in the leading branches of manufacturing industry continue prosperous and labour well employed.

Notwithstanding the settlement of the strikes in the building trade, the building up of the burned district proceeds but slowly. This is due to the noteworthy tendency on the part of the firms whose places of business were destroyed by the fire to locate elsewhere. The westward movement of manufacturing interests in particular is very decided.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Since the termination of the builders' labourers and bricklayers strike by the return of the men to work on the 14th instant, under the former conditions all classes employed in the building trades have had plenty of work. There was for some time a scarcity of bricklayers owing to many of the men having left the city on account of the strike, but this difficulty has now been overcome. There are a large number of contracts on hand and work will be steadily pushed as long as the conditions of the season permit.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions continue good in nearly all of these lines. A few machinists, however, are out of employment. Blacksmiths and boilermakers and galvanized iron workers have steady work. Brass finishers are especially in demand. On the 10th the new Dominion cruiser *Vigilant*, designed specially for fisheries protection, was launched at the Polson yards. The cost of construction and equipment was about \$150,000. Jewellers and silversmiths are well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These lines are generally active, but cabinet making is rather dull. Piano workers have had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Business will be very brisk in the printing industry, and those affiliated with it for the next few weeks. The printers have had a quiet month, and the growing use of the monotype machine is likely to throw an increasing number of men out of work. The other branches are in a more favourable condition.

Clothing trades.—With the approach of colder weather the custom tailors are kept increasingly busy. Garment workers, hat and cap makers and neckwear workers find plenty of work. There is very little fluctuation from month to month, as regards boot and shoe workers, whose trade is a steady one.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trade is fairly active in these lines. The strike of the meat-cutters employed in Harris' abattoir has just been settled, but the terms have not been made public.

Leather trades.—The leather trades are well employed, and there is a good demand for skilled workers in harness-making.

Miscellaneous.—Laundry workers are entering upon the slack season. The barbers early closing by-law compelling the closing of all barber shops at 8 p.m. has been repealed by the city council, owing to the opposition of barbers doing business in the less central districts. The down-town trade was strongly in favour of it, but it aroused strong resistance on the part of employing barbers in other sections.

Transport.—There is continued activity in all branches of land transportation. Railway employees, expressmen, teamsters, &c., have all the work they can do.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—Work has been begun on the construction of a large knitting factory near the Canada Cycle and Motor Company's works.

The Stark Telephone and Power Company is installing an automatic telephone system requiring no central operators. A motor has been put in.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The highly satisfactory condition of industry and labour which prevailed during the summer still continues and promises to

extend to the cold season. Labour is fully employed and there is a slight demand for more men in some lines. Trade is good. Retail merchants are very busy and wholesalers are doing well. Transportation is active and financial conditions satisfactory. No changes in wages or hours, and no industrial unrest was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit growers were very busy handling peaches, plums, pears and early grapes and apples. The fruit exhibits at local fairs were very fine.

Manufacturing.—Factories of every sort report a good fall and winter prospect and are running to full capacity.

Railway construction and employment.—Railways are busy. Freight traffic has been good all summer and will be very heavy next winter. Improvements to tracks employ many men.

Other industries.—The power development works are progressing rapidly. The first half of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's power house is almost inclosed, and machinery will soon be arriving. The wheel-pit equipment is in place. The Ontario Power Company has started its power house and its intake works are nearing completion. The tunnel and wheel-pit of the Electric Development Company are nearly finished, so far as the excavation is concerned. Contracts will be let soon for the erection of sub-stations on the transmission line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still rushed. Bricklayers and stonemasons were busy; carpenters were all employed, and some good men are wanted; lathers and plasterers were all working, and painters are very busy. Gas and steamfitters and plumbers have all the work they can handle. At one time during the month there was a slight lack of employment for builder's labourers. The prospect in the building trades is good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, engineers and foundry-

men were all employed and linemen and electrical workers very busy. The Bell Telephone Company is improving its lines.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers are rushed with work. A new shop has been opened here for the manufacture of apple barrels. Prices for these barrels are up, and the demand is good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all busy and work is plentiful.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were very busy. New shops are starting and old ones are being better equipped.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers find business slower, but employment is steady. The rush season for hotel and restaurant help, icemen and butchers is over, but there is no serious slackness in business. Laundries were busy.

Transport.—Railway business is good. Summer passenger traffic is falling off, but freight will soon be picking up. A few yard employees are being taken on. Several summer steamboat lines have decreased their services and have laid up some boats. Employment is consequently poor. Street railways also are reducing crews for the fall.

Unskilled labour.—Fewer labourers are now employed on the power works. Girls are wanted in factories and for housework. There is little demand for general unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway yards are being enlarged.

Ridgeville.—Building is active.

Attercliffe.—Railway construction has employed many men here.

Allanburg.—Power canal work goes on steadily. Improvements to the Welland canal continue.

Port Colborne.—The first crib of the new east breakwater was sunk in place early in the month. Harbour work is steadily pro-

gressing. Steam power will replace gas engines in the brass works.

Sherkston.—The Empire Limestone Company is adding to its equipment.

Port Robinson.—The fruit evaporator gives employment to many women and girls in the autumn months.

St. Davids.—Canneries are very busy. Another establishment of this sort has just been started.

Fort Erie and Bridgeburg.—Railway improvements are still going on. Labour conditions generally are very good.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been little change in the labour market during the month of September. Labour was generally well employed, and in some branches quite active. Particularly was this so in the building and construction trades, though the supply of men was equal to the demand. Work on the new armoury, Bishop Ridley College, Young Men's Christian Association building and other works is progressing favourably, giving employment to a large number of men. Sewer construction has caused some trouble, owing to the city's not having inserted in the contract that the prevailing scale of wages and hours of labour should be adhered to. The contractor has been bringing in foreign labour to work for less money and longer hours. The prevailing wages and hours for such work are 19 cents per hour, 9 hours per day. The contractors are paying 15 cents per hour, with a 10-hour day. The labour bodies, especially the Trades and Labour Council, are protesting, and some of the labourers have quit work. The contract has been let for the erection of a new depot on the Welland branch of the Grand Trunk Railway here. Transportation has been active owing to the heavy shipments of fruit usual at this season of the year. There are no new labour troubles to report. The

strike of the sawsmiths in the Welland Vale, and of the papermakers in the Rioridon mills, Merritton, remain with little change.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers are busy, owing to the heavy shipments of fruit. There is a heavy crop of grapes, but other fruits are not so heavy a crop, though all are of a better quality than usual.

Manufacturing.—Most of the factories are running full time, though a few are not, for seasonable causes. The canning factories are running night and day. Many women and girls were imported to assist in the work, which is heaviest at this season of the year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All building trades were fairly employed, with plenty of work for the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All were fairly well employed in most lines, including machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, metal workers, and horseshoers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon workers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were working full time, with plenty of work on hand.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade improving. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel

and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, ship labourers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen are all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold.—Favourable conditions continue. All labour is fully employed, and most of the mills are running full time. Quarrymen were especially busy.

Power Glen.—A large staff of men still continue to be employed on the extensive improvements of the Cataract Power Company's plant.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The labour market is active. All the building trades are busy. Ship labourers and freight-handlers are fully employed, and trade generally is good.

Merritton.—The condition of the labour market remains much the same as last month. The strike of the paper-makers of Rioridon mills is still on, but very few are out of employment, having secured work elsewhere. The company reported that it was not now inconvenienced by the strike. It is stated that a new paper mill is to be started up that will give employment to more hands than any of the other mills now here.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during September. Some of the skilled trades were a little slack, while others were fairly busy. All skilled labour was fairly well employed. The puddlers and rollers at the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company's works went on strike against a reduction of about 13 per cent in their wages, about fifty employees

are affected by the trouble, which was not settled at the end of the month. Transportation shipments and bank clearings have been active during the month. The civic corporation and the Street Railway Company have had some difficulty, the latter refusing to sell the usual workmen's tickets (eight for 25 cents) on the cars. The city secured an injunction restraining the company from so acting, this was granted temporarily.

Several companies were incorporated during the month. Solicitors have applied for letters of incorporation for the Hamilton Biscuit and Confectionery Company, Ltd. The new company will have a capital of \$100,000, and it will take over the business now carried on under the name of the Hamilton Biscuit Company. The new company will enlarge the present premises, and will extend the business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This industry in the country district has given employment to a great many men during the summer. Fruit shipments have been fairly large, one carload of grapes for Montreal contained 2,280 baskets, and 518 boxes of apples for Dublin, Ireland; both of these were from Vineland.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing of iron goods, clothing, tobacco, woodenware and furniture has been carried on extensively during the month.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was considerable railroad construction work going on in the doubling of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks west of Hamilton, and the extension of the Toronto, Buffalo and Hamilton Railway Company's yards east of the city limits, at Welland and Vinemount.

Other industries.—Tenders have been called for an addition to the Chipman-Holton Knitting Mills. A \$27,000 fire occurred at the Ontario Lamp and Lantern Company's works. About 50 men will be out of employment for several weeks at the least.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building operations were being carried on very extensively, factories and dwellings being erected, particularly in the city annex. Many of the bricklayers that left during the recent trouble have returned. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers were fairly well employed in new work, but painters were not so busy. Plumbers are enjoying a busy season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Among the iron trades some branches were working more steadily than others. Stove plate and machinery moulders were working fairly steadily, but there is no extra rush on. Machinists and electrical workers, and steam engineers were well employed, and metal polishers in brass factories and foundries were busy. Stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers all had a very fair month's employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All of the woodworking trades, furniture and piano workers, car builders, pattern makers, and makers of household utensils, &c., have been well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—While there has been steady employment in the printing and its allied trades during the month, yet they have not been busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have been slack this month, as have also the garment workers in some branches. Sample season in the ready-made lines has kept the bulk of the tailors well employed. Boot and shoe workers have also enjoyed a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers had a good month's employment.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were fairly busy. An effort was made during the month to settle the still existing strike at Jolly and Sons, without effect.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers have been fairly busy. Broom and brush makers experienced a slackness in trade. Hotel and restaurant

employees as well as laundry workers were fairly well employed.

Transport.—All railway employees, both steam and electric, have enjoyed a good month's employment at wages on signed agreement. Longshoremen have not had very steady work since so much coal arrives by rail. Teamsters, cabmen, &c., have had a good month.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market have not been as favourable during the past month as they were during August or the corresponding month last year. The Massey-Harris Company has been closed down all month, and several other factories engaged in the iron trades have been reducing their forces. The building trades are active, there have been 192 building permits issued to date, against 184 issued during 1903, the total value of the buildings erected this year is \$225,365. The Farmers' Co-operative Binder Twine Company recommenced operations during the month. A charter has been granted to the Mohawk Natural Gas Company, a local concern, to construct and operate works for the production, distribution and sale of electricity or natural gas and petroleum oil. The head office of the company will be in Brantford, and the capital is \$150,000. The Barber-Ellis Company is erecting a two-story warehouse. A charter has been granted incorporating the Ham & Nott Company, Limited, with a capital of \$100,000. They expect to increase the present capacity of the plant in the near future. Flour has advanced 25 cents per barrel and coal is selling at \$6.75 per ton.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fine weather assisted agriculturists who have been very busy. Comparatively speaking, crops in this locality have been very fair. Potatoes are now being raised and very little rot is noticeable.

It is expected that the price will be from 45 cents to 50 cents per bushel. Apples are selling for \$1 per barrel.

Railroad construction.—The new power house of the Grand Valley Radial Company is being erected with all possible speed. A portion of the equipment including a couple of new engines is now in the city; the work on the line to Galt is nearing completion. The extensive operations on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway are being rushed forward with all possible speed.

Manufacturing.—The iron trades are not as active as they were a few months ago, only two of the factories being really busy. In other branches of manufacture carried on here trade is good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have been especially active. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters had a busy month. Plumbers and gasfitters were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders in some branches were slack, and a few men were laid off. Stove plate moulders have been busy, and a few extra men have been taken on. Core-makers in some shops were slack, and a few men laid off; in other shops work has been steady. The same conditions prevailed among machinists during the month. The Engine Works laid off a number of workmen about the 20th. Electrical workers and linemen found trade active. Buffers and polishers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers had a steady month. Sheet metal workers have been very busy. Horse-shoers had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally were busy, and carriage and wagon makers report plenty of work. Pattern makers and millwrights had a steady month. Coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report an active month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors have had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, and butchers have had an average month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report all local men fully employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers report steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, laundry workers, delivery employees, and furriers had steady employment. Hotel and restaurant employees have been in demand.

Transport.—Railway trackmen and freight handlers have been active. Street railway employees had a full month. Teamsters and draymen found steady employment. Hackmen and cab-drivers have had an average month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been pretty fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—Labour generally has been well employed during the month. The Paris Plough Company is about to erect a three-story warehouse, and a block of buildings for mercantile purposes is to be erected on River Street.

Blue Lake.—The cement works have been advertising for men.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment in all lines has been good, with about the same general conditions that prevailed in August, the only exception being that fifty-five hours instead of fifty-nine were worked by the employees of the Raymond Manufacturing Company, owing to accumulated stock, and the usual slack season in the cream separator business. There is at present no general demand for work-people, and the fall season will soon cause a considerable number who usually work out of doors in the summer, and in the factories in the winter to seek jobs. The new factory of C. Kleopfer, to manufacture carriage trimmings, has commenced operations. One firm which employs about 200

men, and which hitherto has paid 60 hour's pay for 59 hour's work per week has decided to adopt the hour system of paying, and in future will only pay for 59 hours. There have been no other wages changes during the month, and no noteworthy case of unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All farm crops, except roots and apples, have now been harvested. In many cases the grain crop is turning out better in the threshing than was anticipated. Coarse grains are grown more extensively than wheat.

Railroad construction and employment.—The first sod of the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Guelph Junction Railway was turned at Goderich on September 15, at which end of the line construction work is to be pushed rapidly ahead. Although it is expected that a large amount of work will be done this fall, active operations have not as yet commenced on the Guelph end of the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building season is beginning to relax somewhat for the reason that there are no large contracts under way, and very little likelihood of any extensive new work being undertaken this year. A few men, however, have left for Toronto and Winnipeg, and in all probability others will shortly follow. The wholesale price of lumber has dropped \$5 per thousand. Bricklayers and masons have all worked steadily during the month. Carpenters and joiners as well as painters have had a good month. Stonecutters had little to do, but plumbers have had a satisfactory month, partly in consequence of the number of steam heating plants installed recently.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a good month, especially in the stove plate foundries, but work was only fair in other foundries. Machinists and helpers were only fairly busy, the reason given for this being the excessive stock in hand. Tinsmiths were busy. The tube mill workers had a very

busy month, night and day shifts being worked, giving employment to 75 additional men. Most of the work is done by Italians, and most of the new workers are of this nationality, and were fetched here from outside points for this work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades are about the same as last month, excepting that there is more work in the furniture factory, owing to the Waterloo fire. Piano and organ workers had a good month, as had also the upholsterers. In the carriage trade business is quiet, though new men are being taken on in two new shops.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had an excellent month's work. The securing of a contract for an additional fraternal monthly has given employment to some new men in one of the offices.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a much better month than August, and new men were taken on. Garment workers enjoyed a good month. One firm of garment makers has been advertising for girls.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were satisfactorily employed. Bakers and confectioners also had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—These trades show an improvement with the reopening of the Ontario Agricultural College. Ingrain carpet weavers and Brussel carpet weavers had only a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was well employed at out-of-door work, but as the season for this kind of work is nearing its end, many will be seeking in-door employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—A by-law is about to be submitted to the ratepayers to loan \$20,000 for ten years without interest to establish a foundry and woodworking factory, to employ 35 to 45 hands. The plant of the Canada Woollen Mills Company has been sold by the assignee and will shortly be reopened. The other mills have lately been taking on additional help. The Tube Works

Company has been lately advertising for help.

Fergus.—A by-law to bonus a lime and quarrying works was defeated by vote of the ratepayers.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has been exceptionally busy, but the chief activity prevails in the building trades, as there are several residences and large buildings in the course of erection and nearing completion. There was no necessity for any man willing to work to be idle in this city. All the manufacturing trades have had a good month. Another factory is starting here, to be known as the Stratford Carriage Company. The building is of white brick with stone foundation. The main building is 62 by 125 feet, three stories high, with wings for blacksmith, boiler and engine rooms 32 by 47 feet. It is to be completed by the end of the year. In all something like 75 or 100 men will be employed, mostly skilled workmen. The wholesale and retail merchants have received their fall shipments, and report a fairly good trade. No change in the rate of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market occurred.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are employed threshing and marketing their grain, which finds a good price, and in getting out the potatoes and the root crops, which showed a good yield, with the exception of potatoes, which were affected with rot in the low ground.

Manufacturing.—In all the branches of the manufacturing industry there was continued activity, and the outlook for a busy fall and winter season is generally expected.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the different branches of the

Grand Trunk Railway in repairing tracks gives employment to a number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and paper-hangers, plumbers, gas and steam-fitters, stone-cutters and builders' labourers were busily engaged, and no idle men in the building trades were reported.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen report trade good. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and bicycle workers had steady work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and varnishers were all busy. Coopers on apple and flour barrels had all they could do.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report plenty of work, especially 'ad' setters and job compositors.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers had steady work. Milliners were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, and butchers were well employed. Cigarmakers had no idle men.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers report a good trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery and hotel employees, and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad men in all departments were active during the month. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers were fully employed, a number being employed on the civic works laying cement walks, &c.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Markets for city and district were as follows:—Wheat (standard) \$1.05; new wheat \$1; barley 28 cents; oats (standard) 30 cents; pease 60 cents; potatoes 75 cents per bag; butter 18 to 20 cents per pound; eggs 18 cents per dozen.

Mitchell.—The farmers are busy taking up their potatoes, and find in many places they are only half a crop, while others are scarcely affected by the rot.

New Hamburg.—The new flour mill in course of erection is nearing completion. It is one of the largest and most up-to-date in western Ontario. When finished it will give employment to a number of men. The New Hamburg Manufacturing Company, gives employment to a number of machinists and other mechanics. The company has shipped several carloads of machinery to the North-west during the month.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Trade conditions throughout September showed an improvement over the preceding month, brought about principally by the holding of the Western Fair, which brought nearly 60,000 visitors to the city during the week, and increased trade in proportion. The opportunities for employment continue equal to the supply, and idle men are few. In the building trades new work keeps opening up, and the year is proving a better one than was expected. Welford Bros., broom factory and rope walk, which was destroyed at the time of the street railway car barns fire, has been rebuilt; the new Grand Trunk Railway roundhouse is advancing rapidly, and more commodious car barns than the old ones for the street railway, to cost about \$10,000, are to be built at once.

Retail trade was exceptionally good during the early part of the month, owing to the fair, and wholesale trade is considerably better than a year ago.

To date from the beginning of the year, the mayor's salary has been increased by the city council, from \$700 to \$1,200 per year.

The fine brick-yards built by the Builders' Supply Company of this city, about two years ago, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday, September 22, with a loss of about \$20,000, and an insurance of only \$8,000.

Over a mile of new road-bed is to be put down during the coming month, which will mean a lot of work for men and teams.

The change from summer to winter hours, involving work on Saturday afternoon, took place in a large number of trades on September 1. This does not affect wages at all.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A large number of men and boys are at present engaged in this district picking and packing apples for export to the British markets.

Manufacturing.—Brickmaking is about completed here for this year, and a number of men who were engaged at this work are having to work in the lumber woods.

Railroad construction.—The extension of the street railway is now under way, and is expected to be finished about October 20. The double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between London and Hamilton is practically completed, with the exception of a few places over bridges and culverts, which are not yet ready for the rails.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers are all working, with indications good for the remainder of the season. Carpenters were very busy. Plasterers and lathers have considerable work ahead. Painters report business as fair. Plumbers and steamfitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were exceptionally busy, with about 40 more moulders employed in the city than this time last year. Iron workers and machinists reported trade as extra good. Electrical workers had a good month, with a lot of work at the fair grounds. Metal polishers, buffers and stove mounters were exceptionally busy.

Woodworking trades.—Woodworkers reported trade good. Upholsterers have had more work this year than for some time. Carriage and wagon makers reported trade somewhat quiet. Car builders were busy,

and coopers exceptionally so, a large demand being made for apple barrels.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers are exceptionally busy, with prospects bright, and not enough men to meet the demand; three nights a week overtime is being worked both by pressmen and printers in most job offices. Bookbinders reported trade good.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report trade much improved, with plenty of orders coming in. Garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers report trade as fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Confectioners are becoming very busy, and overtime will be the rule from now until the beginning of the year. Cigarmakers reported trade as good, with no idle men.

Leather trades.—Tanners reported trade fair. Leather workers and saddlers reported an increase in business over last year.

Miscellaneous.—With the opening of Welford's broom factory several broom makers who have been out of work since the fire, are again working. Furriers were very busy. The large number of Chinese laundries opening in this city is cutting into the work of the other laundries.

Transport.—On the railroads a good month was reported by train crews. Several of the mammoth 900 class engines have been added to the rolling stock of this division of the Grand Trunk Railway during the month. Teamsters were exceptionally busy, and were in demand. Carters, draymen and expressmen reported an extra busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class is employed to its fullest extent, with indications of abundance of work this fall.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during September continued steady, and on the whole prospects seem bright for steady employ-

ment until the winter sets in. The most important change in conditions was the announcement at the close of the month of a reduction in staff of 50 men employed in the Michigan Central Railway shops. The cut was made for reasons of economy, as work has been active all summer, railway traffic being very active and affording a good demand for labour.

Retail trade was much more active than during the preceding month. The fall millinery openings gave an impetus to trade in the dry goods line.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The demand for farm labour was slacker during September, as evidenced by the numbers of surplus labourers moving about. A larger number than usual also went out west on the harvest excursions. The net profits from the farm are said to be much less than during the last few years, owing to a lower price obtaining for pork and dairy produce.

Manufacturing.—Shows no important changes over preceding months. Trade is steady, but not rushed. The new car wheel works of the Canadian Iron and Foundry Company are nearing completion; the main buildings are inclosed.

Railroad construction.—In this line there is much activity. The Père Marquette shops are progressing favourably. It is expected that the main buildings will be inclosed before the winter sets in. A new modern coal hoist has been completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building line continues very active. A number of buildings in progress are not beyond the foundation stage, which will prolong the outdoor work until cold weather. All building mechanics are fully employed. The demand for workmen's houses is very keen, the supply being far short of present requirements.

Metal trades.—Conditions in this line continue unchanged, with the exception of the lay-off before mentioned.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work continues brisk in the furnishing trades. The new planing mills erected by H. Lindop & Co. to replace the burnt structure is about ready for use.

Printing trades.—Printers were very busy during the month, fall advertising work being plentiful.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a fairly good month's trade. The prospects for fall trade seem very favourable. Garment workers are busy on spring trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Local bakers have increased the price of bread from 5 to 6 cents for a 1½-pound loaf as a result of the raise in the price of flour, which is now retailing at \$3 per hundred. Trade is reported normal. Cigarmakers are busy.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during the month has been active, comparing very favourably with August, and very few idle men were to be found in any trade. The building trades were unusually active, and manufacturing, especially planing mills and sash and door factories, were exceptionally busy.

The supply of labour in all branches, however, has been and is fully equal to the demand, contractors having no difficulty in securing all the help needed.

Negotiations are in progress between the industrial committee of the city council and a manufacturing firm, to establish a plant for the manufacturing of gasoline engines and certain kinds of agricultural implements.

Work has commenced on a large addition to the sanitarium necessitated by the increased demand for accommodation of patients.

Transportation was fairly active. Wholesale and retail trade was normal.

There were no changes in the rate of wages or hours of labour to note. The labour market is quiet; perfect harmony existing between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the few warm days this month, farmers report that beans, corn and tobacco will be only a fairly good crop.

Manufacturing.—There is continued activity in nearly all branches.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, paperhangers, plumbers, gasfitters and builder's labourers were all busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All men in these trades had plenty of work. Electrical workers and linemen were exceptionally busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers had plenty of work. Coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have had a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, boot and shoe workers report trade much better than last month, with good prospects for the fall months.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers and tobacco workers report men idle in those trades.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers have plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and theatre employees, are fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad men, freight-handlers, longshoremen, draymen, teamsters and expressmen are well employed.

Unskilled labour is in good demand for sidewalk and sewer building. This class of labour is no more plentiful than heretofore.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during the past month. Manufacturing was active, but the greatest activity was in the building trades. There is as big a demand for houses at the present time as in the spring. The Steel Range Company is building a large addition to its works, which when completed will necessitate more help. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fairly good for this time of the year. Friendly relations between employer and employees continued during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are all busy getting ready to harvest their corn crop, which promises to be above the average.

Lumbering.—Wholesale and retail lumber merchants are busy getting in their stock of lumber before navigation closes.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has a force of men building a large coal chute to take the place of the one that was burned.

Other industries.—The Messrs. Hurley, coal merchants, are making extensive improvements to their coal docks in this city. Owing to the large increase of burners, they are building a new dock 250 feet long and 40 feet wide.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There are no changes to report in the building line. Work is very active, and builders have all the work they can handle at the present time in all branches of the trade, especially carpenters being in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen report trade very good. Blacksmiths, boiler-makers and sheet metal workers had steady work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All persons connected with the woodworking line have all the work they can do.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade improving.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had steady employment. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers report trade good.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers were all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a busy month.

Transport.—All railroad and steamboat men were fully employed. Carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—There still exists a scarcity of unskilled labour.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reports as follows :—

At the end of September there are over two thousand men employed by the Lake Superior Company. All plants are in operation with the exception of the nickel reducing plant and the sulphide pulp mill. The mill is closed down for lack of wood; a sufficient supply to enable both mills to operate was not procured last winter. With respect to the Reduction Works, it is stated that some extension changes will be made in the plant before it will again operate. On the A.C.R.R. there are at present about 200 men employed. The company has not undertaken any construction work this season, but expects to complete the road between here and the Canadian Pacific Railway next season.

During the twenty-four hours of the 26th inst., 600 tons of rails were manufactured by the steel plant, the rails being of first-class quality. The test to which rails are subjected is a very severe one. Four rails are made from a single ingot. One of these

is selected and a weight equal to one ton is allowed to fall on the rail from a height of 15 feet; if the rail fails to stand the test the other four are condemned, but during a period of 14 days only one ingot was found defective. There is hope that a large proportion of the rails used in Canada for the next five or ten years will be manufactured here. The company has already secured several contracts, and the duty now imposed on foreign rails well enables them to be manufactured at a profit. The steel plant employs between 500 and 600 men.

One of the blast furnaces will be blown in about October 1. These will not be quite able to supply the plant with pig iron, but will furnish about two-thirds of the quantity necessary.

Pending the discovery of Bessemer ore in large quantities in Canada, the company will be obliged to obtain their stock from the American ranges. A large supply has already been obtained, but the boats will continue to run for some time longer.

Work on the new post office is almost completed. The stone and brick work are entirely finished. The contractors state that under certain conditions the post office can be installed by Christmas. The extension of the dock and the canal pier are also progressing favourably.

With the revival consequent on the resumption of operations by the Lake Superior companies, building has been given a slight impetus, but as yet independent enterprise responds feebly to the example of the company. The empty houses so characteristic of the past year are becoming daily less and less, but there is yet ample house room for a great many more. Rents are not nearly so high as they were three years ago. The labour market seems to be well supplied, and no difficulty has been found in obtaining all the men necessary for any kind of work that offered.

Two miles from Wilde, a station on the A. C. R., 24 miles distant from Sault Ste Marie, is situated, known as the Williams iron property. Development work was commenced on this property early in 1902, and has been continued pretty constantly ever

since. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 200 feet, and ore is said to have been met with all the way down. On analysis the ore is said to contain from 61 to 67 per cent of iron with traces of both phosphorous and sulphur, but not, it is claimed, in sufficient quantities to make the ore non-Bessemer. The company is about to install modern mining machinery, and are making arrangements with the A. C. R. authorities for rail communication. If there is a large body of Bessemer ore near Wilde, the opening of such a mine by giving an independent ore supply would be an event of the greatest importance.

The Canadian Copper Company mine about 1,000 tons of ore per day from the Creighton mine. The cost per ton is very low, probably not one half as much as it costs to mine in the smaller mines. This company still leases and operates the Mond Company smelters at Victoria mines. There is talk of a resumption of operations by the latter.

Municipal improvements on a considerable scale have been commenced in *Sudbury*. Granolithic sidewalks are to be placed on the principal streets.

The Canadian Copper Company is installing an electric plant on the Spanish river, about three miles from Nairn, and 30 miles from Sudbury. This plant is expected to furnish power to the company's works at Copper Cliff. There is also another plant building on the Vermilion river, about 15 miles from Sudbury, but by an independent company. This company expect to lease power to various concerns.

It is reported that the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company on September 27 closed a contract for a new 3,000 barrel flour mill at Fort William, to the Nordyke Marmion Company of Indianapolis. The mill will cost \$200,000.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were very much the same in September as those reported for

August. For ordinary labour there is a keen demand at wages having a tendency to become stronger. There are, however, evidences of the usual accumulation of labour that takes place between seasons in Winnipeg. Many of the ordinary manual labourers are looking forward to securing work that will keep them employed for the whole of the winter season, and in consequence a large number seem to be unwilling to enter service which is likely to terminate as soon as the winter weather sets in.

Industrial activity still continues, and will remain so until the weather interferes.

The most striking activity prevails in the building trades. Already the building permits aggregate, for the eight months ending September, about \$8,000,000.

Commercial activity continues and the volume of business is being rapidly increased.

As reported last month, the various classes of employees in the workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway were negotiating for new schedules. In several cases a crisis was reached during September. On September 17 the boilermakers over the Pacific division ceased work because of their failure to reach an agreement. On the 19th of the same month one cent per hour advance was offered to them, which they accepted conditionally. Their existing rate was 33 cents per hour, and they claimed that it should be 35 cents, the same as prevails at railway points on other lines nearest to Winnipeg. This contention was disputed by the company. In the meantime the boilermakers agreed to return to work on the advance of one cent, and the company were allowed a month (October) to investigate the amount of wages paid at the points quoted by the men.

On Saturday, September 24, in accordance with the terms of an ultimatum served on the company some time previous, the machinists, blacksmiths and allied mechanics ceased work. The cessation of work covered these trades on the whole of the Canadian Pacific territory from the western extremity of Lake Superior to the

Pacific coast, and over a thousand men were concerned in it. On September 28, negotiations were resumed, and a settlement was effected with all the trades on strike. In the case of the machinists, advances as follows were conceded:—

	Old rate.	New rate.
Fort William to Broadview.	32½	34
Broadview to Laggan.. ..	34	35½
Laggan to Kamloops.. ..	36	36½
Kamloops to Vancouver.. ..	34½	35

The reason given for the advance of only half a cent per hour on the mountain sections, and particularly at Vancouver, was that the cost of living has not advanced at the same rate there as it has on the prairie sections. Usually the rates have been considerably higher at the coast than, for instance, at Winnipeg. At the latter point, however, house rent and the price of food commodities have risen during the past year to a more marked extent than they have in Vancouver, where fruit is reported cheaper and also house rent. What is said of Winnipeg is also true of the various towns and divisional points on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between that city and the mountains.

The advances granted to the moulders, allied mechanics, storemen and sundry other men has not been made known. Increases, however, vary from five to ten per cent, according to reports. No definite answer was procurable from those in authority.

The carmen are still negotiating, and so far it is understood that the company are prepared to make an advance, but there is difference of opinion as to what the amount should be.

Altogether over two thousand workmen will profit by this increase in their wages, and they are scattered over the various divisional points of the railway between the lakes and the Pacific coast.

With the exception of the common labourer, whose services happen to be in the keenest demand at the present time, and he is therefore receiving slightly higher wages, there are no other changes of any consequence.

The strikes of the boilermakers and the machinists were not characterized by any

demonstration. The men left their work quietly and never attempted to interfere with the work or property of the company, and the company's representatives apparently made no attempt to replace the men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The weather at the beginning of the month was not of the best for threshing and drying the grain. Towards the latter part, however, a period of finer weather set in, and the receipts at Winnipeg were very much larger. The season is fully two weeks late. What receipts have already come to hand have graded well, although there is a large proportion of 'no grade' wheat. This, however, will be treated in the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and turned into a good flour-making grade. In the process, however, some shrinkage results. The damp weather has made it difficult for the farmer to get his wheat threshed dry from the shock, and this is the reason why so much of it has had to be classed 'no grade.' There has been no pronounced scarcity of farm help, and the farmers have not suffered through lack of it. They have, however, suffered some loss through having to keep their help through weather when the grain could not be handled.

It is generally conceded that the wheat product this year will be greater than hitherto it has been in the west. The estimates of the damage through rust have been proved to be excessive according to the actual returns from the threshermen. It is generally admitted that the yield of wheat will be at least 55,000,000 bushels.

Manufacturing.—The local manufacturing industries have all been very busy, and the prospects have been greatly enhanced by the crop conditions.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction has made good headway, but the supply of labour has been somewhat short.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are working to their fullest capacity. As re-

ported last month, the only class of labour that is at all scarce is the experienced builders' labourer. There is a vast amount of high-class carpenter work being done at the present time, but there are quite enough men on the ground to do the work. Lathers and plasterers are at the busiest stage in the season's work. Although there has been a large importation of stonecutters and also the employment of several stone saws, both men and plants are working overtime to meet the demands.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the engineering trades are busy and their prospects are good for another season's work as active as the present one.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—As reported last month, the woodworking trades are working full time and to the limit of their capacity.

Printing and allied trades.—There has been a slackness in the printing trades, but at the latter end of the month it improved and indications are that business will be good for some time.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades work continues to be steady in all lines.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The cigar factories and the bakeries are busy and their trade continues to assume larger proportions. During the month the price of bread has advanced to 16 2-lb. for a dollar, or 4 loaves for a quarter of a dollar. Previously it was 18 loaves for a dollar.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head employment of all kinds was good.

Transport.—At the present time the railway companies are exceedingly busy, and are likely to continue so until the close of navigation. The fact of the crop movement being two or three weeks late will make it necessary to rush the crop in time to get it to the lake ports before the freeze up. This will bring into operation all the resources of labour and rolling stock available.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the early part of August all classes of labour were exceptionally busy, particularly skilled labour. Special activity also prevails in all lines of the building trade, an effort being made to forward operations as far as possible before the season closes. The amount of contract work equals that of any previous year; the supply of skilled labour is also equal to the demand, with the exception of plasterers. No new industry has started during September, but the corporation of Brandon is carrying on extensive improvements in the laying of concrete sidewalks, and the building of a new pumping station for city water works, to be equipped with up-to-date machinery. The old pumping station was built in too close proximity to the Assiniboine river, and was consequently subjected to the spring floods. Considerable activity still continues in all branches of industry, particularly in the manufacture of builders' supplies and in the operation of flour mills. It has been found necessary for managers of the flour mills to put on night staffs to keep up with the demand. The Kelly Milling Company has shipped a considerable amount of flour to Japan this season, the same being paid for on loading. Transportation companies report that freight and passenger traffic was never heavier than at the present time, owing chiefly to the influx of new settlers and their effects. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very satisfactory. There has been no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, with the exception of that involved in the settlement of the boilermakers' strike, who have secured an increase of one cent per hour. The men employed in the car department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the machinists, applied to the company for a new schedule of wages, and representatives visited Winnipeg in the endeavour to come to some settlement with the management. In the closing week of the month a strike was declared.*

*See reference in the article on Trade Disputes during September in the present issue.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—According to the official government inspection report, the yield of wheat is much in excess of what had been anticipated; it is also grading higher than was expected. In districts where the rust was thought to have been worst the yield has been surprisingly heavy, and the damage has not been great. The official report of grain so far shows as follows: 28 per cent, No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern; 48 per cent, No. 2 Northern; 11 per cent, No. 3 Northern; 13 per cent, lower grade. Practically 87 per cent is milling wheat, the report on the whole being very much higher than any previously made. It is safe to assume that the farmers of western Canada will get much more money for their wheat this year than last, the amount of increase being estimated by competent authority at \$17,000,000. The yield last year was 52,000,000 bushels, and the average price 68 cents. The average price this year will be fully 20 cents higher. One leading grain man states that the lowest amount that Manitoba will get this year is \$52,800,000 for her wheat. The total crop may come under the 60,000,000 mark, but in any event will exceed that of last year.

Lumbering.—An extensive business is being done by the lumber dealers.

Manufacturing. — Manufacturing of building supplies by city firms is very extensive, owing to the great demand for building supplies. The Kelly Milling Company, Limited, is building large additions to its premises, owing to increase of business. This company has 23 elevators throughout this district and the Northwest Territories, and 4 in this city. All city elevator companies are making preparations for an extensive trade this season. The cement works of this city are doing an extensive business. Cement bricks are extensively used for building purposes.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company expects to withdraw a number of engines engaged in construction work, with

the object of having all power possible available for the movement of wheat. A large gang of men and teams have just arrived in this city to double track the main line from here west to Kemnay. The Canadian Northern Railway construction work is being pushed very rapidly on the new extensions in this province and the Northwest Territories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were very busy, with a slight demand for a few good men, excepting in the case of masons. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers, plumbers, steam-fitters and stone-cutters were all well employed. Builders' labourers were also very busy, with a few openings.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, sheet metal workers, steam engineers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and sheet iron workers were actively employed. Machinists were fully employed; some openings in railway work. Jewellers were actively employed, but horseshoers found trade somewhat slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern-makers had a good month's employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were actively employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were fully employed, and garment workers were also active. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers found business excellent. Ice handlers were only fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers found trade fairly good.

Miscellaneous. — Barbers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees, steam and hand laundries, had a good month. Furriers were rather inactive.

Transport.—All engaged in the transportation services were exceptionally busy.

Carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were busily employed.

Unskilled labour.—There are very few idle men of this class in the city at the present time. Those that are idle are composed chiefly of Doukhobors, 300 of whom have come here and to other places in the vicinity from Yorkton. About 200 found employment in this city, and a large proportion of the remainder have secured employment with the farmers. This class of labourers seem to give satisfaction wherever they are given employment. There are very few old countrymen in the city that have failed to find employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Reports from the district and from the Territories, from a commercial and agricultural point of view, are very encouraging. Commercial travellers that have returned report business very satisfactory, and agricultural implement agents have done a very heavy business. All the adjoining towns have had a building boom this season, and business seems to have been very satisfactory in all lines. Considerable improved farm property has been sold at a high price.

ROSSLAND, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. A. Laird, correspondent, reports as follows:—

DISTRICT NOTES.

No development of great importance in relation to labour conditions in the Kootenays-Boundary districts was reported during the month. Employment has been steady throughout September, with few increases in working forces. In several of the principal mining centres there has been a tendency toward the over-crowding of the labour market toward the end of the month, which is explained by the fact that many miners are returning to the cities to seek employment for the winter months, after spending the summer on prospects and in outlaying mines. The situation is not serious at all, but it has developed to a suffi-

cient degree to warrant the statement that men seeking work will find more obstacles in the cities for several months to come than for an equal previous period.

Water shortage and forest fires have interfered to some extent with industry. Toward the end of August forest fires attained serious proportions, but brief showers proved sufficient to abate the trouble temporarily. Toward the middle of September, no further rain having fallen, the fires again gained headway, and serious damage to valuable timber limits is reported, especially in the East Kootenay country. The interference with industry arose from the necessity of stopping lumbering and, in some instances, mining to concentrate men on the work of fighting fires. Toward the close of the present month, however, the reports of forest fires have decreased in frequency, and it is generally believed that little further trouble need be feared.

The water famine, following the worst drought in the history of the Rossland district, has had a serious effect locally. Mines have been able to secure sufficient water for their purposes, but the concentrating plants, consuming large volumes of water daily, have in some instances, been compelled to suspend operations.

Metalliferous mining has not presented any new features. The number of men engaged in the industry remains about the same, and little change is expected in this direction within the next few months. Coal mining is improved somewhat, as the outcome of the placing of large orders for export coal and coke in East Kootenay. The lumbermen are busy, all the plants exporting to the North-west Territories being reported well filled with orders. This is likely to continue until the first of the year, when many mills may close down, following the usual custom of not cutting frozen timber unless absolutely necessary. Agriculture has received a decided stimulus throughout the Kootenay as the outcome of the practical demonstrations that the flat country and benches along the rivers and lakes, together with the mountain sides almost everywhere are capable of raising a

fine grade of fruit. Settlers are taking up land everywhere, and it will only be a matter of a few years until the Kootenays raise ample fruit and dairy products to supply its home market, now largely dependent upon the east and south.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There are few changes to report in conditions as compared with those of last month. The building trades continue active with a demand for carpenters, painters and plumbers. The Ross-McLaren lumber mills, which have not been in operation for a number of years, have changed hands, and are now undergoing repairs. A force of about 200 men will be employed when the mills are in operation. A new company has been formed and registered as the British Columbia Vinegar Works Company, and will erect works close to this city. The Stave Lake Power Company has decided to issue debenture bonds to the amount of \$900,000. The bond issue will be for the purpose of developing the company power at Stave river falls, below Stave lake. Work will be started immediately, and in a year and a-half the power will be ready for use. The company has a franchise to enter the city, and the electricity generated will be offered to industrial concerns at a low rate. Work on reconstructing the car-shops recently destroyed by fire is being pushed forward without loss of time. The new buildings will be larger than the old ones. Work in the shops will be resumed in November, orders for nine new cars being now on hand. A large force of men are employed on the buildings and grounds, preparing for the annual exhibition.

There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour, and no strikes during September.

An increased bonus will be received by each of the employees of the British Col-

umbia Electric Railway company this year. This annual bonus, which is paid to employees, is a certain percentage after all operating expenses have been deducted. The scheme was inaugurated by the manager last year, when each employee received \$25 as a bonus for the year. The management has announced that this year's bonus, which is to be paid on the 29th of the present month, will be \$35. The company owns and operates the electric tramway service of Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria, and this bonus will be paid to about 200 men in the employ of the company.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—From reports received from the district, the farmers are all through with their harvest. A good price is being paid for grain, root and hay crops.

Fishing.—The run of Cohoe salmon on the Fraser river up to the present has not been heavy; 12 to 15 cents per fish is being paid. The salmon hatchery, now in course of construction, for the Dominion Government, will be ready for operations by October. A large amount of salmon fry is being secured to stock the hatchery. The two halibut schooners continue to bring in large cargoes of fish. The fish is placed in cold storage and shipped to eastern markets.

Lumbering.—A good export and local trade is being done by the local mills. Some of the lumber camps are not very busy, but the prospects are bright for the industry. The revenue from timber royalties during July, the first month of the present fiscal year, paid to the provincial government, was in the neighbourhood of \$50,000, while that from the same source during the month of August was about \$15,000, making a total of \$65,000 in revenue for the two months. Never before during the history of the lumber industry in British Columbia has so great an amount of revenue been derived in any four months from the actual returns on timber manufactured into lumber. Conditions in the lumber industry at present justify the prediction that the total revenue will this fiscal year exceed that

of the last year, when the amount derived was \$250,000.

Railway construction.—The Great Northern Railway Company has commenced to build a line of railway from the Fraser river bridge to Ladner, along the river front. The company has a line of railway to the same point, but by the construction of the present line it will open a new territory, and shorten the distance by about 9 miles. About 40 men are at present employed on this work.

Mining.—The shipments for the month of August, from the mines operating in Kootenay and Yale, to smelters in British Columbia, were 100,368 tons, as compared with 89,687 tons in August, 1903, and 74,626 in July of the present year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All of these trades are very busy, with prospects good for some weeks yet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work was steady with considerable jobbing work under way. Blacksmiths were all busy working full time. Shipwrights and caulkers were dull, with very little work under way, and no new work coming out.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and wagon makers reported repair work as good, with new work fair for wagon makers. Woodworkers in factories report work plentiful, with orders ahead. Shingle weavers report that some of the mills have commenced to engage Chinese to operate their shingle machines, and where this has occurred, the white labour has in many cases left for other localities.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report trade both in job and newspaper work, fair.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report work fairly good, with all hands employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trade with cigarmakers was good, with all hands making full time.

Transport.—Steamboat employees report trade, both freight and passenger, good,

with a demand for additional men. Street railway employees report that work on the lines in this city and district is good; a number of new men being engaged in contemplation of busy fall trade.

Unskilled labour.—In this line a demand for men still continues, but with the advance of the wet season, many will be thrown out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Kamloops.—The Kamloops Saw Mills Company, Limited, mill was totally destroyed by fire; loss \$50,000. The company employed 40 hands, who are temporarily thrown out of employment.

It is proposed to establish a fruit and vegetable cannery. The council and Board of Trade are offering inducements to an eastern firm to establish a plant.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, September 24 instant, all the machinists in the local Canadian Pacific Railway Company shops went out on strike. The strike is general over the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Fort William to Vancouver. Some time ago the machinists presented a new schedule of wages to Mr. Wm. Cross, assistant to Second Vice-president Mr. Wm. Whyte, of Winnipeg. These demands were refused by the company, resulting in the strike. The cause of the trouble, the strikers state, is entirely a question of wages. The strike was ordered from the headquarters of the Machinists' Union at Winnipeg. About forty men are out in Vancouver. The local men say that there is no disagreement between the local Canadian Pacific Railway Company officials and themselves, as all the negotiations will be carried on with Second Vice-president Whyte.*

* Full particulars as to the demand of the men and the conclusion of this strike will be found in the article on trade disputes during September in the present issue.

Commercially, the outlook for winter trade is very promising. Merchants state that business conditions are up to expectations, and that payments on the whole were fairly prompt. The fruit trade was very active. Mushrooms this year are very plentiful, selling at 10 cents a pound. Most of the supply comes from the Fraser valley, Port Hammond having sent in large shipments. Ashcroft potatoes will be very high in price this year, a short crop being reported, and local firms have secured the bulk of the supply. They are now quoted at \$24 to \$25 a ton. The crop in other sections of the province is reported to be an average one. Okanagan brands of flour have been advanced in sympathy with the Manitoba article. Eggs were firm, and somewhat scarce, at 30 cents to 35 cents a dozen. Eastern creamery butter was quoted at 25 cents a pound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The Hastings Mill Company is having a new tug built. It will be 90 feet long, 18 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet of hold.

Railroad construction and employment.—The B. C. Electric Railway Company has installed a safety apparatus on the Westminster Avenue bridge, which will be used this winter when foggy weather prevails. By this means no collisions will occur, such as one which took place last year. A string of incandescent lights have been placed along the bridge, and when a car goes on at either end the conductor switches the lights on so that the motor-man of any other car can see at a glance that the track is occupied.

Other industries.—Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., in their freight and shipping report for August, have the following: Wheat has advanced steadily during the month, and has now reached an exceedingly high figure, offering no inducement for export business, even with low freight rates ruling. There is, therefore, little demand for grain vessels. The lumber market continues weak, with little change from last

month's quotations. Freight rates are quoted as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, F. O., to 22s. 6d.; Portland to Cork, F. O., 27s. 3d.; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 26s. 3d. Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 30s. to 31s. 3d.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 33s. 9d. to 36s. 3d.; Port Pirie, 35s. to 36s. 3d.; Freemantle, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; Shanghai, 35s. to 36s. 3d.; Taku, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; West Coast, South America, 36s. 3d. to 37s. 6d.; South Africa, 55s. to 57s. 6d.; United Kingdom or continent, 50s. to 55s.

It is announced that the telephone line between Vancouver and Victoria will be open for business in about six weeks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades still continues good. The season has extended beyond expectations, there being no rain. From September 1 to 4 fifty-seven building permits were issued, aggregating a total valuation of \$66,000. They were nearly all for frame dwellings. No large buildings were started in September. Carpenters report the demand equal to the supply, and the amount of work in prospect very encouraging, which can only be hindered by unfavourable weather conditions. Bricklayers reported that every one engaged in the trade was busily employed, and that a number of jobs were being hurried in order to get the roofs closed in before inclement weather conditions prevail. Stonemasons reported that there were a few idle men, but that a goodly number of their craft were at work. Plasterers were very busy, all at work at \$5 a day of 8 hours. Builders' labourers were fairly busy, but a number were seeking employment. Quite a number have been arriving from outside points. Labourers for general purposes may be had in large numbers. Prospects for this class are not encouraging. Stonecutters were fairly well employed, a few being out of work. Painters and paper-hangers were rather inactive, there being more men than jobs.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Electricians reported demand for

men equal to the supply. Sheet metal workers reported trade conditions as only fair, with a number out of employment. Machinists reported trade in contract shops fair, with a few idle men, and prospects uncertain. There is no big work in hand or in contemplation, only small jobs being done.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade very quiet, especially in the job offices.

All other trades were practically unchanged from the conditions prevailing last month.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has improved since last month, the most noticeable improvement being in the building trades and in the demand for unskilled labourers.

Work on the foundation for the tourist hotel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has commenced, and will provide employment for about 100 men for the next three months. Day and night gangs are kept going, as the work has to be completed before January 1. The dimensions of the building will be 300 x 200 feet.

Tenders are being invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the erection of a warehouse 255 x 60 feet on its new wharf.

A new industry of considerable importance is being established on Saanich inlet, about fifteen miles from Victoria. A company known as the Vancouver Portland Cement Company is making preparations for the manufacture of a high-grade of cement. Buildings and wharfs are now being erected, on which 150 men have been employed since April last. It is the intention of the company to have everything in readiness to commence business about the 1st of January next. When com-

pleted the works will cost \$300,000. The capacity at commencement will be 300 barrels per day, but provision is being made to increase the capacity to 1,000 barrels per day. Permanent employment for about 50 men will be provided, and houses are being erected by the company for their accommodation. Those interested in the concern are principally eastern men, who also have large interests in the Shallow Lake Cement works and the Lakefield works. They claim to have the very highest grades of material to manufacture from, and in practically unlimited quantities. At present the total consumption of Portland cement in the province is about 50,000 barrels per annum, but this company hopes to secure a large market for their product in Manitoba and the North-west.

On September 29, all employees of the B. C. Electric Railway Company received a bonus of \$35, as their share of the profits of the company during the past twelve months. This system of giving the men a share in the company's business was inaugurated last year, when they received \$25 each. This money is a percentage of the earnings of the road after operating expenses, &c., have been deducted. The best of feeling prevails between the company and its employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—During the past summer forest fires have caused unusually heavy losses to mill owners and loggers. In this city and district mills are running full time, and shipping the usual amount. An average of nine cars per day is ferried to the mainland for points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Island shingles have recently been shipped as far east as Boston and New York. The Mountain Lumber Mills Association has withdrawn from membership in the North-west Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which controls the trade and sale in Manitoba and the North-west. The Mountain association will establish lumber yards and an open market east to the great lakes.

Manufacturing.—The marine railway and dry dock which the Victoria Machinery Depot Company has had under construction since April last is about completed. The work was tested on the 19th instant, and pronounced very satisfactory. The cradle is 280 feet over all and 65 feet beam, having a dead weight capacity of 3,000 tons. The cost of the improvement is upwards of \$60,000.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators, plumbers and builders' labourers were actively employed. Stonecutters report fair employment. A marked improvement over last month is noticeable in every branch.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders were busy. Machinists have had a fair month. Blacksmiths report a good month. Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were only partially employed. With shipwrights and caulkers work was very slack, over fifty per cent of mechanics in this line being idle. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers, electrical workers and linemen, are fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed. Car-

riage and wagon makers report trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were still well employed, but trade has fallen off somewhat since last month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors report trade dull. Garment workers were actively employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were busy. Butchers report trade only fair, but better than last month. Cigar-makers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers report good employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all employed, but report trade as being not as good as usual at this season of the year. Clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers report favourable conditions.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were fairly well employed. Street railway employees report conditions good. Hackmen, teamsters and expressmen also had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—There is a good demand for this class of labour, caused by the commencement of work on the foundation of the Canadian Pacific Railway tourist hotel.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE 20th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was opened at Montreal, on Monday, September 19.

According to the report of the credential committee certificates of attendance had been received from 130 delegates. There were 17 trades and labour councils represented by 32 delegates, 64 international local and federal unions represented by 97 delegates, and there was one fraternal delegate representing the American Federation of Labour.

Opening Proceedings.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mr. Alphonse Verville, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, and by His Worship Mayor Laporte, of Montreal. Mr. John H. Richards, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, Mr. Jas. B. Mack, of Montreal, vice-president of the Congress, and Mr. Charles March, of Toronto, 3rd vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, also delivered short addresses.

The president of the Congress, in reply, referred to the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal, stating that the Congress would be pleased at any time to confer with the association. The formation of a civic federation was also advocated.

Address of the President.

In his annual address to the Congress, the president, Mr. John A. Flett, referred at length to the more important industrial and labour developments of the past year. In brief form the leading subjects dealt with were as follows:—

Legislative.—Legislation relating to corporations passed at the last session of the federal parliament, more particularly that relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was referred to. Regret was expressed for the defeat of the Union Label Bill and of the Alien Labour Bill, and for the rejection of certain proposals to amend the regulations relating to the Railway Commission. The extension of the fair-wages clause so as to apply to all industries bonused or assisted by the government was suggested, and the convention urged to support candidates for the House of Commons and the provincial legislature who would best represent the interests of labour. The action of the executive in appointing a solicitor to take charge of the legislative work was explained and commended.

Legal defence fund.—Though the Congress had passed practically a unanimous vote in favour of the establishment of a legal defence fund, in compliance with the resolution passed a year ago at the Brockville convention, the executive had deferred action in the matter until further ordered by the convention. The action of the Centre Star Company against the Rossland Miners' Union for damages sustained through the strike of 1901, was referred to in connection with this subject.

Employers' associations.—Several opinions were quoted as to the methods pursued by employers' associations and their actions in the state of Colorado and else-

where were condemned. All employment bureaux or agencies, it was stated, should be under government regulation and inspection.

Department of Labour—Immigration.—Every effort, it was stated, should be made to have bureaux of labour established in every province in Canada. The increase of the poll tax on Chinese was commended, and the importation of an inferior class of immigrants from continental Europe condemned.

International relations.—The progress of the international brotherhoods in Canada was referred to, and the views of the president of the American Federation of Labour on the labour movement in Canada, as giving expression to the attitude of that body towards Canadian international unions were quoted at length. The Canadian membership of the American Federation of Labour was stated to be 19,710, with 365 officers, organizers and other representatives. The resolution passed at the convention of the American Federation held at Boston, Mass., in November last, with regard to labour organizations in Canada, was also quoted. Reference was also made to the Taff Vale decision in Great Britain, and to the cheap labour problem in South Africa.

Open shops.—The recent pronouncement of the president of the United States in favour of the open shop, was referred to, and the relations of unionists and non-unionists commented upon. With regard to the principle of collective bargaining, and the responsibilities of trade unions, the following statement was made:—

Trade unions undoubtedly should have the same right to do collective bargaining as has any other form of corporation,—one of the alleged complaints of employers being that our unions at times violate their agreements. While this may be true in some instances (our organizations not claiming perfection) we venture to assert without fear of successful contradiction, that agreements entered into by labour organizations and their employers are as free, if not more so, from breach or violation as those of any other element in the community, and labour unions are becoming more conservative in their methods as time progresses. In view of what has been stated I would urge upon our people everywhere to hold all obligations, agreements, or contracts, as binding upon their honour, and to be lived up

to religiously. I recognize it as a pre-requisite and necessary condition, to the due observance of contracts, and the proper carrying out of the terms, that all employees should be subject to regulation and discipline by the organizations entering into the agreements or contracts.

Union label.—The demand for goods bearing the label was reported to have greatly increased; the formation of branches of the Women's International Union Label League was advocated as a means of directing the public's attention to what the label stands for.

Prison made goods.—Every effort, it was stated, should be put forth to prevent the product of prisoners from entering into competition with that of free labour. All goods made in prisons and offered for sale should be labelled 'prison made.' The attitude of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario was commended in this respect.

Health of workmen.—A law to protect the health and comfort of workmen, and favouring the appointment of inspectors of machinery and employees, &c., upon large construction works and quarries throughout the Dominion was advocated.

In conclusion the president impressed upon the convention the wisdom of pressing for such reforms only as were of the utmost importance. The introduction of fewer resolutions at the meeting, in order that better consideration and discussion might follow was recommended.

Report of Executive Committee.

The executive committee reported that they had met in the city of Ottawa, on March 13, 1904, and considered the recommendations adopted at the Brockville convention. It had been decided to abandon in future the method of sending deputations to interview the government, and to engage Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, solicitor, of Toronto, to look after legislation sought by the Congress. The report was concurred in.

Reports of Provincial Executive Committees.

British Columbia.—A law has been enacted making 8 hours a day's work in coal

mines, thus giving a uniform work day in all mines. Reference was made in the report to a loss of a case in the courts under the Alien Labour Law, and to a verdict for \$12,500 damages against the Rossland miners union.

Manitoba.—The action of the legislature in reducing the age limit for children and allowing an increase in the hours of labour for women and children under the Factories Act was regretted. The committee also referred to the result of the immigration policy of the government, and urged the Congress to lay the matter before the Dominion Government with a view to having a commission appointed to investigate the work of the policy. It was reported that work in the building trades and other lines had been plentiful during the year, but that the demand for skilled labour was met by the local market. The carpenters of Winnipeg succeeded in getting recognition of their joint organizations, and in establishing a wages rate.

Ontario.—A report of the interview with the premier of the province is given, the following matters having been submitted for consideration:—(1) A Bill for licensing stationary engineers; (2) a Bill to provide for passage through the centre of open street cars; (3) endorsement of the action of Robert Glockling, secretary, Ontario Labour Bureau, in placing before the British workingmen the true conditions of labour in the province; (4) the establishment of a provincial printing bureau; (5) legislation to end the evil effects of watering stocks; (6) additional factory inspectors to be appointed; (7) an Act to amend the law relating to trade unions and their funds. The committee also referred to the appointment of an additional female factory inspector, and of Mr. A. W. Holmes, in the place of Mr. James Brown, as factory inspector.

Quebec.—It was reported that a few unions in Montreal had succeeded in obtaining an 8-hour work day. About 15 labour unions were formed during the year. The need of a permanent organizer, to speak

both the English and French language, was stated. In an interview with the provincial legislature, the following subjects were dealt with:—(1) Legislation concerning mutual benefit societies, protesting against its application to labour unions. The minister gave assurance that instructions had been given to the Solicitor General that labour unions be no longer troubled; (2) resolution concerning compulsory education. The Hon. Messrs. Weir and McCorkill stated, that next year, Montreal would have its free school and compulsory education, but for Protestant children only; (3) a resolution concerning the sanitary regulations of the city of Montreal was sanctioned by the legislature.

New Brunswick.—The formation during the year of eight labour unions was reported, as well as the lapsing of three organizations. Increases in the rates of wages of various classes were mentioned, as well as the strike of journeymen tailors in St. John. The appointment of a commission by the legislature to inquire into the need of a Factory Act for the province was referred to.

Nova Scotia.—The progress of organization and a fraternal visit paid to the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association in Halifax were dealt with. An endeavour was made to have the 'Factory Act' put into operation, but so far without success. No labour troubles have occurred in the province during the year, except the strike at Sydney.

Prince Edward Island.—The trouble that existed between the Central Council and Federal Labour Union No. 10 was amicably adjusted. It was reported that some unions had allowed their charters to lapse. The Commissioner of Public Works had been asked to insert a fair wage schedule in contracts let by the provincial government. A special committee of the Charlottetown Trades and Labour Council submitted a report showing the increases of wages received by several classes of organized workers.

Report of Committee on President's Address and Executive Committees' Reports.

The committee concurred in the recommendations included in the president's address with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It was stated that the people should own the road. The government was censured for not passing the Union Label and Alien Labour Bills, as well as for its immigration policy. In reference to the *Labour Gazette*, it was recommended that the trade union secretaries be urged to give all possible information to the department, and that the government be asked to see that the correspondents of the *Gazette* secure their information from trade union officials. The committee also reported in favour of additional provincial labour bureaus, and factory inspectors, and approved of the powers of the latter where already established being increased. The reports of the provincial executives were concurred in except that portion of the British Columbia report which stated that it was a question of prudence to co-operate with the old parties where constituencies cannot elect straight labour candidates. In reference to the Provincial Workmen's Association, the committee recommended that efforts be made to have the association enter the international trade union movement, and become affiliated with the Congress. Regarding the complaints from Charlottetown *re* wages paid on government work, carried on by the province, it was urged that the provincial government be asked to insert fair wages clauses in all contracts for public works.

Report of Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L.

The fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labour held in Boston, Mass., in November last, in presenting his report recommended the Congress to invite the Federation to hold the 1905 convention in one of the leading Canadian cities, and also to prepare a hand-book giving information to the workers of the United States as to the field of labour in Canada. The report was approved.

Report of Solicitor.

The report of Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, the solicitor retained by the executive to watch the interest of organized labour in legislation brought before the Dominion parliament, was considered by the delegates in secret session. The subjects dealt with were: Wages of Intercolonial Railway employees; dismissal of Intercolonial Railway employees; railway insurance; amendments to the Railway Act; the old age pension scheme on the Intercolonial Railway; the British Columbia Labour Commission; Grand Trunk Pacific health regulations; the arbitration between the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Grand Trunk Railway Company; amendment of the Steamboat Inspection Act; fair wages regulations; amendment to the Criminal Code; immigration; Chinese labour; the Union Label Bill; misrepresentations to intending immigrants; and the Alien Labour Bill.

Secretary Treasurer's Report.

The secretary-treasurer's annual report showed that there had been an increase in the membership of 5,902, and an increase in the revenue of \$376.50. The summary of receipts and expenditures is as follows:—

Receipts.

Balance on hand from last year..	\$ 494 96
Per capita tax, charters and supplies.	2,643 00
Grant from American Federation of Labour..	500 00
Advertising..	110 00

Total..	\$ 3,747 96
Expenditure..	3,346 29

Balance..	\$ 401 67
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The following statement shows the increase or decrease in membership and revenue by provinces:—

Province.	Increase in No. of Unions.	Increase in membership.	Increase in Revenue.
Nova Scotia..		24	23.47
New Brunswick..	6	417	51.53
Prince Edward Island..	4	493	70.30
Quebec..	33	3,879	344.45
Ontario..	26	1,634	48.77
Man., N.W.T. and British Columbia.	14	289	11.95

The number of unions in each province affiliated with the Congress, together with their membership, and the amount paid during the year was also presented as follows:—

Province.	No. of Unions.	Member- ship.	Revenue.
			\$
Ontario....	176	12,018	1,465 34
Quebec.....	59	6,179	630 07
British Columbia	58	2,752	391 78
Manitoba and N.W.T.			
Prince Edward Island.	5	534	80 38
Nova Scotia.....	5	400	20 20
New Brunswick.....	18	127	55 23
Total.....	321	22,010	2,643 00

Twenty-seven trades and labour councils hold charters from the Congress, as well as twenty-four federal labour unions, three of which were issued during this year. Four charters were revoked and four surrendered.

In addition to presenting the financial and statistical statement, the secretary recommended the appointment of an organizer, an increase in the per capita tax, and the payment of such tax from headquarters of international unions having locals in Canada.

Changes in the Constitution.

The following changes in the constitution were adopted: Article 4, section 1, which provides for the raising of the revenue, was amended by increasing the per capita tax 50 per cent. Trades and labour councils, national trades unions, and federal labour unions chartered by the Congress, and not having to pay to an international or national head, will now have to contribute $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per year, while international trade unions will be called upon to pay 24 cents per year.

It was enacted that where an office has become vacant the executive shall have power to appoint a person to fill such vacancy.

The ways and means committee reported in favour of increasing the per capita tax by 100 per cent, but the proposition was

defeated, and a 50 per cent increase was enacted.

Sabbath Observance.

A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance was received, which explained the aims and objects of the alliance. The association asked the co-operation of the Congress in seeking legislation for the protection of one day of rest in seven. The previous resolutions of the Congress, it was stated, had been of great assistance to the alliance. The president, in reply, assured the deputation of the support of the Congress.

Conference with Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A suggestion made by the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council that a conference between the Manufacturers' Association and the Congress be held was upon motion accepted, and a committee appointed to confer with the Manufacturers' Association, the secretary notifying the Manufacturers' Association of the action of the Congress. In reply, the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association stated that the association had adjourned at Montreal, but that he was ready on behalf of the association to meet a committee from the Congress in any city of the Dominion, Toronto preferred. It was, therefore, decided to appoint a committee of five to meet the Manufacturers' Association in the city of Toronto.

Resolutions Submitted.

There were 52 resolutions submitted for consideration, the majority of which were adopted in their entirety or amended by the convention.

Agent to Great Britain.

A resolution recommending the appointment of an agent to guard the interests of labour in connection with government immigration was defeated, and an amendment carried providing for the sending of circulars to central labour bodies and trade unions asking what amount each would con-

tribute towards such a scheme. The executive was authorized to appoint an officer should the returns warrant.

Quebec Matters.

The following resolutions having direct reference to the province of Quebec were referred to the executive committee of that province:—

That the Quebec government be asked to pay current scale of wages on public works in the City of Quebec.

Instructing Quebec executive committee to watch the new legislation regarding compensation to workmen injured in the discharge of their duties.

Asking for the appointment of a scaffolding inspector, and also for the appointment of a plumbing inspector for the City of Montreal.

That the Quebec factory inspectors be given more power, and that eight hours be made a legal day's work for children.

Asking the Quebec legislature to provide means whereby free school books will be furnished to school children.

That an inspector of telegraph lines be appointed for the province of Quebec, and that alien labour officers be appointed for the province.

Ontario Affairs.

The following resolutions were referred to the Ontario Executive Committee:—

That the Ontario government be asked to label prison-made brooms on the expiration of the present contract.

That this congress ask for a law in the province of Ontario preventing the employment of children of 10 years of age in shops, and request that age limit be raised to 14 years, the same as that governing the employment of children in factories.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects were approved by the convention:—

That all government work be performed under the day labour system and by competent workmen in their own particular trades.

That the federal and provincial governments be petitioned to have government employees confined to the particular work for which they are engaged.

In favour of women's union label leagues, and recommending the labels of international trades unions as the emblems of fairness.

In favour of having members of trade unions abstain from use of intoxicating liquor on Labour Day.

Instructing the General Executive Committee to make inquiries as to how the trade union movement can be benefited, and the various unions brought into affiliation with the Congress.

In favour of bringing out independent labour candidates wherever practicable.

Asking the provincial authorities to pass a law requiring the removal of old paper, &c., from walls before new material is put on.

In favour of an arbitration treaty between Canada and the United States.

Disapproving of holding caucuses for the purpose of selecting officers of the Congress or any other purpose.

In favour of public ownership of telephones, and asking that Dominion legislation be secured for same.

Protesting against government employees being discharged or discriminated against on account of their connection with labour organizations.

That the provincial governments be asked that in the appointment of boiler inspectors competent men be selected.

That labour organizations be instructed to see that fair conditions prevail where the use of labels are granted.

Against the bonusing of industries by municipalities.

That Congress ask for the passage of a law by the provincial governments enacting that passage ways be provided in street cars.

In favour of the abolition of property qualification in public office.

In favour of shorter work days for barbers.

Officers for 1904-05.

The officers chosen for the ensuing terms were as follows:—

President, A. Verville, Montreal, Que.
Vice-president, Jas. Simpson, Toronto, Ont.
Secretary Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Vice-presidents and Executive Committees.

Ontario—

Vice-president, Samuel Landers, Hamilton, Ont.

Executive committee, E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, Ont., George Lambert, Sarnia, Ont., Jas. Wilson, Toronto, Ont.

Quebec—

Vice-president, George Levesque, Quebec, Que.

Executive committee, A. Mitchell, Montreal, Que., T. Fisher, Montreal, Que., E. Berthiaume.

New Brunswick—

Vice-president E. J. Neve, St. John, N.B.
Executive committee, M. J. Kelly, St. John, N.B., H. Goldsworthy, St. John, N.B., Chas. McHirstal, St. John, N.B.

Manitoba—

Vice-president, Henry Alberts, Winnipeg, Man.

Executive committee, A. W. Puttee, M.P., Winnipeg, Man., R. Western, Winnipeg, Man. J. F. Grassick, Winnipeg, Man.

The appointment of the officers for the provinces of Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were left to the General Executive Committee.

The retiring president John A. Flett, of Hamilton, Ont., was elected as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour.

Toronto, Ont., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

NATIONAL TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS—SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE second annual meeting of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convened in the city council hall, Ottawa, Ont., on Tuesday, September 27, at 10 o'clock a.m.

His Honour Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa presented the civic welcome. Speeches in answer to the Mayor's address were delivered by T. F. Benbow, of Ottawa, Thos. J. Griffiths, Montreal, and P. J. Simard, Quebec.

Opening of Congress.

The president announced the different committees on credentials, resolutions, ways and means, president's address, audit and thanks.

The following is a list of the credentials submitted to the committee, representing delegates in attendance at the congress:—

National Brotherhood of Tanners, Corroyeurs No. 1, Quebec—

N. Grenier, Jos. Couture.

Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers of Canada, Local No. 2, Montreal—

Lucien Depocas, Phil. Monahan, Chas. Dionne.

National Brotherhood of Machine Shoe Workers, Quebec—

Ed. Barry, O. Brunet, J. A. Langlois, Geo.

Marois, Ant. Letourneau, Ferd. Laroche.

National Protective Union of Labourers, Quebec—

Jos. Havard, J. M. Gobeil.

Painters National Union No. 1, Quebec—

W. Alf. Bertrand.

Maple Leaf Assembly K. of L., No. 1160, Quebec—

P. J. Simard.

National Union of Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, Quebec—

Arthur Marois.

Union National des Charroyeurs de Charbon,
Quebec—
Félix Binet.
Fraternité Nationale des Manœuvres, Quebec—
J. B. T. Menard.
National Central Trades and Labour Council,
Quebec—
L. C. D. Laroche, J. B. St. Laurent, P. J.
Jobin.
National Protective Union of Boot and Shoe
Lasters, Quebec—
Jos. Julien, Elz. Ferland.
National Union of Gravel Roofers No. 1, Mont-
real—
Jos. Despatie.
National Federation of Coopers of Canada, No.
1, Montreal—
Rod. Bissonnette.
National Union of Garment Workers, No. 1,
Montreal—
Jos. Miller.
Union Nationale de Propagande, Montreal—
A. L. Gareau.
District Assembly K. of L., No. 20, Quebec—
J. Roe, Jos. Voyer, J. Elz. Gauvreau.
National Union of Glovemakers, No. 1, Que-
bec—
Thos. Kelly.
National Union of Carpenters and Joiners, No.
3, Quebec—
Art. Mercier.
National Trades and Labour Council, Ottawa—
E. Carey, S. Legaré, S. Kennedy.
National Union of Carpenters and Joiners, No.
2, Ottawa—
Thos. Welsh.
National Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters,
No. 2, Ottawa—
E. Coldez.
National Union of Musicians, No. 2, Ottawa—
Thos. F. Benbow.
National Union of Carpenters, Joiners and
Caulkers, No. 4, Montreal—
Jos. Lapointe.
Canadian Federation of Brass Workers, No. 1,
Montreal—
Thos. J. Griffiths.
Central Trades and Labour Council, Montreal—
Jos. Houle, H. Gravel, D. Verdon.
Canadian Federation of Textile Workers, No.
1, St. Hyacinthe—
E. Ouellette.
National Union of Longshoremen, No. 1, Que-
bec and District—
J. L. Bertrand.
Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers,
No. 1, Montreal—
Eph. Chalifoux, U. Lavallière.
National Union of Bakers, No. 1, Quebec—
Jos. Gagnon.
National Union of Brewery Workers, No. 1,
Quebec—
National Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters,
No. 1, Quebec—
Phil. Roy, F. X. Doré.
J. Mallette.
National Union of Tin Roofers, No. 1, Que-
bec—
Alb. Tardif.
General Executive of Canadian Federation of
Boot and Shoe Workers, Montreal—
T. Beaupré, N. Lavallière, Zotique Fournel.
National Union of Painters, Decorators and
Papers Hangers, No. 2, Ottawa—
Jos. Béland.

Delegate J. B. St. Laurent, of Quebec,
acted as French Secretary during the
session.

Address of the President.

The president in his annual address to
the Congress referred in opening to the
growth and influence of the Congress dur-
ing the past year. The interview of the Ex-
ecutive Council with the Dominion Govern-
ment was also mentioned, and the establish-
ment of a sound defence fund raised entirely
in Canada was recommended as a potent
means of attracting organized labour to the
federation. Reference was also made to the
criticism which the Congress had received
for having adopted a friendly attitude to-
wards employers of labour. The adoption of
the principle of mutual understandings and
arbitration between capital and labour was
commended in this connection as preferable
to an attitude of hostility. The president
also referred to the advisability of changing
the name of the Congress to 'the Canadian
Federation of Labour' as conveying more
clearly the scope and purpose of Canadian
national unions. With regard to immigra-
tion, the president was of the opinion that
a reasonable influx of British labour should
not be discouraged, though the immigration
of people who do not readily assimilate in
Canada ought to be reduced. The growth
of the organization during the past year,
it was stated, had been such as to warrant
the expression that the national movement
now extends from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific. In the city of Ottawa in particular
good progress had been made. In conclu-
sion the delegates were asked to recognize
fully the importance of their deliberations,
and to see to it that the resolutions of the
convention should be of lasting benefit to
the workers of Canada and the growth of
the national unions.

Annual Report of the Executive Board for the Quebec Division.

The executive Board of the Congress in
the course of an extended report stated that
the national labour unions of the Quebec
division were in a prosperous condition, and

that the bonds uniting them were being drawn closer. Almost all workmen of the city of Quebec, it was stated, are organized under the national congress. Three new chartered associations, the Glovemakers, No. 1, of Quebec; the National Union of Tinsmiths and Metal Roofers of Quebec, and the National Union of Brewery Workers, of Quebec, have joined with the existing unions and the future gives promise of even better results. No serious difficulty had been reported, except the lock-out in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry in the month of October, 1903. The employers, in order to force their machine workers to treat individually with them, closed their establishments, stating that they would only reopen them after each individual worker had signed a contract. During five weeks the machine workers maintained a struggle. Finally, at the request of the workmen, the case was referred to the Quebec Arbitration Tribunal, which ordered the reopening of the factories.

In the month of February the following programme, previously endorsed by organized labour in Quebec, took effect:—

- (1) Election of mayor by the people.
- (2) Abolition of the property qualification for the third alderman in each ward.
- (3) Vote by the people on all permanent loans, bonuses and all tax exemptions.
- (4) Every elector to have right to vote who has paid his personal tax.
- (5) Eligibility to be subject to the desired qualification and to the payment of personal taxes only.
- (6) Absolute independence of the city auditor.
- (7) More equitable regulation of the constitution of the Board of Revision and its procedure.

The report also referred to an unsuccessful attempt to elect a workingman candidate for municipal honours in Quebec, and to the expulsion of three members from the National Central Council in Quebec; also to the temporary suspension of a society. Legislation with regard to labour in Quebec, was stated to be neither very considerable nor varied. With regard to the law intituled, 'Of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration to settle industrial disputes in the province of Quebec,' the manner in which this tribunal was formed had

forced the executive to join with the National Central Council of Quebec, in protesting against the appointment of the arbitrator for the workingmen.

In Montreal the national movement was stated to have made considerable progress. Four new unions had been organized and the future regarded as favourable.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following is a statement of the various resolutions adopted by the Congress:—

That this congress is of the opinion that a national label league be formed, and the public be requested to demand the national label on all products of Canadian manufacturers.

That this congress is in favour of an imposition of a tax of 50 per cent to be levied on all barrels imported from the United States, as a means of protecting the Canadian cooping industry.

That the government be requested to appoint a competent inspector in each city to control the use of dynamite and other explosives thus protecting the public against accidents.

That a deputation be drafted to wait upon the proper minister of the Dominion government, to see why it is that the harbour commissioners of Quebec have allowed ocean steamers to go past that port to Montreal harbour, the Quebec commissioners charging too high fees as compared with Montreal.

That a special committee be appointed to wait upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Wm. Mulock, with respect to securing a nine hour day on all public works in the City of Quebec. The committee appointed was composed of delegates, T. F. Benbow, T. J. Griffiths, J. P. Simard, P. J. Jobin, A. Marois and J. B. T. Menard.

That the congress make the necessary arrangements for the publication of an official organ, which will be of great advantage to the unions affiliated with the National Congress.

That the government be asked to take steps for preventing the influx of indigent immigrants and skilled labour men into this country.

That this congress think it is its duty to show to Sir Wm. Mulock, Minister of Labour, its appreciation of his work during the last session of parliament, in introducing an amendment to the present alien labour law. If this new law had not been thrown aside by the Senate, its effect would have been of great importance to the labouring classes, in checking the importation of undesirable workers into this country. That this congress hopes that the Minister of Labour will make an effort to introduce this measure again at the next session of parliament more successfully.

That the government be requested to appoint a competent inspector of scaffolding, said officer to be a practical carpenter.

That this congress do strongly protest against the action of the Senate, in refusing its sanction to the alien labour law, as presented by the Minister of Labour, and adopted by parliament.

That in view of the great importation to this country of boots and shoes made in the United States, this congress do request the government to place a tariff on imports of that kind to the value of 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

That in view of the fact that the growth and encouragement of the Canadian industries, and agriculture, would be of great benefit to the workmen of Canada: Be it resolved: That the government be asked to appoint a special commission composed of manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists and workmen, to investigate and report on the needs of Canadian manufactures and industries, for adequate protection to their several industries.

That this congress offer its thanks to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue, for the introduction of a law for the protection of our tobacco industries and against the trust of the American Tobacco Company.

That a design of a flag as submitted to the congress be accepted as the emblem of the National Trades Congress.

That the executive be instructed to approach the government and suggest that all government works shall be regulated as to hours of labour, and wages therefore, by the standard obtaining in the nearest city where such work is to be executed.

That the competition of manufacturers in England is against the interest of the manufacturers and workers of Canada in the tweed industries, consequently be it resolved: That the executive of this congress, be instructed to ask the government at the next session of parliament to increase the duty on these goods manufactured in England, so as to put them on the same basis as goods coming from foreign countries.

That the government be requested to amend the fair wages resolution in such a way as to prevent contractors on public works from dismissing employees making claims to the departments under the fair wages schedules.

That the general executive be empowered to prepare a by-law, to levy an assessment of 5 cents per week on all members of the organizations for the purpose of creating a defence fund in case of necessity, and to present a report at the next session of congress, said report to be acted upon by the delegates to the next congress.

That national unions affiliated with this congress be allowed to receive and accept as honorary members any artisan or mechanic of their respective trade or occupation over 60 years of age, such members to pay such initiation fee and annual contribution as the local union may deem fit to fix from time to time.

A resolution to change the name of the Congress into Canadian Federation of Labour, was left on the table until next session.

Votes of thanks were passed to Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Sir William Mulock, Mayor Ellis, the Ottawa City Council, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, National Trades and Labour Council of Ottawa, to the Governor General's Foot Guards' Band, to the local press, and to the ex-officers of the Congress.

A resolution favouring the adoption of a higher protective tariff was defeated.

Reports of Officers and Committees.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, secretary-treasurer of the Congress, presented his annual report, which showed that 14 new charters were issued during the past year, classified according to locality as follows: Montreal 4, Quebec 4, Ottawa 3, Hull 1, Granby 1, St. John 1. The Congress has now under its jurisdiction 43 chartered unions and 7 affiliated bodies, being a total of 50 organizations.

The Congress is now composed as follows:—

National Central Trades and Labour Councils:—

	Number of Delegates.	Member- ship.
Montreal.. .. .	30	3,400
Quebec.....	54	5,000
Ottawa.....	20	500
Total.....	104	8,900

National Unions:—

National Unions:—		Number of Unions.	Member- ship.
QUEBEC..	{ Quebec.	17	5,000
	{ Montreal.....	12	3,400
	{ St. Hyacinthe...	2	300
	{ Hull.....	1	40
	{ Granby.....	1	30
ONTARIO..	{ Ottawa.....	6	500
	{ London.....	2	200
	{ Trenton.....	1	175
	{ Hawkesbury.....	2	540
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	{ Victoria.....	1	100
	{ Vancouver.....	2	150
Total.....		47	10,435

The auditors reported as follows:—

Receipt:—

From charters fees.. . . .	\$115 00
From per capita tax.. . . .	296 95
From miscellaneous.. . . .	6 18
On hand last year.. . . .	29 32

Total \$447 45

The following unpaid accounts were reported:—

To T. J. Griffiths, as organizer..	\$ 76 00
To Montreal Printing Company..	12 00
To Bulletin du Travail.. . . .	108 00

The committee on ways and means recommended the imposition of the following per capita tax for next year: On all central trades councils, district assemblies of Knights of Labour, 35 cents per annum for each member; on national unions and all

other organizations, 18 cents per annum. The committee also recommended that \$15 per month be paid to the secretary-treasurer and organizer, \$10 to the French secretary for his services during the present session, and \$5 to the caretaker of the council chamber. Also that 700 copies of the proceedings be printed, 400 in French and 300 in English, for distribution.

Officers for 1904-05.

President—Thos. F. Benbow, Ottawa.

Vice-president—D. Verdon, Montreal.

Sec.-treasurer and organizer—Thos. J. Griffiths, Montreal.

Executive for Quebec—

Vice-president—J. L. Bertrand, Quebec ;

Art. Marois, Quebec ; H. Gravel, Montreal ;

Teles. Beaupré, Montreal.

Executive for Ontario—

Vice-president—S. Kennedy, Ottawa ; J.

Welsh, Ottawa ; H. Legaré, Ottawa ; J.

Béland, Ottawa.

The executives for other provinces are left to the general executive to select.

The Congress adjourned on Friday, September 30, to meet next year at Montreal, on the second Tuesday of September.

Notes.

Among other entertainments given to the delegates by the National Trades and Labour Council of Ottawa, were a car ride to Britannia-on-the-Bay, thence to Rockliffe, where the Royal Shanty was thrown open to the visitors, and a luncheon served. A smoking concert in honour of the visitors was held at the King Edward hotel. The delegates were also invited to a concert by the Black Watch Band at the Russell Theatre. A very successful banquet was also held at Aylmer.

The Honourable the Minister of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour addressed the Congress during the session, on which occasion the special committee appointed to interview the government had an interview with the Minister of Labour.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION AT TRURO, N.S.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Work-

men's Association was held at Truro, N.S., during September, assembling on the 6th inst., and remaining in session for four days. Seventy delegates, representing 38 lodges, and 10 grand officers were present.

The secretary's report showed 42 lodges in good standing. The income from per capita tax was shown to have increased by \$1,000 from last year.

Subjects under Discussion.

The following were among the principal subjects discussed by the Council: The need of a mechanics' and wage-earners' lien Act in Nova Scotia, and of legislation for the better protection of stationary engineers; alien labour; the union label; old age pension funds; the need of more frequent inspection of scales over which heavy cars pass, and which are subjected to continual jarring, as at pit bank heads; and the punishment of agents who falsely represent working conditions in Canada, especially in the mining regions of Nova Scotia.

It was resolved to urge the passing of a Mechanics' Lien Act upon the provincial government, and to make representations to the federal government with regard to the inspection of scales and the status of alien labour. The action of the Dominion Senate in defeating the amended Alien Labour Bill during the past session was condemned. With regard to the question of old age pensions, it was resolved to promote discussion of the subject during the year among the lodges, and thus obtain more definite information as to the opinion of the membership of the association in the matter. A desire was expressed for a more equal distribution of the hospital funds granted by the local government.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected: G.M., Joseph Moss; G.A.M., S. B. McNeil; G.Sec., John Moffatt; G.Treas., Ronald Nicholson; G.Guardian, J. J. Fraser; G.I.W., A. G. McLellan; G.O.W., John Legett; Sub. Sec., John Dooly; P.M., Peter Murphy.

New Glasgow was chosen as the next place of meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN G T. R. CO. AND TELEGRAPHERS.

THE board of arbitration appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour on August 27, 1904, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, in the matter of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers, held its opening meeting at Toronto, on September 19, delay in commencing the taking of evidence having been agreed to by the parties, owing to the engagements of His Honour Judge Teetzel, chairman of the board.

At the opening meeting a question was raised as to whether counsel should be permitted to represent the parties to the arbitration before the board. Objection was taken by the representatives of the telegraphers, and the chairman, under section 19 of the Act, which provides that 'No counsel shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of the parties to the difference,' sustained the objection.

The question of fixing a date from which the decision of the board should take effect was discussed, but was left in abeyance.

The procedure to be followed in presenting the evidence was also discussed. The board then adjourned to convene again at the call of the chairman.

On September 23 an informal meeting of the board was held, but owing to the absence of the company's agents the sitting was adjourned until the following day, when proceedings were resumed at the city hall, Toronto.

It was decided by the chairman that the meetings should be open to the public.

Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, submitted a statement of claims on behalf of the telegraphers, addressing the board in this connection.

The board then adjourned until October 13.

Claims of Telegraphers

The statement setting forth the claims of the telegraphers was in the form of twenty-five proposed rules and rates of pay to govern the telegraphers employed on the Grand Trunk Railway system. Briefly stated the more important demands of the telegraphers as therein presented were as follows:—

The term 'telegrapher' to include any employee performing telegraph duties of any character by assignment of proper authority.

Telegraphers not to be suspended or discharged without just cause; any charges to be in writing and to be duly tried within fifteen days. If found guilty suspension to commence at the time the employee was relieved for trial; if discharged the reasons to be clearly stated in writing and no loss of time to be incurred by the employee.

No discrimination to be made against members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Free transportation to be allowed telegraphers over their division and time allowed in which to attend meetings in as far as consistent with good service.

A letter stating term and efficiency of service to be given to telegraphers leaving the service.

Promotion to be governed by merit and ability, seniority having the preference where ability is sufficient, and senior telegraphers to be retained in the case of a reduction in staff.

Free transportation for family and household goods to be granted in case of transfer.

Telegraphers called from duty at the request of the company to receive the same compensation as if on duty.

Regular wages to be paid telegraphers performing duty at wrecks or in other emergencies.

Certain classes of employment such as conveying mails, teaching telegraphy, cleaning stations, &c., not to be required of telegraphers.

Four dollars per month to be paid telegraphers who are required to attend six or less switches or semaphores lights with fifty cents per month for each additional light.

Telegraphers not to be required to work on Sundays or legal holidays except when absolutely necessary to the company's interest, pay in such cases to be at overtime rates.

Telegraphers handling express business to receive the usual commission.

Not more than twelve consecutive hours including meal hours to constitute a day's work. Nine consecutive hours to constitute a day's work at certain specified stations.

Overtime in no case to be paid less than twenty-five cents per hour. Emergency calls to be paid at fifty cents per hour. Employees to have eight consecutive hours off duty in each twenty-four.

All branch line telegraphers required to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours to be compensated for the inconvenience at a fixed scale.

After four years service two weeks leave of absence to be granted annually with full pay and free transportation for themselves and families to any point on the system.

The following minimum salaries to be paid :

	East of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.		West of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.	
	M. Lines.	B. Lines.	M. Lines.	B. Lines.
Agents with dwelling, fuel and light.....	\$ 50 00	\$ 47 00	\$ 55 00	\$ 52 00
Agents without dwelling, fuel and light.....	58 00	55 00	63 00	60 00
Telegraph operators	50 00	47 00	55 00	52 00
Relieving agents or telegraphers, relieving agents fifty cents per day extra for expenses.....	60 00	60 00	65 00	65 00

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA.

FOR some years past references have appeared from time to time in the press throughout Canada to a reported scarcity in the supply of houses available for workingmen's families, more particularly in the larger centres of population and industry. The province of Ontario, and especially the southwestern portion of it, has been the section chiefly referred to in this connection, though in several other districts, more particularly in western Canada, the rapid development of the country and the heavy influx of new population has occasioned much inconvenience and enhancement in the cost of living owing to the accompanying increase in property valuations and rentals. In the case of Toronto, for example, which may be regarded as the centre of the district from which complaints were most frequently received, the local house famine was reported as so severe that, at the instance of the Board of Associated Charities, a tour of inspection was undertaken in Great Britain by an officer of the society in order to secure the most recent information as to how the problem could be met. The general prevalence of the reports, and the fact that the question is one which affects not only the financial well-being but the physical comfort and health of large numbers of the working class constitutes the problem one of considerable importance to labour at the present time.

Special investigation by the Department.

In order to obtain comprehensive and reliable information on the subject for the whole of Canada, so that its proper significance in relation to the general condition of labour might be appreciated, the department during the month of July past conducted a special investigation into the question through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* representing every incorporated city of more than 10,000 inhabitants in the Dominion. The object in view, more particularly, was to obtain an accurate statement as to the prevalence of the reported house scarcity, and its comparative intensity in the several industrial centres. In a circular sent to each of the correspondents to the *Gazette*, they were accordingly requested to supply, in addition to a general statement as to the more important local features of the problem, specific information on the following points:—

1. The supply of houses available for working men at the present time, relative to the demand ;
2. The class of house desired by the working man and the rental which he finds it necessary to pay at the present time for such a house ;
3. The extent to which families have been obliged to live in boarding houses, because of inability to secure individual houses ;
4. The tendency of rents during the past few years and the probable future tendency ;
5. A general statement as to the cost of building; whether or not new houses are likely to be built in the near future; if not, why additional building will not take place.

TABULAR STATEMENT RELATING TO THE

Locality.	Class and rental of houses chiefly in demand by workmen.	Supply available.
Sydney, N.S.....	Six to ten-roomed house with cellar, water and drainage.	Supply in excess of demand; 20 p.c. of houses in outlying parts vacant; good houses near to steel works at reasonable rentals in demand.
Halifax, N.S.	Self-contained flats; \$10-\$12 per month.	Not nearly equal to demand.... ..
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Varies according to means of workmen; rentals range from \$5 to \$10 per month, and few of the latter have bath rooms in connection with the city sewerage system.	Supply and demand evenly balanced
St. John, N.B.	Flats with separate entrances and patent closets; \$7-\$15 per month.	Supply equal to demand
Quebec, Que.....	Four-roomed tenement at \$8 to \$8.50 per month.	Supply equals but does not exceed demand which is increasing.
Sherbrooke, Que.	Houses in East and South Wards near to the larger factories; \$7-\$8 per month.	Supply not nearly equal to demand; rents very high.
Three Rivers, Que.	Houses to rent at \$6-\$9 with conveniences but exclusive of water rates, a \$6 per month house paying a water rate of \$10 per year.	Houses very scarce since the great fire of May, 1903, which burned many workmen's dwellings.
St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Houses of from 4 to 6 rooms with bath and w.c., \$9-\$15 per month; without conveniences \$8-\$12 per month.	Houses scarce and will be more so when C.P.R. Angus shops are finished. Several thousand additional houses could find occupants next spring.
Hull, Que.	Cheap centrally located houses....	Moderately-priced (\$11-\$14) central dwellings scarce and unequal to demand.
Ottawa, Ont.....	Houses with w.c. and bath and small garden, bring \$14-\$25; smaller houses without conveniences \$5 to \$10 per month.	Supply about equal to demand, but improvement in class of houses offering desired.
Kingston, Ont.	Comfortable 6 to 7-roomed houses can be had for \$6-9 per month, including water rates.	Supply fully equal to demand
Belleville, Ont.....	Well lighted and easily heated houses of from 5 to 7 rooms at \$8 to \$12 per month.....	Supply not equal to demand owing to growth of city.
Peterborough, Ont.....	Six or seven-roomed houses near to work or street cars, \$10 to \$15.	Workmen's houses at moderate rentals very scarce. Situation will be worse as season advances as during summer many live in huts or buildings not fit for occupation in winter.
Toronto, Ont.....	Six to eight-roomed houses with water; \$10 to \$16 per month.	A keen unsatisfied demand for houses has existed especially during past three years.
Niagara Falls, Ont.		

HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES D. No. 8.

Extent to which workingmen's families have been obliged to live in boarding houses owing to the scarcity of houses.	Tendency of rents during the past few years and probable future tendency.	Cost of building and outlook for erection of additional housing accommodation.
Several small families boarding, owing to scarcity of houses near steel works.	Downward during past two years; houses renting for \$30 in 1901 now bring only \$21.	High, being 35 p.c. higher than at Halifax, St. John or in P.E.I. Little prospect of house building owing to over supply of poorly built houses erected during the boom and to high taxation (5 p.c.), water and insurance rates, &c.
Many families boarding.....	Upward.....	High; additional houses will probably be built soon, as they would earn good profits.
No families boarding.....	Stationary	Higher than in several years; no houses building for rental.
No families boarding on account of scarcity of houses; a few from preference.	Upward	High, being \$1,500-\$2,000 for a two-story house; house building outlook poor on account of high taxation and water rates.
No families boarding.	Steadily upward; increased in past five years 30 p.c.	Cost of building has increased 25 p.c. in past five years, owing to rise in wages and in price of materials.
Many families boarding	Upward; increase during past four years in case of \$7 to \$11 houses being \$3-\$4 per month.	Increasing price of lots high.
No families boarding	Upward since May, and still rising.	Workmen's houses cost \$1,200-\$1,500 to build outside of the city; inside, \$2,000-\$3,000.
Few families boarding, but many cases of two families occupying one house.	Upward; a marked increase last spring, rents advancing from 6 to 40 p.c.	Cost of material and labour high; a 4 6-roomed house (brick) cost \$1,000-\$1,500, (frame) \$700-\$1,300. Extensive house building not in prospect, other investments being preferred by capitalists.
No families boarding.....	Upward.....	Building material high, and investors reluctant; no immediate prospect of improvement.
Very few families boarding.....	Upward for past 10 years owing to civic improvements.	Increased cost of building largely accounts for any scarcity of houses; no prospect of active house building operations.
Very few workmen's families boarding.	Upward, owing to influx of families and cessation of building.	Increased recently; no definite prospect of active building operations.
No families boarding.....	Stationary and reasonable.....	Cost of building has increased one third in 5 years. About 150 houses were erected this year.
A large number of families boarding.	Upwards; having increased from 30 to 50 per cent in past six years. Better class of houses will probably see further advances. An inferior 7-roomed house brings \$8 at present. New houses in terraces rent from \$8 upward; detached from \$12 to \$16 per month.	Comparatively few small and cheap houses under construction. Cost of building has increased about proportionally with rents being about \$12 to \$15 for a six-roomed house with conveniences.
Few families boarding, but numbers living in part of a house.	Decidedly upward, especially for smaller houses, amounting to about one third in the past three years. No reaction in sight.	Building of workmen's houses very active. Land, labour and material especially lumber and hardware have greatly increased.
Few families boarding.	Rapidly advancing during past 3 years; now considered to have reached top prices and a decline is expected when work on power development ceases in a year or two.	

TABULAR STATEMENT RELATING TO THE

Locality.	Class and rental of houses chiefly in demand by workingmen.	Supply available.
St. Catharines, Ont.....	Five to eight-roomed houses to rent from \$6 to \$12 per month.	Demand greatly exceeds supply and the situation is serious.
Hamilton, Ont.....	\$5 to \$9 per month; formerly \$4 to \$7. Skilled mechanics, foremen, etc., pay \$13 to \$16; formerly \$10 to \$13.	Demand much in excess of supply.
Brantford, Ont.....	Six-roomed houses costing \$1,200 to \$1,500 and renting from \$6.50 to \$10.50 per month according to location	Supply much below demand for past two years.
Guelph, Ont.....	Small houses to rent at \$7 to \$10 per month.	Supply below demand.
Stratford, Ont		Supply much below demand on account of rapid growth of city during past two years.
London, Ont.....	A six to eight-roomed house with conveniences; \$8 to \$11 per month.	Vacant houses so scarce as to be all but unobtainable.
St. Thomas, Ont.....	Houses renting at from \$6 to \$12 per month.	Supply much short of demand owing to decline of investment in this class of property.
Chatham, Ont.....	Six or seven-roomed houses renting at from \$7 to \$9 per month.	Demand much in excess of supply.
Windsor, Ont.....	Small houses at from \$8 to \$10 per month.	Great scarcity of workmen's houses throughout district, but many are in course of erection.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....		Supply equal to demand in spite of recent increase in population.
Winnipeg, Man.....		Houses of all kinds greatly in demand. Small houses very scarce.
Brandon, Man.....	Six-roomed houses with conveniences.	Supply not equal to demand.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA.—*Con.*DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES D. No. 8

Extent to which workmen's families have been obliged to live in boarding houses owing to the scarcity of houses.	Tendency of rents during the past few years and probable future tendency.	Cost of building and outlook for erection of additional housing accommodation.
About 20 families are boarding who would be glad to secure houses.	Rents paid by workmen range from \$7 to \$18 with few houses below \$10 per month. This represents an increase of from 50 to 80 per cent within 5 years with the tendency still upward.	Cost of building has increased 40 per cent in 8 years. A six-roomed house costs \$1,000 to construct. 25 new houses are needed. Most of those buildings are of the better class, capitalists not caring to invest in the cheaper houses. Cost of labour has increased \$80 on a \$1,000 building in 5 years.
Cheap lodging houses in the factory district crowded; many instances of two or three families occupying the same house.	Upward for some years with no prospect of a decrease though higher rates are not expected. A detached brick house with conveniences rents for \$20 per month.	A good deal of building of houses to sell in progress. Cost of building greater than in some years.
Many families boarding on account of the high rents.	Upward during past three years, but it is thought the highest point has been reached.	Building material is high and wages are advancing.
About 75 to 100 families boarding owing to inability to secure houses. Boarding houses crowded.	Upward; raises of \$6 to \$4 per month common. Few houses to be obtained under \$10 a month.	High; little building in prospect, capitalists not regarding this class of investment favourably. Six roomed house with water costs \$1,000 to \$1,300.
About 100 families boarding or "doubling up" on account of scarcity of houses. New comers to the city not bringing their families. Boarding houses filled to overflowing.	Rents very high on account of scarcity and cost of building.	Building of houses very active. Cost very high. Next season promises to be active.
Many families boarding and in several two families are occupying one house.	Rents have increased \$2 to \$4 per month during past four years, and are still increasing.	Cost of average workman's house \$1,400 to \$2,000. Four years ago it was \$900 to \$1,600. Increase of taxation and insurance rates has discouraged building.
From 50 to 100 families boarding. Number will probably increase next spring on completion of new industrial establishments.	Upward; an advance of from \$2 to \$4 per month has occurred during past few years.	Land, labour, building material and municipal taxation have all materially increased. This accounts for decline in investment of capital in workmen's houses. Houses which cost five years ago \$1,000 to build now cost \$1,200. Only better class of houses costing \$1,600 to \$2,500 now being built. No prospect of immediate improvement in situation.
Few families boarding, but several cases of workmen leaving on account of inability to secure houses.	Upward; this will probably continue. Many workmen pay \$10 to \$12 per month rent.	High; a six-roomed house with brick foundation and without plumbing costs \$1,400. Lots cost about \$400. Several houses building, but price of lumber very high. Investment in houses not favourably considered.
Many families boarding with furniture stored.	Upward; houses renting 3 years ago for \$7 per month now bring \$10.	Building active and transfers in real estate frequent. Building material high.
.....	Rents range from \$5 to \$15 for good houses.	.....
.....	A four-roomed cottage without water in outskirts rents for \$15. A six-roomed dwelling with water in central location brings \$25 to \$30.	Building very active, but few small dwellings comparatively are going up owing to scarcity of money and more profitable forms of investment. A workman's six-roomed house with basement and improvements costs \$2,000 to build, renting at \$25 per month.
Many families boarding.	Upwards; having increased 50 per cent in four years. Further advances probable. A six-roomed house brings \$15 to \$20 per month.	Building very active this year. High price of land, lumber and labour responsible for high rents.

TABULAR STATEMENT RELATING TO THE

Locality.	Class and rental of houses chiefly in demand by workmen.	Supply available.
New Westminster, B. C.	Five to eight-roomed houses at \$8 to \$18 per month.	Supply not equal to demand.
Vancouver, B. C.	Four and five-roomed houses at \$10 per month.	Supply of small houses limited and below demand.
Victoria, B.C.	Detached one and a half story houses of from five to seven rooms on outskirts of city at \$10 to \$15 per month.	Supply equal to demand.

Tabular Statement Prepared.

Reports were received from the various correspondents in reply to this communication, and in the tabular statement presented herewith their general effect and bearing, with reference to the special points on which inquiry was made, are set forth in a form at once brief and easily available for purposes of reference and comparison. As the problem is one, however, that varies greatly according to locality, it was found impossible to reduce all of the information contained in the reports to tabular form, and the reader is referred to a subsequent heading for a brief statement, to be read in conjunction with the table of particulars of a special or local nature. The table, it will be seen, in addition to furnishing information with regard to the subject more especially under inquiry, throws light incidentally on such aspects of the case as the standard of living and comparative degree of comfort in their dwellings obtainable by the working classes in the several cities. This is more particularly set forth in the column in which a brief description is given of the classes of dwellings chiefly in demand, according to locality, for working people in Canada. Under the heading relating to the cost of building and the outlook for the erection of additional housing accommodation, considerable information is also given as to present and future condi-

tions in the building trades, which, on the whole, it will be seen, are not of a promising nature in so far as the erection of small houses is concerned. Regarding the table, however, as referring primarily to the present supply of work peoples' dwellings throughout Canada, and conditions connected therewith, the following statement of a general nature may be made as based upon the reports received from the departments' correspondents:—

The Supply of Work-people's Dwellings.

That a pronounced scarcity in the class of dwellings suitable for occupation by work-people at present exists in the different Canadian cities, with only a few exceptions, is the first and most prominent fact adduced in the reports of the correspondents to the *Gazette*. Out of thirty cities from which detailed reports were received, only six instances were recorded, namely, at Sydney, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Quebec, Que., Belleville, Ont., and Kingston, Ont., at which the obtaining of an adequate supply of houses of this class was not a more or less pressing problem. In the remaining cities of the Dominion, conditions in this respect, as will be seen from the tabular statement, varied according to the locality. The Ontario cities, and more particularly those included within a radius of 70 or 80 miles of Toronto, were those in

HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA.—*Con.*

Extent to which workingmen's families have been obliged to live in boarding houses owing to the scarcity of houses.	Tendency of rents during the past few years and probable future tendency.	Cost of building and outlook for erection or additional housing accommodation.
Only a few cases of families boarding.	Upward during past three years.	A city lot can be bought for from \$100 to \$500. Lots near to city on tramway can be bought at \$25 to \$150. Small houses cost \$250 to \$800 to build according to finish. A good house can be built for \$1,300 to \$1,800.
Many workpeople living in tenements. No families boarding on account of house scarcity.	A seven to eleven-roomed house rents for \$25 to \$35 per month. Upward during past four years, but now stationary.	A six-roomed frame house with conveniences costs \$1,500 to \$1,800. High price of lumber and labour has retarded building.

which conditions in this respect were on the whole most unfavourable. At Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Stratford and London, Ont., the situation was uniformly reported as serious. At Sherbrooke, Que., also, the obtaining of suitable houses is one of the chief problems at present confronting the workingman. At Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., and generally throughout the west similar conditions prevail, though the house famine is less confined to workingmen's dwellings in this section, but is rather a feature affecting all classes of the population. At Halifax, N.S., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., workmen's houses are likewise scarce. In a few of the above instances the scarcity is to be attributed to particular circumstances, as at St. Hyacinthe, Que., where a large number of workpeople's dwellings were burned in the great fire of May, 1903, and have not been rebuilt on a sufficient scale. For the most part, however, the phenomenon is apparently not to be accounted for on other than general and far-reaching grounds.

The class of houses referred to above under the title 'workingmen's' dwellings, and which are regarded as suitable for occupation by the working classes in the several cities, varies of course, as will be seen from the table, according to locality. In Halifax, for example, a self-contained flat at a rental of \$10 per month is the class of dwelling

in chief demand for workpeople. In Quebec a four-roomed tenement, and in Kingston a small detached house with conveniences and garden, &c., are chiefly demanded. As a rule, a low rental, ranging from \$6 to \$12 is a first requisite. Modern sanitary conveniences are also generally demanded, and a location either close to work or conveniently situated with regard to street car lines is preferred.

Tendency of Rentals.

Accompanying this pronounced and general scarcity of houses there has been a marked upward tendency in rentals in most of the Canadian cities during the past five years. In general figures the increase may be stated to have ranged from 15 to 40 per cent. At Quebec, for example, it is placed at 30 per cent, at Peterborough at from 30 to 50 per cent, and at St. Catharines at from 50 to 80 per cent, these being among the most extreme instances. Further details as to comparative rentals will be found in the tabular statement. Winnipeg, perhaps, furnishes the example of highest rentals paid at present for workingmen's houses. At Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at Belleville, Ont., alone, has there been little or no recent change in house values. In a few cases, also, as at Victoria, B.C., Niagara Falls, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Brantford, Ont., it is stated that though the tendency has been markedly upward in recent years,

further advances are at the present time not regarded as probable. At Sydney, N.S., alone has there been a marked decline. In the great majority of cases, including Toronto and Montreal and other of the larger industrial centres rents are still increasing

Boarding.

Very few workpeople among those who have families are as a rule in the habit of boarding out, and the extent to which this practice is followed at a given time or locality may be regarded, therefore, as most convincing evidence of the degree to which a scarcity of houses exists. The fact, accordingly, that at Halifax, Sherbrooke, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Brandon and Vancouver, many workmen's families are reported in boarding houses at the present time for the specific reason that suitable dwelling houses at sufficiently low rentals were not available, may be regarded as throwing a particularly strong light on present conditions in this respect throughout Canada. The practice also of 'doubling-up,'—that is, of more than one family occupying the same house, is reported as common, especially in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London. In several localities, also, storage warehousemen report an extensive business in connection with the storing of furniture for workmen who have been unable to obtain dwelling houses. The lodging houses chiefly frequented by unmarried workmen are also generally crowded, especially as in some cases married workmen on going to a new field of labour have been forced through inability to obtain houses to leave their families behind. Cases have even been reported of workpeople having to give up their employment in certain localities, owing to their inability to secure proper boarding or housing accommodation.

Influences affecting the Situation.

With regard to the leading causes affecting the existing situation and the outlook for its improvement in the future several facts and tendencies of a general nature were

adduced by the correspondents. The extensive development, and general prosperity of industry, by increasing the number of workpeople, has been a leading influence at work. There can be no doubt, moreover, that accompanying this increase in the demand, capitalists have shown a general tendency to regard investment in workmen's houses with disfavour. This is largely attributed to the general and very marked increase in the cost of building during the past few years, both for material and for the labour required for construction. This may be estimated on the average to amount to from 20 to 33½ per cent according to the locality. In several cases, also, civic improvements with the growth of municipalities have caused an increase in assessments and taxation, and though rents have risen proportionately the variety of other profitable fields of investment offering has been sufficient to cause a very widespread neglect of this branch. This is reflected in some cases in the attitude of loan companies, who are diminishing the percentage of their advances on houses under construction, a procedure which particularly affects the working classes, who in building their own homes on their own lots do so in a large proportion of cases, on the instalment plan. The outlook, accordingly, for an alleviation of the scarcity of houses, especially in the larger centres, cannot be regarded as promising, and though a number of correspondents report building operations actively under way, the class of buildings referred to consist very largely of manufactories, places of business, public establishments and dwelling houses of a greater cost and size than is suitable to the needs of a workman's family. Of the remedies proposed, municipal intervention, the extension of street car systems, the encouragement of building societies and the formation of co-operative associations, are most frequently mentioned.

Local Conditions.

In addition to the information set forth in the accompanying table, the special reports supplied by the correspondents to the

Gazette contained in several instances, as above stated, information of a particular or local character which did not lend itself to tabulation, but which is important as throwing light on the nature of the housing problem in the several localities. This information is presented in brief form as follows, the statements in each case to be taken as further illustrating or explaining the conditions set forth in the table:—

Sydney, C.B.—A six to eight-roomed house, poorly built of frame without out-houses, rents from \$12 to \$16 per month; more valuable dwellings with plumbing and furnace bring \$16 to \$25 per month. A half-house of four rooms, without cellar or conveniences, and with a single water tap, may be obtained for \$6 per month. Flats of four to six rooms, with water and conveniences, bring \$9 to \$15 according to locality. *North Sydney* has experienced but little change in rentals, which may be classed as moderate. *Sydney Mines* has a fair supply of houses for workmen. Four-room houses, with no water, drainage, light or heat, and with outside water closet, \$4. Five and six-room houses, of this class rent at \$5 to \$6. The Nova Scotia Steel Company has encouraged its workmen in building houses for themselves by selling them the land and lending money on easy terms. Many of the miners, mechanics and other workmen have built themselves comfortable cottages. Rents around the colliery villages vary as to the time the houses were built, the cost of material and the rates of wages while building. Some of the older houses at Sydney Mines rent as low as \$2, being built in rows. The same may be said of the houses in the colliery villages of the Dominion Coal Company. Four-roomed houses built 25 years ago rent from \$1.50 to \$2; 6-room houses built 11 years ago rent for \$4, and 8-room houses built at the same time, \$5 a month. Houses built within three years, with but five rooms rent at \$6, with the inconvenience of being part of a double block. Quite a number of the houses built eleven years ago have outhouses and are inclosed in a plot of ground sufficient to make a good garden. As these houses are being rented

to new tenants they are charged \$1 per month extra, supposed to be for taxes. Houses are always scarce around a colliery village, as comparatively few miners care to build for themselves. If the Dominion Coal Company hold out the same offer to its workmen as the Nova Scotia Steel Company, most of these men may be found owners of their own houses within a very few years.

Halifax, N.S.—The arrival of Imperial troops, many of whom are married men with families, has greatly increased the demand for houses within the past two years, landlords giving the members of the force the preference, as their rents are paid by the Imperial government.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Rents of workingmen's houses have remained stationary, partly from the fact that although wages have increased of late years, the price of food products has also advanced, so that mechanics and labourers cannot be induced to pay higher rents. The want of a building association that would allow workmen an opportunity of providing themselves with available houses on the monthly instalment plan is pointed out.

St. John, N.B.—After the great fire of 1877 the majority of the buildings erected in this city were of a class suitable for persons of means rather than for mechanics. The smaller classes of houses are not regarded as an attractive investment for capital. Taxation is 17½ mills on the dollar; and the water rates are \$4 for each tap, \$2 for each water closet and \$4 for each bath room. A workingman earning \$500 per year is taxed \$12.26 as follows: Income, \$8.55; personal property, if married, \$1.71; pole tax, \$2.

Quebec, Que.—Municipal taxes have not increased during the past five years, but there has been an increase in school taxes. Renting is done by the year, dated from May 1. The pole tax is \$2 per year, levied upon all males over twenty-one. With regard to the building of houses, St. Peters ward, Palace ward, St. Richmond ward, Jacques Cartier ward, St. Saveur ward, are all built over and have no further means

of extending their limits, though several houses are having additional stories built upon them. In Valier's ward, St. Louis ward, St. John's ward and Montcalm ward, there is still vacant property, and lots are being rapidly built upon. Champlain ward is the only ward in the city showing a decrease of houses, rentals being much less than were paid for the same houses ten years ago, owing to the decrease in shipping and the changing of the centre of industry from the timber cove to the Louise basin. No earth closets are allowed within the city limits. Snow must be removed in winter at the expense of the tenant, the rate being on an average about 20 cents per foot frontage during the winter, though this of course varies with different localities. The existence of a number of small villages on the outskirts of the city limits and within easy distance of the street cars has a tendency to lower rents. Among these suburbs are Lévis, Beauport, Stadacona, St. Malo, Limoilou and Beaulieu. In the city itself in some instances a very poor class of houses are being occupied by workmen. A considerable number, however, own their own dwellings in the city which in this case consist chiefly of four or six-roomed houses.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The housing problem has received considerable attention during the past few months on account of the scarcity of workmen's houses, and the high rents prevailing, which in many cases have led workmen to live in a poor locality and far removed from work. Within the past two years several houses have been erected in the South ward by workmen who claim that it is cheaper to build, even when money has to be borrowed, than pay rent. Real estate owners regard a house that rents from \$12 to \$15 as a better investment for capital than a lower priced building of the kind demanded by work people. Building has been retarded by the cost of material, especially in the case of mechanics desiring to erect a home for themselves. The whole problem has been frequently discussed by the city council and the board of trade but without definite result. The land available for the erection

of houses belongs chiefly to the British American Land Co., which is said to place a higher valuation on it than the city. About five years ago a syndicate bought several acres from this company and sold land for building purposes, with the result that there are now fifty houses where there were fields formerly; 95 per cent of these houses being owned by workmen. The workmen's house problem is regarded by many as requiring action on the part of the city council.

Montreal, Que.—The housing problem has been very prominently before the workpeople of Montreal since last spring. The erection of workpeoples' houses has not been in proportion to the rapid increase in the population. Rents are very high proportionately. Houses renting from \$8 to \$14 per month were raised from \$1 to \$4 per month this year, while several houses renting for \$12 and \$20 were raised to \$18 and \$25 respectively, there being no difficulty to get tenants at the latter price. In the vicinity of the new C.P.R. Angus shops in Rosemount, 2,000 houses could find tenants next May, though at present there is not housing accommodation for more than a small fraction of that number. About 2,000 workpeople are employed in this works at present, and eventually this number will be increased to from 6,000 to 8,000. All these additional workmen will have to be housed in the city.

Hull, Que.—Housing conditions in this city are perhaps somewhat uncommon. Three-fourths of the population are workmen earning between \$1.25 and \$2.50 per day. These people have their own houses, only a very small proportion of them boarding, and a slight percentage paying rent. The houses are being paid for on the instalment plan, from \$8 to \$18 and \$20 per annum being paid for a half lot. When this rent remains much in arrears, the house reverts to the furnisher of the capital. The system has given rise to many abuses, which the courts have often been called upon to settle. There are about a half dozen of these landlords in the city. They rent the houses which they enter into possession of in this

manner, otherwise there would be very few tenants. These houses rent for \$4 and \$5 per month, and are without conveniences. This was the usual custom prior to the great conflagration of 1900. Since then a better class of buildings have been erected, and a house which cost a workingman \$4 and \$5 per month before, costs him to-day \$10 and \$12. The demand for better houses is on the increase and many occupants are modernizing their homes, so that before long Hull will have as well housed workingmen as are in the country, as they will own their houses and experience will have taught them to improve their properties.

Ottawa, Ont.—The cheaper class of houses does not prove an attraction to investors mainly because of the high cost of building and the civic and local improvement taxes, though real estate investment in the better class of dwellings is regarded as particularly safe.

Kingston, Ont.—There is a scarcity of the houses chiefly in demand by work-people, and in consequence, many mechanics are almost constantly moving in the endeavour to secure quarters suitable to all seasons of the year. The increased cost of building is held largely responsible for the scarcity. Any pronounced business depression would probably cause a material reduction in rentals.

Belleville, Ont.—Only a very few houses are being built this year and there is no present prospect of house building on more than a small scale during 1905, though the starting up of the rolling mills will bring a number of families into the city with the probable effect of increasing rents. The city's population has been increasing slowly during the past few years.

Peterborough, Ont.—Exceptional industrial activity has prevailed during the past three years with a rapid increase in population, mechanics constituting a large proportion of the new population. Transfers of real estate and houses have been active and a number of families were forced to move owing to the sale of the houses which they had rented. This also has increased

the number of boarding houses. Several farmers have sold their farms and are moving into the city, and thus increasing the demand for houses. In 1903, 60 houses were built. The municipality also extended its limits, taking in a portion of the township in which 105 families were living, which with another suburb, brought the total population of Peterborough to about 14,000.

Toronto, Ont.—The building of workmen's houses has not kept pace with the growth of population, the stringency having been felt chiefly during the present season when many new arrivals have found it impossible to secure dwellings. Conditions, it is expected, will grow worse as the season advances and houses which are not suitable for occupation except during the warm weather have to be vacated. As a rule the working class here pay one-fourth of their earnings in rent and many who are not able to exceed that proportion have been compelled to occupy much smaller dwellings than the size of their families demands. The fact that, in spite of the growth of population there has been no considerable extension of the street railway system during several years, except in the building of suburban lines requiring the payment of double fares, has increased the difficulty of the housing problem, and the extension of the street railway system to the suburbs at various points for a single fare would give a stimulus to the building of workmen's houses in the outskirts. There is also a large amount of vacant land owned by the city and at present held in idleness.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—The difficulty of housing the rapidly increasing population of working people is so great that scores of houses are being erected in all parts of the city, being frequently spoken for before the ground is broken for construction. Incoming families have practically no chance of getting a house. This abnormal condition, however, has been in existence for about three years, being largely accounted for by the thousands of workmen employed upon the power development works, which will be finished in another two years. Foreign labourers are living in buildings con-

ducted as boarding houses, often under conditions which a Canadian workman would not tolerate.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Some years ago more houses were erected during a building boom than the growth of the city demanded. This experience has a tendency to deter capital from investing in similar property to-day.

Hamilton, Ont.—The increase in rents for workmen's houses renting ordinarily at from \$6 to \$12 per month has caused the city assessors to increase the landlord's taxation materially. Skilled mechanics, clerks, foremen, &c., are now paying from \$13 to \$16 a month, and in many cases as high as \$18 per month for houses with conveniences which they formerly obtained for from \$10 to \$13. Foreign labourers live to a great extent in cheap lodging houses, which are in some cases very crowded.

Brantford, Ont.—Houses in course of erection at the present time are usually rented, and in many cases occupied sometime before they are completed. Among small families the renting of furnished or unfurnished rooms has become common, and many find it cheaper to board than to pay a high rent. Storage houses have found it almost impossible to find room for the household effects they are asked to store, and the railroads have frequently been storing furniture until the owner could make other arrangements. Building material is high, brick costing \$9 per thousand, or \$1 more than last year's prices. The wages of bricklayers, masons and plasterers have increased. A number of workmen, however, are building houses to be paid for on the monthly rental system. The advisability of the municipality building workmen's houses has been discussed by the Trades and Labour Council. Frame buildings, on account of the scarcity of brick, are replacing brick buildings to a considerable extent. The price of lots has increased so materially that many people have been forced to build outside the city limits. In the town of Paris the scarcity of workmen's houses caused much difficulty last year and several special meetings of the Board of Trade

were held to discuss the question. This year, however, the building trades are active, and the pressure is being relieved.

Guelph, Ont.—Conditions are uniform throughout the district, a scarcity of houses being reported from Galt, Berlin and other towns. The situation might possibly be relieved if the building of houses in terraces were adopted.

Stratford, Ont.—The building trades have been very active this year, and many residences have been erected, though not sufficient to meet the demand. A newcomer to the city finds it almost impossible to secure a suitable residence, with the result that the practice of boarding has largely increased among work-people who have arrived in the city and have been forced to leave their families behind. The high cost of building and the rapid growth of the city's population are the chief causes. Real estate prices have not increased very materially. The prospect is that the building of houses will be very active next year.

London, Ont.—Nearly every residence erected this year has been for the use of the person building it. Members of the Real Estate Protective Association, which controls sixty per cent of the rentable houses, will not rent a house unless the tenant signs an agreement for a year. Houses scarcely fit for habitation are bringing \$6 and \$7 per month. A brick cottage, containing six rooms, with bath, closet, furnace and electric or gas light, costs from \$2,000 to \$2,800 to build at present.

St. Thomas, Ont.—The demand for houses has been relieved in one instance by the Thomas Bros. Co. which is erecting a dozen houses to rent for \$7.50 per month. A large boarding house of 18 rooms is also being built by the same firm. As the firm owns extensive timber limits and is in a position to procure cement and other materials at a cheap rate, the cottages in question are being economically constructed. The only other point within the district, at which a scarcity of houses is reported is at West Lorne, where the moving in of the Walkerville Wagon Co. has caused a demand for houses.

Chatham, Ont.—Many workmen here earn from \$7.80 to \$9 per week, without steady employment, and are obliged to live in houses renting at \$10 to \$12 per month, which is more than they can afford. The effect is detrimental to trade, merchants, grocers, &c., not being willing to grant credit under such circumstances. Many of the older workmen own their own houses which they built when lumber was cheap. The high price of material, however, discourages young mechanics from building for themselves. Capitalists do not consider small houses a good investment, as they do not regard work-people as suitable or desirable tenants, except in cases of factory employees who have steady employment.

Windsor, Ont.—Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich report much the same conditions prevailing, houses of a moderate size renting from \$8 to \$10 per month being in great demand and many families being obliged to store their furniture until such time as they can secure houses. Conditions, however, are on the mend.

Winnipeg, Man.—The scarcity of houses is not confined to workmen's dwellings. Rentals vary with localities. The dearth of small houses has resulted in overcrowding and in the building of cheap shacks of one or two rooms in which families are living temporarily. These are scattered over the prairie in the outlying parts of the city. Rents are out of proportion to the wages that are being earned, and many workmen are obliged to sublet rooms, which if well furnished and in houses with modern improvements, easily bring \$10 per month per room. Very little money is being invested in small dwellings, these being regarded as a comparatively unprofitable investment. Loan companies make advances only to 40 per cent of the value of the house, so that it is difficult for workmen to erect their own houses. Building is not likely to be cheaper for many years to come, though lumber prices are comparatively low. Wages, in spite of the extraordinary amount of building taking place, have not materially increased, owing to the influx of workmen. The erec-

tion of workmen's flats with suites of three rooms each, to rent at about \$12 or \$15 a month has been suggested, but thus far, large blocks with suites have not been common in Winnipeg.

Brandon, Man.—In several towns throughout Manitoba there is a good demand for houses owing to the influx of immigrants. One result of the high rents prevailing is that a number of workmen have secured homes of their own through the agency of building societies. British Columbia and eastern capitalists have opened agencies and are doing a good deal to solve the problem of the house famine.

New Westminster, B.C.—High taxation and land valuation near the centre of the city have caused the erection of larger houses than are demanded by the working classes. Several work-people have secured lots near the city limits on the tram line at about \$20 to \$80 per acre, and have built what is termed a 'lean-to' or kitchen, with the intention of completing the building when circumstances permit. The British Columbia Electric Tramway issues tickets at the following rates:—Central Park, half way to Vancouver, 50 trips for \$4; to city limits, 8 tickets for 25 cents. The company also conveys lumber for building purposes at \$1 per thousand feet, giving encouragement thereby to men to take up small holdings.

Vancouver, B.C.—'Batching cabins' are all taken up at present, and there is a demand for more. These are situated in tenements, and consist of two rooms of about 10 x 11 each, renting for \$5 per month. The rooms are furnished with a cook stove, chairs, bedstead and wire mattress. The tenements are two stories high, with verandah outside, covering lots measuring 25 x 100 feet. Each tenement contains about 40 rooms, or 20 living places, and costs about \$2,500 to erect. There are plenty of larger houses, but there are several instances of workmen paying \$25 or \$35 per month, when their wages amount to only \$65 or \$75 per month, tenants relying on renting rooms to meet their own rent. Lumber dealers

have recently announced a reduction of 10 per cent from their present prices on rough lumber, laths and shingles. This may have a tendency to stimulate building, which has been retarded during the last two seasons by the high prices of building material.

SUMMER CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, 1904.

DETAILED information is presented in the accompanying table of 35 changes affecting rates of wages or hours of labour in Canada, which were reported to the Department of Labour as having taken place during the months of June, July and August of the present year.

Of the changes recorded 25 were increases in wages, one was a decrease in wages, one was decreases in hours and eight were increases in wages in combination with decreases in hours.

The General Result.

It will be seen from the accompanying small table in which an analysis is presented of the returns included in the detailed tabular statement that the general nature of the result of the changes reported to the department was a material reduction in the weekly wages bill, with a decrease of 561 hours in the weekly total of hours of employment. In arriving at this result, however, it should be pointed out that it was found impossible to secure detailed information relating to the increase in the wages of farm hands through Canada, and also of the number of men affected by the general increase in the wages of un-

skilled and railway labourers throughout Manitoba and the west which went into effect during August, the combined effect of which would produce a very material alteration in the results as presented.

As will be seen from the table the most important change of the summer from the standpoint both of the number of men affected and the amount of change in the weekly wage bill, was the re-adjustment of the wages of lumbermen in the Ottawa valley. Among the increases in wages granted, that to different members of the printing trades in Toronto and Ottawa was the most important involving an increase of about \$1,950 per week in the wages bill. Next in importance were the increases granted to employees of the Toronto Railway Co., to employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Limited, certain classes of which also received material reduction in hours, to civic employees at Hamilton, Ont., and to electrical workers and horseshoers at Toronto. The only reduction in hours was that which went into effect at Disraeli, Quebec, for 200 saw-millers. Among the remaining changes of the period the highest number of employees affected was 40.

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF CHANGES BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trades or Industry.	No. of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in hours of Employment per Week.	Decrease in hours of Employment per Week.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Lumbering	11,200	.....	11,000 00	.....	200
Building	133	463 30			
Metal	419	546 75			261
Printing	1,745	1,947 37			
Clothing	25	125 00			
Food and Tobacco Preparation	12	21 00			
Transport	700	630 00			
Civic Employees	433	469 30			
Miscellaneous	17	10 50			
Total		4,213 22	11,000 00		561

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed statement of the various changes in wages and hours reported to the department during the summer months of the present year, according to the several trades or industries affected.

Agriculture.—With the advent of the harvest season the wages of farm hands were increased, especially throughout Manitoba and the Territories, where the prevailing rate paid was \$2 per day or \$30 to \$40 per month with board. In Ontario wages for this class ranged for the most part during the summer months from \$25 to \$30 a month with board for experienced labour.

Lumbering.—The change which affected the largest number of work-people throughout the season was that by which the maximum wages of *shantymen* in the Ottawa valley and eastward as far as the St. Maurice river were reduced from \$32 to \$28 per month, with board. The reduction in schedule was arrived at by agreement between the different lumbering companies. The fact, moreover, that the *square timber* trade, in which men were engaged at wages ranging as high as \$50 and \$55 per month last year, will be almost wholly discontinued during the coming winter will also considerably reduce the total wages bill. *Choppers, teamsters and first-class rollers* for the coming season will be paid \$26 to \$28 per month, as compared with \$30 to \$35 last year. *Road cutters* will receive \$20 to \$22. The decrease in the demand of the foreign lumber market is held accountable for the decline.

The other summer change noted under lumbering was a reduction in hours from 12 to 10½ per day, which affected 200 *saw-mill workers at Disraeli, Que.*, the change taking effect on July 3, after a strike on the part of the men for a ten-hour day.

Building trades.—The change affecting the largest body of work-people in the building trades during the summer months was

that by which 40 *stonecutters at Ottawa, Ont.*, had their wages increased to 43 cents per hour on August 1, an 8 hour day having gone into effect on May 1. The change of wages was granted after three months' notice, which had been given by the men. In the case of one employer the increase was refused, and the men found work elsewhere. A similar number approximately of *painters and paperhangers at Peterboro, Ont.*, had their wages raised on August 1. Previous to the change a rate of \$1.25 per day was generally in force. During July, however, a union of journeymen painters was formed and a demand of \$2 per day presented and accepted by the contractors. *Builders' labourers* in the same city to the number of 25 had their wages increased on June 1 from 30 to 35 cents per hour on August 1.

Twelve *plasterers at Brantford, Ont.*, had their scale increased on June 1 from 30 to 35 cents per hour with a 9 hour day.

The remaining change under this heading was that by which 16 *plumbers and steam and gas fitters* in the employ of four establishments at *Victoria, B.C.*, were granted an increase of 50 cents per day on July 14 from \$3.50 to \$4 per day of 8 hours.

Metal trades.—Three changes affecting an aggregate of 419 employees were reported during the summer. Of these the voluntary concession of a general increase by the *British Columbia Electric Railway Company* to its employees, affected 204 work-people. Full particulars of the various classes affected, and of the nature of the change in each case will be found in the table. *Electrical workers* to the number of 150 received an increase of 2½ cents per hour at Toronto on June 1, the rate being now 27½ cents per hour. *Horse-shoers* in the same city to the number of 65 had their wages increased in June from \$11 to \$13.50 per week in the case of floor-men, and from \$12 to \$15 per week in the case of fitters. In some of the establishments the change was granted about June 30 on demand of the men; in others the increase went into effect after a strike in the

SUMMER CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.																																				
<i>Lumbering.</i>																																								
Lumbermen	Ottawa Valley and eastward to St. Maurice River.	11,000	Aug.	Maximum scale reduced from \$32 to \$28 per month.																																				
Sawmill workers	D'Israeli, Que....	200	July 3..	Working day reduced from 12 to 10½ hours.																																				
<i>Building Trades.</i>																																								
Stonecutters	Ottawa, Ont....	40	Aug. 1..	An increase from 36c. to 43c. per hour granted.																																				
Plasterers	Brantford, Ont....	12	June 1..	Wages increased from 30c. to 35c. per hour.																																				
Painters and paperhangers...	Peterborough, Ont..	40	Aug. 1..	Wages increased from \$1.25 to \$2 per day.																																				
Plumbers, gas and steamfitters	Victoria, B.C.....	16	July 1..	Wages increased 50c. per day....																																				
Builders' labourers.....	Peterborough, Ont..	25	Aug. 1..	Wages increased from 20c. to 25c. per hour.																																				
<i>Metal Trades.</i>																																								
Electric workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	150	June 1..	Wages increased from 25c. to 27½c. per hour.																																				
Employees of the B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd., as follows:—	Victoria, B.C. Vancouver, B.C., New Westminster, B.C.		July 1..	Wages increased as follows:—																																				
				<table><tr><td><i>Before.</i></td><td><i>After.</i></td></tr><tr><td>1st year, 20c. h.</td><td>1st 6 m. 20c. h.</td></tr><tr><td>2nd year, 22c. h.</td><td>2nd 6 m. 21c. h.</td></tr><tr><td>3rd year, 22c. h.</td><td>2nd year, 22c. h.</td></tr><tr><td>4th & 5th years, 23c.</td><td>3rd year, 23c. h.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4th & 5th years, 24c.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6th & 7th years, 25c.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8th, 9th & 10th years, 26c.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>After 10th year, 27c.</td></tr></table>	<i>Before.</i>	<i>After.</i>	1st year, 20c. h.	1st 6 m. 20c. h.	2nd year, 22c. h.	2nd 6 m. 21c. h.	3rd year, 22c. h.	2nd year, 22c. h.	4th & 5th years, 23c.	3rd year, 23c. h.		4th & 5th years, 24c.		6th & 7th years, 25c.		8th, 9th & 10th years, 26c.		After 10th year, 27c.																		
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3rd year, 22c. h.	2nd year, 22c. h.																																							
4th & 5th years, 23c.	3rd year, 23c. h.																																							
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	6th & 7th years, 25c.																																							
	8th, 9th & 10th years, 26c.																																							
	After 10th year, 27c.																																							
Conductors, motormen and car maintenance men.		204	" 1	<table><tr><td>After 5th year, 25c.</td><td>1 at \$55 per m.</td><td>1 at \$57.50 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2 at \$65 per m.</td><td>2 at \$70 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$60 per m.</td><td>1 at \$65 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$85 per m.</td><td>1 at \$90 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$70 per m.</td><td>1 at \$75 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$60 per m.</td><td>1 at \$65 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$45 per m.</td><td>1 at \$50 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$85, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$90, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$75, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1 at \$65, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>\$75 per m.</td><td>\$80 per m....</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>\$55 per m.</td><td>\$60 per m....</td></tr></table>	After 5th year, 25c.	1 at \$55 per m.	1 at \$57.50 per m....		2 at \$65 per m.	2 at \$70 per m....		1 at \$60 per m.	1 at \$65 per m....		1 at \$85 per m.	1 at \$90 per m....		1 at \$70 per m.	1 at \$75 per m....		1 at \$60 per m.	1 at \$65 per m....		1 at \$45 per m.	1 at \$50 per m....		1 at \$85, 26 d.	1 at \$90, 26 d....		1 at \$75, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....		1 at \$65, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....		\$75 per m.	\$80 per m....		\$55 per m.	\$60 per m....
After 5th year, 25c.	1 at \$55 per m.	1 at \$57.50 per m....																																						
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Trimmers (camp)		3	" 1	<table><tr><td>2 at \$65 per m.</td><td>2 at \$70 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$60 per m.</td><td>1 at \$65 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$85 per m.</td><td>1 at \$90 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$70 per m.</td><td>1 at \$75 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$60 per m.</td><td>1 at \$65 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$45 per m.</td><td>1 at \$50 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$85, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$90, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$75, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$65, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr></table>	2 at \$65 per m.	2 at \$70 per m....	1 at \$60 per m.	1 at \$65 per m....	1 at \$85 per m.	1 at \$90 per m....	1 at \$70 per m.	1 at \$75 per m....	1 at \$60 per m.	1 at \$65 per m....	1 at \$45 per m.	1 at \$50 per m....	1 at \$85, 26 d.	1 at \$90, 26 d....	1 at \$75, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....	1 at \$65, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....																		
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Dynamo tenders		4	" 1	<table><tr><td>1 at \$85, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$90, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$75, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$65, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr></table>	1 at \$85, 26 d.	1 at \$90, 26 d....	1 at \$75, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....	1 at \$65, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....																														
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Armature winders		3	" 1	<table><tr><td>1 at \$85, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$90, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$75, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr><tr><td>1 at \$65, 26 d.</td><td>1 at \$70, 26 d....</td></tr></table>	1 at \$85, 26 d.	1 at \$90, 26 d....	1 at \$75, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....	1 at \$65, 26 d.	1 at \$70, 26 d....																														
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Painter		1	" 1..	\$75 per m.																																				
Car cleaner.		1	" 1..	\$55 per m.																																				
Linemen		15	" 1	<table><tr><td>10 at 31c. per h.</td><td>1 at \$85 per m....</td></tr><tr><td>5 at 23c. per h.</td><td>10 at 37½c. per h.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4 at 31c. per h....</td></tr></table>	10 at 31c. per h.	1 at \$85 per m....	5 at 23c. per h.	10 at 37½c. per h.		4 at 31c. per h....																														
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	4 at 31c. per h....																																							
Ground-men		10	" 1..	20c. per h. \$2 per d.....																																				
<i>Horseshoers.</i>																																								
Floormen.	Toronto, Ont.....	65	June	Wages increased from \$11 to \$13.50 per week.																																				
Fitters..	"			Wages increased from \$12 to \$15 per week.																																				

AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, NO. 8.

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	De- crease.	Increase	De- crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
8 00	7 00	1 00	By arrangement among em- ployers.
.....	72	63	9	After a strike.
17 28	20 64	3 36	On demand of union after three months' notice.
16 20	18 90	2 70	At request of men.
7 50	12 00	54	54	4 50	On demand of men.
21 00	24 00	48	48	3 00	On demand of men.
10 80	13 50	54	54	2 70	On demand of men.
11 25	13 37	1 12	On demand of workmen.
12 00-14 00	12 00-14 70	60-70	60-70	}
13 20-15 40	13 20-15 40	60-70	60-70	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 20-15 40	13 80-16 10	60-70	60-70	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 80-16 10	14 40-16 80	60-70	60-70	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00-17 50	15 00-17 50	60-70	60-70	}
	15 60-18 20	60-70	60-70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16 20-18 90	60-70	60-70	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 84	13 42	70	70	0 58	The new agreement grant- ed for three years as a voluntary concession on the part of the company.
15 16	16 33	70	63	1 16	.....	.....	7
14 00	15 16	70	63	1 16	.....	.....	7
19 83	21 00	56	56	1 17	.....	.....	.....
16 33	17 50	56	56	1 17	.....	.....	.....
14 00	15 16	56	56	1 17	.....	.....	.....
10 50	11 67	56	56	1 17	.....	.....	.....
22 88	24 23	60	60	1 35	.....	.....	.....
18 87	20 19	60	60	1 32	.....	.....	.....
17 50	18 87	60	60	1 37	.....	.....	.....
20 19	21 54	60	60	1 35	.....	.....	.....
12 83	14 00	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 60	22 88	60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 80	18 00	60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14 88	60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	12 00	60	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 00	13 50	2 50	Increases granted by some establishments on de- mand of men; in other cases after a strike.
12 00	15 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....

SUMMER CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Printing Trades.</i>				
Printers (job).....	Toronto, Ont.....	475	June 1..	Wages increased from \$13.25 to \$14.50 per week.
Pressmen.....	".....	95	" 1..	Wages increased from \$14.50 to \$16 per week.
Feeders.....	".....	220	" 1..	Wages increased from \$7 to \$9 per week.
Bookbinders.....	".....	220	" 1..	Wages increased from \$13.25 to \$14.50 per week.
Bookbinders (female).....	".....	400	" 1..	Scale fixed at \$5 per week for 1 year, \$5.25 2nd year, and \$5.50 3rd year; no previous scale.
Hand compositors.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	250	" 22..	Wages increased from \$13.50 to \$14.50 per week.
Machine compositors.....	".....	30	" 22..	Wages increased from \$16.50 to \$16.65 per week.
Pressmen.....	".....	17	" 22..	Wages increased from \$14.50 to \$16.
Stereotypers.....	".....	3	" 22..	Wages increased from \$15 to \$16 per week.
Bookbinders.....	".....	35	" 22..	Wages increased under a graded scale running from \$9 to \$15 per week.
<i>Clothing.</i>				
Cloakmakers.....	Montreal, Que.....	*25	June 4..	Wages increased from \$5-\$9 per week to \$12-\$14.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i>				
Cigarmakers.....	St. Thomas, Ont....	12	June 3..	Wages increased 50c.-\$1 per 1,000 cigars, according to classification.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Patrolmen.....	Victoria, B.C.....	17	July 1..	Wages increased \$2.50 per month; from \$65 to \$67.50.
<i>Transport.</i>				
Street Ry. employees.....	Toronto, Ont.....	700	June 16..	Wages increased from 20c. to 21½c. per hour.
<i>Civic Employees.</i>				
Sidewalk foremen.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	11	July 1..	Wages increased from \$18.90 to \$20 per week.
Sidewalk finishers.....	".....	12	" 1..	Wages increased from 27½c. per hour to 30c.
Unskilled labour.....	".....	400	" 1..	Wages increased from 18c. per hour to 20c.
Sewage disposal workers.....	".....	10	" 1..	Wages increased from 18c. per hour to 20c.

settlement of which arbitration was resorted to, but without success. The men, however, were taken back at the advanced rate.

Printing trades.—A change affecting approximately 1,450 work-people, of whom 400 were females, went into effect at *Toronto* on June 1. *Job printers* and *bookbinders*,

numbering 475 and 220 respectively, had their wages increased from \$13.25 to \$14.50 per week. *Bookbinders* had a further arrangement, whereby \$14.75 is to be paid after the first year's employment, and \$15 per week after two years' employment. *Pressmen* to the number of 95 were increased from \$14.50 to \$16 per week for the first

AND HOURS OF LABOUR—*Continued.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	De-crease.	Increase	De-crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
13 25	14 50	54	54	1 25	On demand of employees.
14 50	16 00	54	54	1 50	.....	.....	.....
7 00	9 00	54	54	2 00	.....	.....	.....
13 25	14 50	54	54	1 25	.....	.....	.....
13 50	14 50	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
16 50	16 65	.....	.....	0 15	.....	.....	.....
14 50	16 00	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....
15 00	16 00	1 00	
5 00-9 00	12 00-14 00	55	55	5 00	On demand of workpeople
12 00-16 00	13 50-18 00	1 50-2 00	After a strike which was settled by compromise.
.....	56	56	Voluntary concession.
12 00	12 90	0 90	On demand of employees and reference to a conciliation committee.
13 90	20 00	54	54	1 10	On demand of workmen.
15 00	16 20	54	54	1 20	.....	.....	.....
9 72	10 80	54	54	1 08	.....	.....	.....
9 72	10 80	54	54	1 08	.....	.....	.....

and second years, and \$16.50 after the third year, and feeders to the number of 220 were increased from \$7 to \$9 per week. In the case of the 400 female bookbinders a scale of \$5 per week, \$5.25 per week for the second, and \$5.50 per week for the third year was adopted, no fixed scale having been previously in force.

In addition to the changes mentioned in the table, *stereotypers* and *electrotypers* had their scales fixed, though little change was involved, 5 foremen being paid \$20 per week, finishers and moulders \$19 per week and other classes \$15 per week, the hours remaining unchanged at 7½ for night work and 9 for day work.

In the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, changes similar to those granted at Toronto went into effect on June 22.

Clothing.—One change only was noted, namely, in *Montreal, Que.*, under which 15 male and 10 female *cloakmakers* in the employ of the Colonial Cloak Company had their scale increased on June 1, on the demand of the work-people.

Food and tobacco preparation.—At *St. Thomas, Ont.*, 12 *cigarmakers* employed by the B. F. Honsinger factory, received an advance of from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand cigars, according to the class of cigars, involving an increase of from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. The change was granted after a strike of the men.

Transport.—The adjustment of the wages of employees of the Toronto Railway Company affected 1,700 men from June 16. In an agreement signed on June 22, the following schedule was set forth :—

Motormen and conductors :—
 For 1st year.. . . 18 cents per hour.
 For 2nd year.. . . 20 "
 3rd year and after.. 21½ "

Shedmen :—
 Foremen.. . . . 21½ cents per hour.
 Assistants.. . . . 19 "

Car washers :—
 Foremen.. . . . 22 cents per hour.
 Assistants.. . . . 18 "

Motor and truck repair men—
 For 1st year.. . . 18 cents per hour.
 For 2nd year.. . . 20 "
 3rd year and after.. 21½ "

The company also agreed to pay half the cost of the uniforms of motormen and conductors, who had been in the company's service for the period of a year, and to provide free uniforms for motormen and conductors who had been in the service for a period longer than two years. It was agreed also that leave of absence to employees for a reasonable period of time when their services could be spared, would be granted upon application to the car starter or foremen. These provisions with others relating to discipline and the arbitration of disputes, were declared to be in force for a period of three years from June 16.

Civic employees.—At *Hamilton, Ont.*, 433 civic employees including sidewalk foremen, sidewalk finishers, unskilled labour and sew-

age disposal workers received on demand a material increase in wages.

Miscellaneous.—Under this heading, 17 patrolmen in the employ of the corporation of *Victoria, B.C.*, had their wages voluntarily increased from \$65 to \$67.50 per month on July 1, the hours remaining as before—56 per week.

Railway labourers throughout *Manitoba* and the *West*, aggregating several hundreds of men, had their wages increased from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, and from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, according to qualifications during August. The increase was granted as the result of the keen demand for that class of labour in connection with railroad construction.

Lady school teachers to the number of 30 had their salaries increased by \$15 a year by the *Guelph* Board of Education during July.

At *New Westminster* several employees of steamboats, tugs, &c., had their wages increased, owing to a temporary scarcity of men for this employment during August. No permanent change in scale, however, went into effect.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

In connection with the above review of the changes in wages and hours which went into effect during the past summer reference should also be made to the extent to which the early closing movement was a factor affecting employment in the several trades and industries, and with the view of presenting a comprehensive statement on this phase of the subject in connection with the present article, the Department of Labour, during the month of September, conducted a brief investigation through the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* into conditions among retail clerks, factory employees, &c., in this respect as they prevailed during the past summer season in the several cities of the Dominion. The correspondents were requested to prepare for their respective cities and districts brief separate reports estimating with as much accuracy as possible the extent and

importance of the movement in their several localities. The points on which particular information was requested from the correspondents were as follows:—

I. The trades and callings chiefly affected.

II. The extent to which the movement prevailed this summer as compared with previous years, noting in this connection any tendency towards an increase or decrease in the practice.

III. The approximate number of work-people affected.

IV. Information of a special nature on other points that might suggest themselves.

Replies were duly received to the above request and the information collected in this way is presented herewith in the form of a tabulated statement arranged with reference to the points suggested in the circular letter to the correspondents. The reader is accordingly referred to the table for information of a particular character relating to any particular locality and with regard to the early closing situation as a whole, the following brief statement of a general nature is offered in reference to the classes of workpeople principally affected, the general nature of the movement in Canada, and the extent to which it prevailed during the past summer season as compared with previous years:—

Classes of Work-people Affected.

The retail clerks were principally affected by special early-closing arrangements, the total employees of this class who had shorter summer hours this year numbering several thousands for the entire Dominion. There is only one city in the table, in fact, in which retail clerks do not figure very prominently in the lists of employees mentioned as receiving summer schedules. Barbers also were a class who secured early-closing arrangements of one kind or another in most of the cities. Among other classes of work-people, factory employees of various kinds are those who have been most successful in obtaining early-closing summer schedules. In some cases a Saturday half holiday was granted to these classes during July and August, without provision being made for the loss in working time involved; in a great many instances, how-

ever, the Saturday half holiday was secured at the expense of longer working hours on the first five days of the week. Certain of the trades, also, as at Sherbrooke, Que., Brantford, Ont., Guelph, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., work under shorter hour schedules during the summer months. In the majority of cases, however, the shorter hour movement among the trades had reference to conditions prevailing throughout the entire working season, rather than to summer conditions alone.

Nature of Early-closing Arrangements.

The Saturday half-holiday is apparently the form of early-closing arrangement which chiefly commends itself to work-people. Especially is this true of factory employees and general labour. Retail clerks, however, on account of the long established custom of keeping stores open on Saturday nights, have for the most part taken Wednesday or Monday afternoons off instead of Saturdays, where conditions permitted. In cases where a half-holiday was not granted, early-closing arrangements, varying according to locality and the class of goods handled, were adopted on the first five days of the week, or on certain specified days as the case might be. In the majority of cases six p.m. was the closing hour thus recognized; in others seven; and in a few of the larger stores in Toronto and elsewhere, five p.m. Nine to eleven on Saturday nights, and on the nights preceding public holidays or on pay days, were the closing hours recognized in most localities. As a rule more favourable summer working hours for clerks were obtained in the larger establishments situated in the main business sections of the larger industrial centres, the suburban districts of the cities offering perhaps the fewest instances of early-closing schedules for the summer months.

Barbers' arrangements varied considerably according to locality. In some cases shops closed at six p.m. on certain days; in others at eight p.m. on all days of the week except Saturdays.

TABLE showing Nature and Extent of the Early Closing Movement in Canadian Cities during the Past Summer.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 9.

Locality.	Class of Work-people Affected.	Approximate Number of Work-people Affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as compared with last year.	Remarks.
Sydney, N.S.	Retail clerks	3,000	Three nights per week at six o'clock....	Practically no change....	A large proportion of the work-people affected were females.
Halifax, N.S.	Barbers	1,000	Three nights a week at 6.30 for clerks; Saturday half-holiday for certain of the other classes.	Growing in favour....	Movement will probably become more general next year.
"	Retail clerks..				
"	Painters				
"	Printers				
"	Carriage workers.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Retail clerks.	90	Monday afternoons off; stores closing at 9 p.m. on Saturdays instead of 10. Wholesale establishments and railway offices grant Saturday half holiday.	Tendency to become more general.	Movement began 4 years ago.
Quebec, Que.	Barbers	10	At 6 p.m. on Mondays.	Much more general....	Movement dates back 10 years beginning among dry goods clerks.
"	Clerks....	350	In grocery stores at 7 p.m.; in dry goods stores at 6 p.m. except on Saturdays and eves of holidays. Wholesale establishments close at 6 p.m. with Saturday half-holiday.		
Sherbrooke, Que.	Employees of boot and shoe factories.		Stores close at 6 p.m. on 4 days a week.	Last year the early closing arrangement extended only to 3 days per week.	A movement for shorter hours throughout the year is on foot.
"	Retail clerks.			No change in several yrs.	Time made up during first five days of week. The factories close all the year at 1 p.m. on Saturdays.
"	Machinists	1,000	Saturday half-holiday.		Time made up by employees.
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Printers		"	"	
"	Factory employees		Saturday half-holiday; in some cases at 3 p.m. or 5 p.m. on Saturdays.	No change this year, but movement growing in favour.	
Montreal, Que.	Retail clerks..	10,000	Saturday half-holiday during July and August; stores close at 7 p.m. one day per week among groceries, etc., who usually keep open until 9.	Growing in favour.	
"	Factory employees.		Saturday half holiday.		
Hull, Que.	Retail clerks	75	Tuesday and Friday nights off....	No change....	This applies to all year; arrangement agreed to 3 years ago. In Jan., Feb. and Mar., stores close at 8 p.m. every night. Grocery clerks work long hours in Dec. Saturday closing inaugurated 2 years ago.
Ottawa, Ont.	"		Saturday half-holiday in two or three dry goods stores during July and Aug.		

"	Factory employees.....	Saturday half-holiday.....	In some of the factories $\frac{3}{4}$ time was paid; in others whole time was lost. An agitation for a Saturday half-holiday at Arm- pore, Rockland and other points was without result. Relations between employers and employ- ees most harmonious. Corpora- tion workers do not receive the privilege.
Belleville, Ont.	Retail clerks.....	Wednesday half-holiday.....	Tendency to become more general
Peterborough, Ont.	Factory employees.....	Saturday half-holiday.....	Increasing.....
"	"	"	"
Toronto, Ont.	Retail clerks.....	Stores close at 5 p.m. in some cases; in others at 6 p.m. except on Saturdays. Centrally located stores close at 5 p.m. or 5.30 p.m. with a Saturday half-holiday in some cases.	Gradually increasing but no marked change.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	Stores close at 6 p.m. or 7-8 p.m. accord- ing to class except on Saturdays or pay-days on the M.C.R. and G.T.R. days.	Little change.....
"	Barbers.....	Stores close at 8 p.m. except on Satur- days.	Rule came into force this year.
St. Catharines, Ont.	Grocery clerks.....	Wednesday half-holiday.....	Per arrangement with union last year. No arrangement except in principal business districts.
Hamilton, Ont.	Retail clerks.....	"	Arrangement granted voluntarily by employers.
"	Factory employees.....	Saturday half-holiday in some small establishments.	Greatly increased this year being general in all classes of stores.
Brantford, Ont.	Bricklayers.....	Saturday half-holiday during July and August.	Arrangement in force for 2 years; in some of the trades mentioned, for many years. Plumbers ob- serve the half-holiday the year round. The Watrous Engine Works have observed it for over a year. The practice will pro- bably increase.
"	Carpenters.....	"	"
"	Printing Trades.....	"	"
"	Cigarmakers.....	"	"
"	Labourers.....	"	"
"	Machinists.....	Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August.	"
"	Moulders.....	"	"
"	Blacksmiths and helpers.....	"	"
"	Retail clerks and female delivery employees (female)	Wednesday half-holiday during July and August.	"
"	Barbers.....	"	"
"	Horseshoers.....	"	"
Guelph, Ont.	Carrriage workers.....	Saturday half-holiday.....	Custom was greatly ex- tended this year among machine shops and printing establish- ments.
"	Machinists and helpers.....	"	"
"	Wood workers.....	"	"
"	Piano workers.....	"	"
"	Retail clerks.....	"	"
"	Printers, &c.....	"	"
"	Brewery workers.....	"	"
"	Textile workers.....	"	"
"	Barbers.....	"	"

TABLE showing Nature and Extent of the Early Closing Movement in Canadian Cities during the Past Summer. *Continued.*

Locality.	Class of Work people Affected.	Approximate Number of Work-people Affected.	Nature of the Early Closing Arrangement.	Extent of Movement as compared with last year	Remarks.
London, Ont.	Retail clerks.		Wednesday afternoon.	No change this year	Several thousands affected; nearly all factories and foundries closed on Saturday afternoons during May-August, but made up the time by longer hours on other days.
St. Thomas, Ont.	"	500	Wednesday half-holiday during July and August.	No change.	Stores close ordinarily at 6 p.m., except butchers at 7 p.m.
Chatham, Ont.	Broom factory employees. Retail clerks.	70 500	Saturday half holiday. In dry goods stores at 6 p.m. In shoe stores at 7-8 p.m. In hardware stores at 7-8 p.m. In grocery stores at 6 p.m. All keep open till 10-12 p.m. on Saturday.	"	Schedule arranged by proprietors; will likely remain in force indefinitely.
Brandon, Man.	"	400	All stores close at 6 p.m. except on Saturdays—11 p.m.	Arrangement has been in force for 3 years.	A movement in favour of a Saturday half-holiday was defeated.
Vancouver, B.C.	Building Trades		Saturday half-holiday.	Arrangement in practice for 3 years and is increasing.	
"	Retail clerks.	3,500	Stores close at 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. on Saturdays or days preceding public holidays.		
"	Barbers		Shops close at 8 p.m. except on Saturdays when they close at 10 p.m.		
Victoria, B.C.	Retail clerks		The Wednesday half-holiday was not granted this year.	Decreasing	All the large stores close at 6 p.m. the year round; on Saturdays at 10 p.m.

Growth of the Movement.

The department received reports from thirteen of its correspondents to the effect that the early closing movement had extended its scope during the past summer and was increasing in public favour in a like number of the cities of the Dominion. The cities represented in the list included the larger centres and were as follows:—Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Que., Sherbrooke, Que., Montreal, Que., Hull, Que., Belleville, Ont., Peterborough, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Quelph, Ont.,

and Vancouver, B.C. In one case only, viz., at Victoria, B.C., was a tendency to curtail or limit the movement noted. In the remaining cities from which special reports were received conditions in this respect remained practically unchanged from last year, many of the cities in question, as will be seen from the table, having very favourable early closing arrangements in force. It will be further seen from the table that the retail clerks have been the most active in securing shorter summer schedules during the past year.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION—THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE thirty-third annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convened at Montreal, Que., on Tuesday, September 20, the sessions concluding with the annual banquet on the evening of Thursday 22nd. There was a large attendance of delegates present from all portions of the Dominion, especially from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and, as will be seen from a reference to the various resolutions passed by the convention, a number of questions of great importance to labour and industry throughout Canada were discussed.

The annual report of the treasurer showed that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the association, a balance on hand of \$4,816 being shown as against a deficit in 1903, although more had been spent than ever before in one year. The balance sheet for the year showed a surplus in assets of \$6,601.

The secretary's report showed an increase in membership of 246 during the past year, the association now having six branch offices, thirteen sections, and 1,500 members. Plans had been made for a new system of corresponding membership in foreign countries, and more than 2,500 trade inquiries from all parts of the world had been forwarded to members.

Address of the President.

The annual address of the president of the association on the opening day of the convention dealt at length with industrial conditions throughout Canada, and with recent advances in the commerce and population. The great natural resources of the country, and the importance of the manufacturing industry, which in 1901 was represented by 14,650 factories, producing goods to the annual value of \$481,053,375, and employing 344,095 working people at wages aggregating \$113,283,146, were pointed out, with a reference to markets, home and foreign. Recent Canadian trade returns were analysed, and the position of the association with regard to tariff revision stated. Preferential trade within the empire was advocated and the establishment of fast Atlantic steamships declared to be a necessity. The work of the association was then passed in review. With regard to the labour problem it was stated that no reasonable objection could be taken to employees organizing, so long as the organization did not interfere with matters solely under the employers' control; similarly there could be no objection to employers' organizations, but both employers and employees should accept full responsibility for their acts by

due and legal incorporation. The connection between Canadian and American organizations, it was stated, was not in the best interests of the country, and international associations should be nationalized by incorporation. If this were done, the president was of the opinion that conciliation boards could be formed to deal with wages and other questions that might from time to time arise, and thus provide a means for settling disputes without recourse to the present policy of strikes and lockouts. Employers' associations, it was stated, should take the first step in achieving this end. There was need, it was stated, for a national effort for securing technical education. The problem of cheaper fire insurance was also dealt with. The president concluded his address with a reference to the proceedings and growth of the association during the past year, and with a plea for unity, commercially and politically, between Canada and the British Empire.

The Transportation Problem.

The report of the railway and transportation committee of the association was among the first and most important items discussed at the meeting. The appointment by the government of the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Commission, and of the Transportation Commission, was approved, and the organization and operations of the Railway Commission referred to as marking a new epoch in the railway progress of the Dominion, the commission having already succeeded in impressing the community by the reasonableness of its decisions, and the despatch with which its operations are conducted. Recent advances in freight rates by the railway companies were condemned as imposing an unfair tax on the manufacturing and shipping industries. The organization within the association of a new department managed by an expert transportation officer was stated to have already achieved very satisfactory results. The recommendations of the committee as approved by the convention with regard to present transportation needs in

Canada were embodied in the following resolutions:—

1. That in connection with propositions made from time to time respecting the establishment of new steamship lines for the benefit of Canada's foreign trade, that for such of these as may seem reasonable, a competent business commission, including one expert in the operation of ocean steamships, should be appointed by the Dominion government, to thoroughly inquire into the prospects of trade extension, report upon the advisability of establishing steamship communication, and supply Canadian exporters, in all branches of trade, with such information as they may require for the exploitation of the markets;

And, further, that the possibilities of closer trade relations, through such means, should be promptly investigated with regard to an eastern service to Australasia, a service to Mexico, and a service to the South American states.

2. That when such subsidized lines are, or have been established, the Dominion government should have a constant and businesslike supervision over the rates, the regularity of sailings, and all other features connected with the service, with a view to perfecting the facilities and encouraging Canadian shippers to patronize Canadian ports and Canadian steamship lines.

3. That such Canadian steamship lines should be extended a preference by Canadian shippers in both import and export trade.

4. That the Railway Act of Canada should be amended so as to place the express companies in Canada under the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners.

5. That the association reaffirm its belief in the necessity of a fast Canadian Atlantic steamship service, which will compete successfully in speed and rates with other Atlantic lines, and that we again urge the Dominion government to take prompt action in establishing the same.

Activity of Labour Organizations—The Labour Market in Canada.

The activity of labour organizations during the past year was dealt with at length in the report of the parliamentary committee. Organized labour, it was stated, had continued to be aggressive in seeking to secure legislation. Reference was made in this connection to the Union Label Bill and of the Alien Labour Bill introduced, but not passed during the recent session of the Dominion parliament. The statement circulated by Canadian labour organizations in Great Britain to the effect that skilled mechanics were not required in the Dominion was declared to be opposed to the rapid development of the country which, as shown by the inquiry made by the committee in July last, warranted a large immigration of many classes of mechanics. The

policy of the Dominion government in restricting the encouragement of immigration to agricultural and domestic labour was condemned, and the following recommendations were passed to be forwarded to the Dominion government and to the members of the House of Commons :—

1. That the Dominion department of labour, as such, should give equal consideration to the needs of employer and employee; that its exclusive system of labour correspondents should be abolished and that it should, as far as possible, be constituted in policy and practice, an impartial tribunal to advance the interests of all classes in the Dominion.

2. That provision should be made for the lawful importation of skilled mechanics from any other country, provided that the help required cannot be obtained in the Dominion.

3. That the immigration department of the Dominion government should encourage, and not discourage the emigration to Canada of the best classes of skilled workmen from other countries, provided that these workmen are required in Canadian industries, and cannot be secured in Canada.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

The commercial intelligence committee in suggesting a more expert and complete system of foreign trade encouragement recommended the following resolution:—

1. That the Dominion government should be urged to extend its system of commercial agencies;

2. That the representatives appointed should be active energetic business men with a wide knowledge of Canadian products, raw and manufactured;

3. That they should be recalled at least once in three years in order to visit the leading exporters in Canada and to keep in active touch with the progress of Canadian industries.

In the report of the tariff committee regret was expressed that a general revision of the tariff had not been carried out during the past year, though approval was expressed at the action of the Dominion government in passing regulations to prevent the 'dumping' of foreign manufactured goods in Canada. The tariff resolution passed at the annual meeting of the association held in Halifax in 1902 was reaffirmed, and the appointment of a permanent tariff commission of experts recommended. A clause recommended by the committee pledging members of the asso-

ciation to support candidates favouring a higher tariff was withdrawn.

Fire Insurance Department Organized.

The report of a special committee appointed to suggest a plan whereby some system of mutual fire insurance might be inaugurated was approved. The establishment of a department controlled by a standing committee to carry on the business of mutual fire insurance and of insurance brokers was recommended, no manufacturing risks to be accepted unless the manufacturers were members of the association. An estimated statement was presented which showed that the scheme could be made a financial success, and the executive committee was directed to arrange for the carrying out of the plan. Further details were as follows:—

To avoid the necessity at the outset of an expensive inspection department the rate of premium charged will be the same rate as is charged at the time the insurance is effected by any company that is acceptable to the committee, and the usual conditions regarding co-insurance will also be adopted.

The department will aim among other things to encourage the insuring public to protect their own property, and as an inducement, sprinkled and properly protected risks will receive special consideration.

In addition to the insurance carried by the department, arrangements are expected to be made with several first-class Canadian, English and United States companies, whereby an insurance amounting to several times the amount carried by the department may be placed. The commission on this insurance will be credited to the department to increase the fund available for losses.

In addition to the cash premium paid to the department, the policy holders shall also bind themselves by the acceptance of a policy to be responsible for all losses suffered by the department over and above the amount of premiums collected to an amount sufficient to make the policies absolutely safe.

No agents will be employed by the department. The insurance will be secured through the head and branch offices of the association, and through the individual efforts of the interested members.

The department will at the end of each year set aside a percentage of profits to be decided upon for a reserve fund to increase the security and lessen the guarantee of policy-holders.

The department will begin business just as soon as it has insurance contracted for to the amount of \$1,000,000, provided that legal authority has been obtained by that time. An effort will be made to have in addition to this \$1,000,000 a large amount of insurance to place in other companies, on which the department will receive a commission.

Other Business Transacted.

A proposal that the members of the association should take an excursion to Great Britain during the summer of 1905, was left to the decision of the executive committee.

The proposal of the District Trades and Labour Council, of Toronto that a conference should be held between the association and the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress was favourably received and referred to the secretary to arrange a date on which the meeting might take place.

The holding of an anniversary civic holiday in Ontario was discussed.

A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance was received and the subject of Sunday observance discussed.

During the sessions of the convention a visit was paid to the harbour of Montreal, and the various improvements carried out by the Harbour Commissioners inspected. The new Canadian Pacific Railway Company's shops were also visited and inspected.

Industrial Canada, the official organ of the association, was stated to have had a successful year, the circulation having increased from 3,000 per month in 1903, to over 4,100 in 1904.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. W. K. George, Toronto.
First vice-president—Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, Montreal.

Ontario vice-president—Mr. J. O. Thorn, Toronto.

British Columbia vice-president—Mr. John Hendry, Vancouver.

Quebec vice-president—Mr. Geo. E. Amyot, Quebec.

Manitoba vice-president—Mr. E. L. Drewry, Winnipeg.

Nova Scotia vice-president—Mr. D. W. Robb, Amherst.

Prince Edward Island vice-president—Mr. Bruce Stewart, Charlottetown.

Treasurer—Mr. George Booth, Toronto.

Executive Committee.

Toronto—Messrs. P. H. Burton, C. N. Candee, R. J. Christie, J. W. Cowan, R. A. Donald, L. V. Dusseau, W. P. Gundy, Geo. Heintzman, D. T. McIntosh, J. S. McKinnon, P. McMichael, J. P. Murray, Frederic Nicholls, F. B. Polson, Thos. Roden, A. S. Rogers, W. B. Rogers, A. F. Rutter, J. T. Sheridan, T. A. Staunton, Wm.

Stone, A. W. Thomas, J. O. Thorn, W. B. Tindall, Henry Wright, S. M. Wickett.

Montreal—Messrs. Geo. E. Drummond, J. S. N. Dougall, D. L. McGibbon, C. W. Davis, Col. J. H. Burland, R. C. Wilkins, S. W. Ewing, Jos. Horsfall, R. Munro, John Baillie, E. Tougas, Hon. J. H. Rolland, J. J. McGill, N. Tetreault, J. M. Fortier, J. R. Laurendeau, O. Faucher, Wm. McMaster.

Quebec—Messrs. J. J. M. Timmons, Geo. E. Amyot, C. Blouin, E. B. Eddy.

Nova Scotia—Messrs. John F. Stairs, H. L. Hewson, C. M. Crockett.

British Columbia—Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, Alex. McLaren, H. Heaps.

New Brunswick—Mr. James Penred.

Manitoba—Mr. D. E. Sprague.

The following are the leading officers of the different standing committees of the association:—

Railway and transportation—Chairman, Mr. H. Cockshutt, Brantford; vice-chairman, Mr. W. P. Gundy, Toronto.

Parliamentary—Chairman, Mr. F. B. Polson, Toronto; vice-chairman, Mr. G. W. Watts, Toronto.

Industrial Canada—Chairman, Mr. A. W. Thomas, Toronto; vice-chairman, Mr. George A. Howell, Toronto.

Commercial intelligence—Chairman, Mr. A. S. Rogers, Toronto; vice-chairman, Mr. Thomas Roden, Toronto.

Tariff—Chairman, Mr. McNaught, Toronto; Frederic Nicholls, Toronto.

Reception and membership—Messrs. Robert Crean (chairman), Toronto; L. V. Dusseau (vice-chairman), Toronto.

Annual Banquet.

At the annual banquet held on the evening of the 22nd, addresses were delivered by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, by the Honourable the Minister of Customs, Sir Howard Vincent, the Honourable the Premier of Ontario, the Honourable Mr. McCarthy, the Honourable George E. Foster, and several officers of the association, the subject chiefly referred, to being the development and expansion of trade within the empire and of Canadian industry.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1904.

New Brunswick:—

St. John—National Painters.

Quebec:—

Montreal—National Brass Workers.

Ontario:—

Stratford—Teamsters.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE annual convention of the Ontario Municipal Association was held at Toronto, on September 6 and 7, about sixty delegates being present from different parts of the province.

Municipal Insurance.

The chief subject under discussion by the association was municipal insurance, notice of a motion in favour of the establishment of a Dominion Municipal Insurance Corporation being given by the Mayor of Ottawa at the opening session. The motion was formally presented and as referred for consideration to a special committee of the association was as follows:—

1. That a Dominion charter be secured incorporating all municipalities in Canada who may desire to join as 'The Dominion Municipal Insurance Corporation,' such corporation, as nearly as may be and with the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, to be incorporated and conducted in the same way as a joint stock insurance company.

2. Every municipality becoming a member of such corporation and paying the amount mentioned in clause 7, to be entitled to have all shareholders rights in the proportion of one vote for every 10,000 of population. All municipalities under 10,000 to have one vote.

3. Each municipality proposing to join the corporation after incorporation to do so only when authorized by a vote of the ratepayers of such municipality.

4. The directors of the corporation to be five, consisting of one each from Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, one from Manitoba the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and one from at large, all to be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation each year.

5. The directors to have power to appoint all officials required, including a board to fix the rates of insurance in each municipality.

6. The corporation in the first place to enter into competition with existing insurance companies.

7. Each municipality joining the corporation to pay in in cash an amount equal to 1-100 of 1 per cent (or such other amount as may be determined upon) of the assessed value of all the property in such municipality.

8. The corporation to deposit with the Dominion Department of Finance the debentures at par of each municipality (carrying interest at 4 per cent) equal to 1 per cent (or such other amount as may be determined upon) of the assessable property of each such municipality. These debentures to be held as security only, and only to be cashed in the event of losses being sustained which cannot be met by the ordinary revenue of the corporation. Whilst uncashed no interest will be payable on them.

9. In each municipality a property owner may, by giving notice to the municipal authorities and paying the premium in advance, have

his real property other than land insured up to two-thirds of its assessable value when such assessable value is not more than \$10,000, up to one-half of its assessable value when such assessable value is over \$10,000, and not more than \$25,000, and up to one-fourth of its assessable value when such assessable value is over \$25,000 and not more than \$100,000, and in no case more than \$25,000 of insurance on any one property. The matter of the insurance of personal property to be considered later.

(Note.—These proportions and figures are merely suggestive, and subject to revision by actuaries.)

10. All insurance in the corporation shall be done through the municipal authorities in each municipality, who shall act to all intents and purposes as local agents of joint stock insurance companies do now. No commission or any consideration whatever to be paid any local municipal authorities.

11. In the event of this system of insurance proving successful the question of making it compulsory, in so far as regards all the real property except land, in each municipality joining the corporation to be considered.

12. The whole plan to be submitted to the Dominion superintendent of insurance, and such actuaries and others as may be deemed advisable, for criticism and report.

13. In addition to the charter to be obtained from the Dominion parliament, legislation to be obtained in each province authorizing the municipalities in each province to become members of the corporation, &c.

That the Ontario Union of Municipalities approves of the general outline of the above plan and recommends it for adoption to the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and hereby declares its willingness to co-operate with such union and with the various municipalities in the other provinces in having such plan put into practical shape and the legislation above mentioned applied for.

In reporting on the above proposal the committee recommended that it be forwarded with the association's approval to the Union of Canadian Municipalities in order that the corporation might become a Canadian one from the beginning. The details of the scheme were not discussed, though the proposals set forth were endorsed and commended to the favourable consideration of the union, with the suggestion that the latter body should elaborate the details and place the scheme in workable form.

Regulation of Fire Insurance Companies.

A resolution was adopted recommending that in cities and towns fire insurance companies should be required to file annually a sworn statement of receipts and

losses within the municipality, so that municipalities might be in a position to determine whether the rates were equitable or otherwise.

Municipal Ownership.

Other resolutions recommended that municipal councils be given power to construct underground conduits and erect poles and to compel all electric companies to use such conduits or poles and pay a rental therefor; and that power be given to municipalities to buy or expropriate on equitable terms public utilities, such as gas, electric, water plants, &c.

Other subjects discussed were the operation of trunk telephone lines by the Dominion government, and the working of the new assessment Act.

Election of Officers.

Mayor W. A. Boys, Barrie, Ont., was elected president; Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Toronto, and Mayor W. W. Chown, Belleville, comptrollers; and Mr. S. H. Kent, Hamilton, secretary.

It was resolved to hold all future annual meetings at Toronto.

THE UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES—ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE Fourth Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at London during September, convening on the 20th of the month, and adjourning on the 22nd. About fifty delegates were present, representing different sections of the Dominion.

The report of the secretary showed that the membership of the union was at present 107. The union, it was stated, was now in a position to harvest some of the fruits of the past three years' work, having succeeded in almost totally checking the stream of injurious new legislation affecting municipalities. The tasks at present before the union, as outlined by the secretary, were principally to consolidate its organization, and to secure municipal control of streets from companies now encroaching upon them.

The financial report for the year showed a slight surplus in hand.

Subjects under Discussion.

Among the subjects on which addresses were delivered during the course of the convention were the following:—'Special civic charters in Canada,' by S. Morley Wickett, Toronto; 'A model French Canadian Town,' by Mayor Gelinas, of St. Louis, Que.; 'London's Experiments in

Road-making,' by City Engineer Graydon; 'Parks and Park Civic Act,' by F. G. Todd, Montreal; 'Municipal Ownership of Telephones,' by W. N. Andrews, Brantford, Ont.; 'Municipal Fire Insurance,' by Mayor Ellis, of Ottawa, the latter topic being made the subject of a resolution as follows:—

That the scheme for the formation of a Dominion municipal insurance corporation, the principle of which has received the indorsement of the Ontario Municipal Union, and has been forwarded to this union by that body, be referred to the executive of this union with instructions to submit the scheme to the Dominion superintendent of insurance, and such other experts upon the subject as they may deem proper, obtaining full information as to the business done in Canada, full information as to the cost thereof, including losses and expenses and to report to this union at the next annual meeting.

Municipal Ownership of Telephones.

An important resolution passed was that relating to government and municipal management of telephones, as follows:—

That in the opinion of this union the long distance telephone business of Canada should be taken over by the government of the Dominion, and legislation obtained whereby the local business of telephoning can be taken over and operated by the local municipalities in which such businesses are carried on, and for these purposes direct that a draft petition be prepared by the Union of Canadian Municipalities for presentation to the Dominion parliament and provincial legislature, by the different municipalities through their representatives.

Municipal Paving Powers.

A resolution with regard to the power of municipalities in carrying out paving operations was passed as follows:—

That this union favours legislation being obtained in the provincial legislature, where required, giving councils power to put down permanent pavements (even if petitioned against, by the majority of the local rate-payers interested), on any street upon the recommendation of the engineer and approved of by a two-thirds vote of the council, and

when the municipality as a whole pays a part of the cost thereof.

Officers Elected.

Mayor H. Laporte, of Montreal, was elected president, and Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Montreal, honorary secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. The executives for the various provinces were also chosen.

The next place of meeting will be decided upon later.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

WITH the exception of building trades in Toronto, industrial conditions were not greatly affected by disputes during the month in any portion of the Dominion. In nearly all the disputes which had been in existence prior to September, settlements were reached in the course of the month, or normal conditions were resumed, and the new disputes were not sufficiently prolonged to cause any serious interruption to industry.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 10 disputes in existence during the month, of which 7 began before September 1, and 3 after. This is a decrease of 4 compared with the previous month and with September, 1903, in both of which months there were 14 disputes. About 76 firms were affected by disputes of the month, and about 2,800 employees directly and 1,640 indirectly.

The magnitude of the new disputes, according to the number of working-people involved was as follows:—

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.
From 1,000 to 2,000	1
From 200 to 300	1
From 50 to 100	1

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month of September was

approximately 42,250 working days, an increase of over 5,000 days compared with August, and an increase of over 27,700 days compared with September, 1903. This comparatively great loss of time is largely accounted for by the strikes of builders' labourers and bricklayers at Toronto, which beginning in August continued until September 14, during which month there was a loss through them of about 32,450 days.

Trades affected by new disputes.—All of the new disputes of the month affected the metal trades, two of these occurring in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway had an indirect effect upon the transport trade as well.

Causes of new disputes.—Two of the disputes were due to a demand for an increase in wages, and the third was due to an objection to a reduction in wages.

Methods of settlement.—Of the 10 disputes in existence, during September, definite settlements were reached in the case of five, three by negotiations between the parties concerned and two without negotiations. Of the remaining five, in three cases the employers claimed to be no longer affected, and in two, no settlement was reached.

Results of disputes.—Of the five disputes that were definitely settled, the employers were successful in one, compromises were effected in three cases, and in the case of

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA. STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 45.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Di-rectly	*Indi-rectly			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
Ontario.....	Merrittton.....	Papermakers.....	Decision of company to return to longer working hours.	1	41	26	May 4	Sept 28	Co. claimed to be no longer affected, some employees returned to works, places of others were filled.
"	"	Transfers, firemen and labourers.	Employment of non-union men.....	1	95	.....	June 3	" 28	
"	Toronto.....	Butcher workers	Demand for slight increase in wages and payment of time-and-a-half for over-time.	1	40	.....	" 21	" 30	Agreement reached, terms not made public.
"	St. Catharines.....	Saw smiths.....	Objection to employment of an extra apprentice.	1	5	15	" 30	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, factory declared an open shop.
"	Ottawa.....	Iron moulders.....	Demand for increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.	6	30	.....	July 28	.....	Strike not declared off, but condition ceased to be affected.
"	Toronto.....	Builders' labourers	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour.	64	800	1,600	Aug. 15	Sept. 14	Men returned to work at old rates.
"	"	Bricklayers.....	In sympathy with striking labourers.....		550	.....	" 26	" 14	Strike declared off on termination of labourers' strike.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.									
Ont., Man. & N.W.T.	Fort William, Ont. to Lagagan, Alberta	Boilermakers.....	Demand for increase in wages.	1	200	...	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Wages increased one cent an hour, and the Company agreed to find out wages paid at other points.
Ont., Man. & N.W.T. & B.C.	Fort William, Ont., Vancouver, B.C.	Railway machinists and blacksmiths.	Demand for increase in wages.	1	1,000	.....	" 24	" 29	Increase in wages granted, a compromise.
Ontario.....	Hamilton.....	Iron moulders.....	Objection to reduction in wages of 13 per cent.	1	50	.....	" 26	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours

one, which was sympathetic, no change took place. In addition to these, there were three disputes which the firms involved claimed to be no longer affecting them.

Disputes commenced prior to the beginning of the Month.

There were few important developments with regard to the seven disputes which began before September 1, and were in existence during the month.

The strike of builders' labourers at Toronto, which began on August 15, owing to a refusal of the contractors to increase their pay from 25 to 28 cents per hour, and the strike of bricklayers declared in sympathy with them on August 27, were both terminated on September 14, the labourers having decided to return to work at the rate of wages prevailing before the strike. Many of the strikers who had left to seek work elsewhere in the course of the dispute, returned to Toronto in September, and normal conditions were resumed.

In the case of a dispute at the Riordan Paper Mills, Merritton, Ont., the employees of which went on strike in the months of May and June, no definite settlement was reached, but on September 28, the company claimed that during the month its former employees had been returning to them, and that they were then employing all for whom they had room.

A settlement was reached at the end of the month between the Harris Abbatoir Company of Toronto, and its employees, 40 of whom had struck on June 30 for higher wages and payment of time-and-a-half for overtime. The terms of the agreement, however, were not made public.

Conditions ceased to be affected in the case of a strike of iron moulders at Ottawa, which was declared on July 28, but the dispute was not officially declared off. Some of the strikers returned to work at the old rate, and in other cases new men had been engaged.

No change was reported in a strike of saw-smiths at St. Catharines, Ont., which began on July 28, owing to the employment of an extra apprentice.

NEW DISPUTES.

The most important new disputes of the month were a strike of boilermakers and a strike of machinists, both classes being employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. An account of these disputes is given below.

The only other dispute was a strike of about 50 iron moulders of the Ontario Rolling Mills at Hamilton, Ont. The cause of the dispute, which was declared on December 26, was their objection to a reduction of 13 per cent in their wages. No settlement had been reached by the end of the month.

Strike of Boilermakers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

On September 17, about 200 boilermakers on the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from Fort William, Ont., to Laggan, Alberta, ceased work on account of their failure to reach an agreement with regard to wages. They had been receiving 33 cents per hour, and demanded 35 cents per hour, claiming that this was the rate prevailing on other lines nearest to Winnipeg. The company disputed this claim, but two days later an agreement was arrived at, the men returning to work with an advance of one cent per hour, and the company promising to investigate the amount of wages paid at the points mentioned by the men during October.

Strike of Machinists of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

On September 24 the railway machinists and blacksmiths employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from Fort William, Ont., to Vancouver, B.C., to the number of about 1,000 went on strike, owing to a refusal of the company to grant them an increase in wages. The men who had been receiving 32½ cents per hour demanded an increase of 2 cents from Fort William to Broadview, 3 cents from Broadview to Swift Current, and 1 cent west of Swift Current. The company offered arbitration with regard to an increase of 1 cent per hour, but

this was declined. After the strike had begun, the men demanded similar rates to those paid on the Great Northern Railway, which were from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents an hour higher than what they had been receiving. Several conferences were held between the second vice-president of the company and a committee of the men, which ended in an agreement, and the strikers returned to work on September 29.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of September, and which have been reported to the department.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1904.

During the month of September the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies be-

low mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing employment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.	
	\$	cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	277	25
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	23	95
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink	757	72
Making and repairing post office scales..	141	00
Supplying mail bags	125	80
Repairing mail bags.	1,401	33
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	326	10
Repairing parcel receptacles, and portable tin letter boxes and supplying railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	61	25
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	9	55
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	581	25

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Account under this heading is taken of accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

THE Department of Labour received notice of industrial accidents to 229 individual workmen, which took place in Canada during September, involving a loss of 76 lives, and serious injuries to 153 other persons. Compared with the month of August, this was a decrease of 10 in the total number of accidents, the deaths hav-

ing been less by 9 and other accidents by one.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	11	14	25
Fishing	5	.....	5
Lumbering	1	7	8
Mining	5	1	6
Building trades.....	2	18	20
Metal trades.....	7	45	52
Woodworking trades.....	.....	11	11
Textile trades .....	.....	1	1
Food and tobacco preparation.....	.....	3	3
Railway service.....	30	27	57
General transport.....	12	10	22
Miscellaneous trades.	1	9	10
Unskilled labour.....	2	7	9
Total	76	153	229

In addition to the above there were reported to the department 18 accidents, involving the loss of 3 lives, which took place in previous months, information of which had not been received before.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

Two serious accidents occurred during the month causing loss of life or serious injury to a number of employees. The first took place on September 14 and was caused by the explosion of a boiler in the rolling mill of the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company. The other disaster was caused by a rear-end collision on the Grand Trunk Railway at Eastwood, Ont., which happened on September 28. The following is a brief description of these accidents:—

Boiler Explosion at Toronto.

On September 14, a 100 horse-power horizontal return tubular boiler exploded without warning at the rolling mills of the Toronto Bolt and Forge Company. Seven employees were severely injured, two of whom died two days later, and damage amounting to from \$2,500 to \$3,000 was done to the boiler and building. All the injured were severely scalded, and some of them suffered from broken limbs and internal injuries caused by flying debris. The boiler was about two years old and had been inspected in July and pronounced in first class order. An inquest was held upon the body of one of the victims, and the jury found that the explosion was caused by not having sufficient water in the boiler, and that the wooden plug which was used was not the proper appliance for water-gauges.

Railway Collision at Eastwood, Ont.

On September 28, at 3.15 o'clock a.m., a rear-end collision of two freight trains took place at Eastwood, Ont., about five miles east of Woodstock, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, which caused the death of two engineers, a conductor and a brakeman, and injuries to a fireman which were expected to prove fatal. The cause

of the accident was an open switch, but it was difficult to fix the responsibility of the disaster, owing to the death of the conductor and brakeman of one train, and the engineer of the other. From information obtained, it appears that the local freight had just gone from the main track to a siding, when the through freight arrived before there was time to close the switch. A long hill near the siding prevented the engineer on the through train from seeing the open switch until it was too late, and the engine crashed at full speed into the rear cars of the local freight. The wreck took fire and nine cars were destroyed by the flames as well as the station. Three of the dead were burned beyond recognition; the engineer of the local train, who was beneath the engine at the time, was crushed to death by the engine wheels. An inquest on this accident was held but no verdict had been returned at the end of the month.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—In the agricultural industries, there were 25 industrial accidents during the month, 10 of which were fatal. Two men were struck by trains, two were killed by threshing machines, one by a stumping machine and one man fell beneath the wheels of a traction engine. The other deaths were caused by a fall from a barn, a fall from a wagon, a fire in a barn, lightning, and goring by a bull. Fifteen of the accidents happened to farmers, four to threshers, and six to farm hands.

Fishing and hunting.—Five fishermen were drowned during the month by the capsizing of their boats. Three men lost their lives in a gale on September 15 at Little River West, Que., in the county of Gaspé, and two others on September 21, in Moffatt Straits, Ont., near Port Arthur.

Lumbering.—The only death in the lumbering industry during the month was the drowning of a river driver at Owen Sound, on September 19, when working on a raft. The other accidents happened to a shantyman, four saw-mill hands and a planing mill hand.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. No. 11

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Farmer	Oakland, Ont.	Sept. 5	1	1	Head crushed.	Fell from the gangway of a barn striking stone wall.
"	Sutton, Que.	" 5	1	1	Lost a forearm and head badly cut.	Gored to death by a bull.
"	Kinloss, Ont.	" 11				Caught in the cylinder sheaf pulley of a fanning mill.
"	Richmond West, Ont.	" 19	1	1		Horses ran away and he was thrown from wagon.
"	Huntsville, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
"	Sydney River, N.S.	" 10		1	Collar bone broken and head bruised.	Injured when hauling logs.
"	Ayr, Ont.	" 21		1		Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
"	Macdonald, Man.	" 18	1		Crushed to death.	Fell beneath wheels of a traction engine.
"	Aberfoyle, Ont.	" 3		1	Shoulder dislocated.	Fell off a load of oats.
"	Shelburne, Ont.	" 28	1			Struck by a train and run over.
"	North Gower, Ont.	" 21		1	Hip dislocated and ankle broken.	Horse ran away and he was thrown from wagon.
"	Unionville, Ont.	" 23		1		Fell 29 feet when working on a silo.
"	Near Galt, Ont.	" 15		1	Hand mangled.	Caught in the gearing of a windmill.
"	Near Port Colborne, Ont.	" 29	1			Struck by lightning.
"	Minden, Ont.	" 28	1			Stumping machine upset and killed him.
Thresher	Clinton, Ont.	" 10	1		Fatally burnt.	When rescuing a threshing engine from a burning barn.
"	Ripley, Ont.	" 12	1			Thrown against a threshier when replacing a fanning mill belt.
"	Erin Township, Ont.	" 23		1	Right arm torn off at shoulder.	Sleeve caught when replacing a belt.
"	Palermo, Ont.	" 30		1	Right arm, leg and a rib broken and lung lacerated.	Caught in the driving wheel of a threshier.
Farm hand	Delhi, Ont.	" 12	1			Fell into the cylinder of a threshing machine.
"	Downie, Ont.	" 29		1	Head dangerously injured.	Fell 12 feet, alighting on head.
"	Bongard's Corners, Ont.	" 29		1	Stunned and badly injured internally.	Struck by lightning and trampled on by a horse.
"	Mansonsville, Que.	" 23		1	Jaw broken.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Milligan, Ont.	" 30		1	Foot badly cut.	Was run over by a mower when cutting corn.
"	Carieville, N.W.T.	" 30		1	Lost a leg.	Fell into the cylinder of a threshier.
<i>Fishing and Hunting</i>						
Fishermen	Little River West, Que.	" 15	3		Drowned.	Boat upset in a gale.
"	Moffatt Straits, Ont.	" 21	2		"	Boat capsized.
<i>Lumbering</i>						
Shantyman.	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 13		1	Fingers broken.	Hurt when sawing logs.
River driver.	Owen Sound.	" 19	1			Drowned when working on a raft.

Saw-mill hand	Ancaster, Ont.	Sept.	28	1 Arm seriously cut.	Caught in a circular saw.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	23	1 Leg broken.	When working in a mill.
"	St. Stephen, N.B.	"	24	1 Lost two fingers.	Caught in a planer.
"	Johnville, Que.	"	16	1 Windpipe split.	Struck by a clapboard when sawing it.
Planing-mill hand.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	16	1 Lost three fingers.	Cut off by a buzz planer.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	20	1 Right hand cut off.	Caught in a planer.
<i>Miner</i>					
Miner (coal)	New Aberdeen, N.S.	"	22	1 Leg broken and back injured	Killed by a gas explosion in a mine.
"	Wellington, B.C.	"	13	"	Killed by an explosion.
"	Glouce Bay, N.S.	"	24	"	Killed when at work.
"	Ymir, B.C.	"	22	"	Hoist cable broke.
Miner (gold).	"	"	27	"	Killed when at work.
"	Phoenix, B.C.	"	6	"	"
<i>Building Trades—</i>					
Contractor's foreman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	20	1 Seriously injured internally	Injured by a premature blast.
"	"	"	20	1 Badly cut and bruised.	"
Carpenter	Hamilton, Ont.	"	4	1 Right leg broken	Fell from scaffolding.
"	Harrison, Ont.	"	14	1 Shoulder dislocated and two ribs broken.	Fell 25 feet off a barn.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	22	1 Blood vessel in brain ruptured.	Fell 10 feet from a scaffold.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	21	1 Leg badly broken	Struck by falling timbers.
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	29	1 Brain pierced	Struck by a falling chisel.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	1 Leg broken.	When placing a furnace a wall caved in and a board struck him.
"	"	"	12	1 Back injured	Fell from a roof.
Plasterer.	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	21	1 Back injured. Died Sept. 23.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	8	1 Spine injured	Fell from a scaffold.
Painter	Quebec, Que.	"	13	1 Leg broken	Fell off a scaffold.
"	Bainford, Ont.	"	22	1 Hands and legs badly burned.	Dropped lighted torch which set fire to his paint.
Builder's labourer	Quebec, Que.	"	5	1 Back badly injured.	Fell from a roof.
"	"	"	13	1 Arm broken	Fell off a bungalow.
"	"	"	12	4 Badly bruised and shaken.	Scaffolding gave way and they fell with it.
"	St. Catharines.	"	22	1 Ankle sprained	Fell from a wall.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>					
Supt. of rolling mill.	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	1 Arms scalded.	Hurt by a boiler explosion.
Iron moulder.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	19	1 Foot badly burned	Hot metal fell on his foot.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	17	1 Eye injured.	Struck by a piece of flying steel.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	14	1 Right foot burned.	When carrying hot iron.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	22	1 Wrist sprained.	Fell 23 feet from a scaffold.
Iron worker	Hamilton, Ont.	"	10	1 Foot scalded.	When carrying hot iron.
"	"	"	3	1 Head injured.	Struck by a falling wrench.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	2 Both badly burned	Hurt by a boiler explosion.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	30	1 Crushed to death.	Struck by a heavy door when repairing a furnace.
Structural iron worker	Lethbridge, N.W.T.	"	1	Both ankles broken; died from shock.	Fell 70 feet, through breaking of a rope supporting a cage.
"	"	"	1	2 Arms and legs broken and injured internally.	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	7	1	Fell 20 feet, when working on the construction of an elevator.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Metal Trades—Con.</i>						
Structural iron worker.	Fort William, Ont.	Sept. 21	1		Body dangerously injured.	Fell 50 feet from an elevator.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 23		1	Crushed internally.	Fell 50 feet from scaffolding.
"	Outremont, Que.	" 15		1	Badly cut.	A heap of rails fell on them from a car which collapsed.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 2		1	Right hand badly crushed.	"
"	"	" 22		1	Right arm badly cut.	When working a trip hammer.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 22		1	Fingers crushed.	Slipped on some pointed iron.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 15		1	Lost fingers of left hand.	When setting up machinery.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7		1	Lost three fingers.	When working at a machine.
"	"	" 15		1	Left eye burned.	Crushed by a trip hammer.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 17		1	Eye injured.	Piece of hot iron flew into it.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 22		1	Lost a thumb.	Struck by a piece of flying steel.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 26		1	Two fingers crushed and one broken.	Caught in a ladle.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27		1	Jaw broken and neck cut.	Struck by a piece of flying steel.
"	"	" 27		1	Both thumbs crushed.	Crushed by a trip hammer.
Stationary engineer.	Quebec, Que.	" 5		1	Arm broken.	Caught in belting in engine room.
Water tender.	Toronto, Ont.	" 14	1		Arms fractured, head cut and body burned.	Hurt by a boiler explosion; died Sept. 16.
Stationary engineer.	"	" 14		1	Face scalded; injured internally.	"
"	"	" 14	1		Leg broken; badly scalded.	"
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 14		1	Three fingers crushed.	"
"	"	" 4		1	Lost a finger.	Crushed by a drop press.
"	"	" 17		1	One finger broken and three cut.	Caught in a drop press.
"	"	" 27		1	Lost a finger.	Injured when dumping a press.
"	"	" 29		1	Arm badly torn.	Caught in machinery.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 9		1	Hand and thigh badly lacerated.	Caught in a drop press.
"	"	" 16		1	"	" hand press.
"	"	" 16		1	Ankle broken.	Touched a live wire when working on a pole.
"	St. Foy, Que.	" 8		1	Lost an eye.	Fell from a telegraph pole.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 6		1	Leg fractured.	Struck by metal being polished, which flew off buffing wheel.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 8		1	Spinal column injured.	A boiler rolled on him.
"	"	" 3		1	Neck and shoulders scalded.	Fell off a scaffold.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 3		1	Lost three fingers.	Plug blew out of an engine.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 3		1	Eye injured.	Caught in the gear of a crane.
"	Crowland, Ont.	" 19		1	"	By scrap flying from anvil.

"	Brantford, Ont.	"	26	1	Lost two fingers.	Caught in machinery.
"	"	"	26	1	Left parts of three fingers.	Caught under drop hammer.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	8	1	Left hand smashed.	Struck by hammer of a spile driver.
"	Marbank, Ont.	"	21	1	Sprained ankle.	Fell.
"	Brandon, Man.	"	12	1	Body crushed; died Sept. 12	Heavily laden elevator fell on him when working beneath it.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	2	1	Arm and two ribs broken.	Fell 15 feet in elevator.
"	Woodstock, Ont.	"	10	1	Fingers badly torn.	When operating a jointer.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	21	1	Fingers badly cut.	When working on a machine.
"	Owen Sound, Ont.	"	20	1	Flesh torn off left hand.	Hand came in contact with a sander.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	11	1	Hip injured.	Fell into well of an elevator.
"	Walkerville, Ont.	"	26	1	Head seriously injured.	Struck by a machine when moving it.
"	"	"	26	1	Chest seriously injured.	"
"	Clinton, Ont.	"	14	1	Seriously cut near abdomen.	Struck by a board which he was ripping.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	17	1	Arm badly cut.	When working on a boring machine sleeve caught in anger.
"	Hastings County, Ont.	"	1	1	Finger torn.	Caught in a knife.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	30	1	Had concussion of the brain.	Struck by a falling board in a lumber yard.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	20	1	Lost right hand.	Cut off by a planing machine.
"	Kingston, Ont.	"	16	1	Had concussion of the brain.	Fell fifty feet from top flat of mill.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	26	1	Lost three fingers.	Hand caught in scraper when mixing dough.
"	Lindsay, Ont.	"	20	1	Had concussion of the brain.	Horses ran away and he was thrown from cart.
"	London, Ont.	"	23	1	Left leg broken.	Fell ten feet down elevator shaft.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	15	1	Spine injured.	Fell off train.
"	Eastwood, Ont.	"	28	1	Flesh badly crushed.	Killed in railway collision.
"	Hochelaga, Que.	"	24	1	Two ribs broken.	Caught between car steps and door of barn.
"	Sintalabta, Assa.	"	1	1	Head badly cut.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Near Harrison, Ont.	"	8	1	Head badly cut.	Engine ran into cattle and was wrecked.
"	Jonquière, Que.	"	20	1	Seriously injured internally.	Killed in wreck due to a washout.
"	Near Moosomin, Assa.	"	25	1	Three ribs broken.	Engine was wrecked by spreading rails.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	7	1	Injured internally.	Injured in a collision.
"	Near Canfield, Ont.	"	2	1	"	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	25	1	"	"
"	Eastwood, Ont.	"	28	2	Lost a leg and badly injured.	Engine ran off end of siding.
"	Montréal, Ont.	"	25	1	Later. Died five hours later.	Killed in a collision.
"	Dundas, Ont.	"	14	1	Scalp wound and shoulder dislocated.	Engine upset and crushed him.
"	Near Harrison, Ont.	"	8	1	Left ankle broken.	Jumped from engine.
"	New Glasgow, N.S.	"	1	1	Lost a foot.	Engine ran into cattle and was wrecked.
"	Near Canfield, Ont.	"	2	1	Injured internally.	Fell when boarding an engine and was run over.
"	London, Ont.	"	20	1	Arm burned and head badly bruised.	Fell in tender when coaling. Arm burnt by falling lantern, and head bruised by falling coal.
"	Eastwood, Ont.	"	28	1	Fatally scalded and injured internally.	Injured in a railway collision.
"	Burlington, Ont.	"	1	1	"	Struck by a train when standing on track.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Railway Service.</i>						
Brakeman	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 17	1		Skull fractured and fatally injured internally.	Fell from the top of a car.
"	Barrios, N.S.	" 21	1		Legs were cut off.	Fell off a car and was run over.
"	Sussex, N.B.	" 1	1		Foot and hand crushed.	"
"	Jonquières, Que.	" 20	1		Died Sept. 3.	Killed in a wreck due to a washout.
"	Point St. Charles, Que.	" 15	1			Run over by a train.
"	Richmond, Que.	" 17	1		Skull fractured.	Fell off a car.
"	Moncton, N.B.	" 14	1		Foot badly crushed.	Fell caught in a frog and car went over it.
"	Point Tupper, N.S.	" 15	1			Fell from top of a car and was run over.
"	Milton, Ont.	" 28	1		Body badly mangled.	Killed in a railway collision.
"	Eastwood, Ont.	" 28	2			Run over by a train when flagging it.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 27	1			Fell between cars and platform.
"	Springhill, Que.	" 27	1			Crushed between cars.
"	Port Hope	" 30	1		Lost an arm.	Fell when boarding a train and two cars passed over him.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30	1		Lost one leg and other badly injured. Died from shock.	Run over by a train.
"	Greenwood, B.C.	" 20	1		Lost left arm.	Fell from train when operating brakes.
Yardman	Toronto Junction, Ont.	" 14	1			Fell between cars.
Yardmaster	Point Tupper, N.S.	" 15	1		Hand crushed.	When working on an engine.
Yardman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 29	1		Leg broken and injured internally.	Hurt in a collision.
Porter	Sudbata, Assa.	" 1	1			When repairing an engine.
Shop hand, switchman.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30	1		Hand crushed.	When adjusting belt on a stone crusher.
Railway bridge inspector.	Beaconsville, Ont.	" 17	1		Shoulder dislocated.	Fell from a hand-car.
Sectionman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 26	1			Run over by a train.
"	St. Boniface, Man.	" 23	1			Fell off a car and was run over.
"	Blackwater, Ont.	" 12	1			Clothes caught in the wheel of a hand-car and he was run over by a train.
"	Near Cross Lake, Man.	" 14	1			Injured in a collision.
"	Oak Point, Man.	" 28	1		Dangerously injured internally.	Struck by a train when on a hand-car.
"	Streetsville Junction, Ont.	" 24	1		Lost a leg.	"
"	"	" 24	1		Leg broken.	Struck by an engine when on a hand-car.
Railway labourer	Near Remie, Man.	" 29	2			"

"	"	"	29	1	Seriously injured	Crushed by a steam shovel.
"	Burlington, Ont.	"	5	1	Hand crushed.	Struck by a train.
"	"	"	13	1	"	Struck by an engine, six cars went over him.
Chore-boy at a station.	Cavanville, Ont.	"	29	1	Leg crushed, dangerously hurt.	
Street railway conductor	Toronto, Ont.	"	6	1	Skull fractured, recovery doubtful.	Fell off a car.
Electric motorman	Hochelaga, Que.	"	27	1	Shoulder broken and severely bruised.	Crushed between two cars.
<i>General Transport</i>						
Sailor	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	1	1	Head cut, nearly drowned.	Fell off a crib.
"	Lake Winnipegosis.	"	28	1	Drowned.	Washed overboard in a storm.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	14	1	"	Struck by a bucket of coal.
" (coal shoveller).	St. John, N.B.	"	20	1	Head split open.	Fell from wharf and struck an iron barrow.
"	Indiantown, N.B.	"	5	1	Badly scalded.	Explosion in a stove caused boiling water to fall on him.
Cook on a tugboat.	Welland, Ont.	"	1	1	Drowned.	Fell off a scow.
Dredge-man	St. John, N.B.	"	20	1	"	Fell from staging when dumping coal from a barrow.
Longshoreman	Fraserville.	"	26	1	Drowned.	Fell from a boat when loading a ship.
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	"	22	1	"	Struck by falling coal when unloading a ship.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	23	1	Left hip and arm fractured.	Fell into a ship's hold.
Teamster	Mount Sicker, B.C.	"	1	1	"	Killed when unloading skids.
"	Montreal.	"	17	1	Back and left shoulder injured.	Wagon was struck by an electric car and he was thrown out.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	21	1	Collar bone and several ribs broken.	A load of lumber fell on him.
"	Peterboro, Ont.	"	29	1	Thigh broken.	Knocked from his cart by a street car and run over.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	3	1	Hip fractured.	Wheel came off wagon and he fell out.
Driver.	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	Skull fractured and arm broken.	Struck by an engine when driving across tracks.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	27	1	Feet badly cut and bruised.	Thrown from wagon which collided with electric car.
"	Barrington Passage, N.S.	"	6	1	"	Struck by an engine when driving across track.
"	Oakville, Ont.	"	29	1	Leg broken.	Fell from a wagon.
Jockey.	Montreal, Que.	"	8	1	"	Horse fell when jumping a hurdle.
"	Victoria, B.C.	"	9	1	"	Horse fell with him when jumping a hurdle.
Cashman	London, Ont.	"	27	1	Body badly crushed.	When exercising a horse it rolled on him.
Elevator man.	Montreal.	"	3	1	Head crushed.	Fell and was crushed between the elevator and shaft.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						
Brickmaker.	Toronto	"	7	1	Injured internally.	By fall of a trestle on which he was standing.
Clerk.	"	"	2	1	Bones of face broken.	Hurt by the slipping of an elevator.
Drug clerk.	Berlin, Ont.	"	24	1	Face burned and eyes seriously injured.	When mixing chemicals they exploded.
Fireman (civil).	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	Finger badly cut.	When at a fire.
"	"	"	23	1	Head badly cut.	Struck by a plate glass window when at a fire.
Jute bag factory hand.	"	"	9	1	Lost part of third finger.	(Caught in cylinder printing press.
Lumber factory hand.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	17	1	Arm seriously cut.	Fell out of a window.
Paint factory hand.	Montreal, Que.	"	20	1	Bodily injured internally.	A barrel of paint fell on him.
Papermaker.	Hull, Que.	"	26	1	Lost left index finger.	Caught in machinery.
Pulp mill worker.	Rimouski, Que.	"	12	1	"	Clothing caught in a shaft.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Unskilled Labourer</i>						
Labourer	Belleville, Ont.	Sept. 6	1	1	Back and arm injured	Struck by falling timber.
"	"	" 6	1	1	Back injured	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Bones broken	Injured by a premature blast.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 20	1	1	Lost three fingers.	Killed by a falling derrick bucket.
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Face struck by fragments of rock.	Caught in cog wheels when working at a crane.
" (civic)	"	" 14	1	1	"	Hurt by a premature explosion of dynamite.
"	Hamilton	" 21	1	1	Chest and hip injured	When working in a sewer.
"	Lakefield, Ont.	" 13	1	1	Killed by electric shock	Arm touched a live wire.
"	Pontypool, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Seriously hurt	When unloading ties one fell on him.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

Farmer	Bright, Ont.	Aug. 28	1	1	Skull fractured	Kicked by a horse.
Machineist	Hamilton, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Ankle badly sprained	Fell when running to shut off motor.
Moulder	"	" 24	1	1	Left foot burned	When pouring hot iron.
Machineist	"	" 27	1	1	Finger badly cut	When knocking out castings.
"	"	" 31	1	1	Two fingers badly crushed	When setting a fertilizer drill frame.
Iron worker	Guelph, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Hand crushed	Caught in gearing.
Carriage maker	Palmerston, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Lost two fingers	Out off by a jointer.
Sheet metal worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Index finger crushed	Caught between the dies of a press.
"	"	" 31	1	1	Ankle broken	Foot caught in a chain when feeding cans into a soldering machine.
Knitting factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Fingers crushed	Caught in a carding machine.
Rubber factory hand	Clinton, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Lost three fingers	Hand was caught between rolls.
Brickman	Stratford, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Crushed to death	Caught between couplers when coupling cars.
"	Near Hamilton, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Scalp severely wounded	Struck a bridge when on top of a car.
Merchant	Wingham, Ont.	" 17	1	1	Died	Sept. 17 from blood poisoning.
Paper mill hand	Merriton, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Lost two fingers	Struck his leg against a stove in his store.
"	"	" 30	1	1	Arm burned	Crushed between rolls.
Miner (gold)	Phoenix, B.C.	" 31	1	1	"	Caught between paper and dryer. Killed when at work; no particulars received.

Mining.—Five fatalities were reported in the mining industry. Two coal miners were killed by explosions, one at New Aberdeen, N.S., on September 22, and the other at Glace Bay on September 24. A gold miner employed as a nipper fell down a shaft at Ymir, B.C., on the 27th, owing to the breaking of a cable of the hoist in which he was being taken up. Particulars were not obtained with regard to the two other fatal mining accidents which occurred during the month, one of which took place at Phoenix, B.C., on the 6th, and the other at Ymir, B.C., on the 22nd of the month.

Building trades.—The same number of accidents occurred in the building trades in September as were reported in the previous month, but there were only two deaths compared with eight in August. On September 21, a plasterer at St. Thomas, Ont., fell from a wagon, and injured his back so severely that he died two days later. On the 22nd, a carpenter at Peterboro, Ont., fell from a scaffold, a distance of about 10 feet, and ruptured a blood-vessel in his brain, which caused his death.

Metal trades.—There were 7 fatal and 45 other accidents in the metal trades during the month, an increase of one in the number of deaths, and of 15 in the number of other casualties, compared with the previous month. Three of the fatalities were caused by men falling from heights, two were caused by a boiler explosion, in another case the victim was crushed by an elevator when working below it, and the seventh fatal accident was caused by a heavy door falling on an iron worker when he was engaged in repairing a furnace. Those who met with accidents included the superintendent of a rolling mill, 4 iron moulders, 5 iron workers, 7 structural iron workers, 11 machinists, 3 stationary engineers and a water tender, 4 sheet metal workers, and a sheet metal workers' apprentice, one electrical worker, 2 electrical linemen, one metal polisher, 3 boiler-makers, and one boiler-makers' helper, 2 blacksmiths, 3 cement workers and one sewer pipe maker.

Woodworking trades.—There were no deaths in the woodworking trades in the month of September through industrial accidents, and there were only 11 accidents in all in this industry, an increase, however, of 5 over the previous month. The accidents happened to two box factory employees, two basket makers, an organ worker, a factory hand, a canoe factory hand, and four employees of other wood factories.

Textile trades.—The only accident in the textile trades happened to an employee of a cotton mill at Kingston, Ont., on September 16, who fell 50 feet from the top flat of the mill and suffered concussion of the brain.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were only three accidents in the trades relating to food and tobacco preparation. On September 20 a butcher at Lindsay, Ont., was thrown from his cart and had concussion of the brain. On the 23rd, a biscuit maker at London, Ont., broke his left leg by falling down an elevator shaft, and on the 26th, a baker at Toronto lost three fingers which were cut off by a scraper when he was mixing dough.

The railway service.—There were 57 employees in the railway service who met with accidents during September, of whom 30 were killed. This is a total increase of 21 over the previous month, an increase of 16 in the number of killed, and of 5 in the number of injured. There were 6 men killed in railway collisions, 5 in wrecks of engines, 9 were struck by trains and killed, 7 fell from trains and were run over, 2 sustained fatal injuries by falling off cars, and one man was crushed between cars when coupling them.

General transport.—In the general transport trades there were 12 deaths and 10 other accidents, a decrease of two in the number of fatalities, and of 9 in the number of other casualties. Three sailors and a dredgeman were killed, of whom two were drowned, one was struck by a bucket of coal, and one fell from a wharf. One longshoreman was drowned by falling out of a boat, another was struck by falling

coal when unloading a ship, and a third was killed by falling from a staging. Two drivers were killed by engines when crossing tracks, two jockeys were killed by their horses falling when jumping hurdles, and an elevator man had his head crushed between the elevator and the shaft.

Miscellaneous trades.—In the miscellaneous trades which do not come under any of the classes mentioned above, there was only one death, that of a pulp mill

worker who was killed at Rimouski, Que., on September 12, by his clothes catching in a shaft and dragging him into the machinery.

Unskilled labour.—The only death among unskilled labourers from an accident during the month, took place at Niagara Falls, Ont., on September 20, when a labourer was struck by a bucket, which fell from a derrick.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties to them during the past four months, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'Fair Wages' schedule inserted in each contract:—

Post Office, &c., Building, Acton Vale, P.Q. Contractor, Joseph Bourque, of Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, June 28, 1904. Amount of contract, \$10,250.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Bricklayers	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.
Masons	3.00	" 10 "
Stonecutters	0.36	per hour.
Builders' labourers	1.50	per day of 10 "
Carpenters	2.00	" 10 "
Stair builders	2.25	" 10 "
Joiners	2.00	" 10 "
Lathers	1.50	per M.
Plasterers	3.00	per day of 10 "
Painters	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.25	" 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.25	" 10 "
Electricians	2.00	" 10 "
Electrical wirers	1.50	" 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart		
" 1 horse	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon		
" and 2 horses	3.00	" 10 "

Landing Pier, Pointe aux Trembles, P.Q. Contractors, Dussault & Pageau, of Quebec City. Date of contract, June 28, 1904. Amount of contract, \$33,775.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Landing Wharf, New Richmond, P.Q. Contractors, Burns & Charleson, Ottawa.
Date of contract, July 8, 1904. Amount of contract, \$14,400.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade of Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Wharf, St. Gédéon les Isles, P.Q. Contractor, A. Beaulieu, Chicoutimi, P.Q.
Date of contract, July 13, 1904. Amount of contract, \$8,990.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Wharf with stone approach, Thessalon, Ont. Contractors, O'Boyle Bros., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July, 14, 1904. Amount of contract, \$19,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2.25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Boat Landing Wharf, Breton Cove, N.S. Contractors, Reid & Archibald, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 18, 1904. Amount of contract, \$5,885.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2 50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Deep water wharf, Dalhousie, N.B. Contractors, J. B. McManus, Ltd., Memramcook, N.B. Date of contract, August 1, 1904. Amount of contract, \$42,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Landing Pier, Repentigny, P.Q. Contractors, Lachance Bros., Ottawa. Date of contract, August 10, 1904. Amount of contract, \$10,975.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.50	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.50	" 10 "	

Immigration Building, Winnipeg, Man. Contractors, the Manitoba Construction Co. Date of contract, August 22, 1904. Amount of contract, \$147,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Stonecutters	\$0.55	per hour, per day of 9 hours.	
Bricklayers	0.55	" " 9 "	
Masons	0.55	" " 9 "	
Builder's labourers	0.25	" " 9 "	
Stair builders	0.40	" " 9 "	
Joiners	0.35	" " 9 "	
Carpenters	0.35	" " 9 "	
Lathers	0.40	" " 9 "	
Plasterers	0.45	" " 9 "	
Plasterers' labourers	0.25	" " 9 "	
Painters and glaziers	0.30	" " 9 "	
Plumbers	0.60	" " 9 "	
Steamfitters	0.50	" " 9 "	
Tinsmiths	0.30	" " 9 "	
Metal roofers	0.30	" " 10 "	
Blacksmiths	0.27½	" " 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	0.20	" " 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	0.35	" " 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	0.50	" " 10 "	
" 1 horse	0.35	" " 10 "	
" 2 horses	0.50	" " 10 "	
Timekeeper	0.30	" " 10 "	

Breakwater, Meaford, Ont. Contractors, Kastner & Porter, Wiarton, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1904. Amount of contract, \$59,800.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Carpenters	\$2.00	per day	of 10 hours.
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	"	10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	10 "
Timekeeper	2.00	"	10 "

Post Office Building, St. Louis du Mile End, P.Q. Contractor, J. B. Pauzé & Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 23, 1904. Amount of contract, \$18,790.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Carpenters	22½	cents per hour,	9 hours per day.
Bricklayers	40	"	" "
Masons	30	"	" "
Stonecutters	33	"	" "
Stair builders	25	"	" "
Lathers	1.50	per 1,000.	
Plasterers	33½	cents per hour,	9 hours per day.
Painters and glaziers	22½	"	" "
Plumbers	25	"	" "
Steamfitters	25	"	" "
Sheet metal workers	25	"	" "
Wires	20	"	" "
Ordinary labourers	15	"	" "
Builders' labourers	17	"	" "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	\$2.50	per day	of 10 hours.
" 2 horses and wagon	\$4.00	"	" "

Detention Building, Partridge Island, N.B. Contractor, Geo. McArthur, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 26, 1904. Amount of contract, \$16,995.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Masons	\$3.00	per day	of 9 hours.
Bricklayers	3.00	"	9 "
Stonecutters	3.50	"	9 "
Builders' labourers	1.60	"	9 "
Carpenters	2.00	"	9 "
Plasterers	3.00	"	9 "
Painters	1.75	"	9 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	9 "
Labourers	1 35	"	9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.00	"	9 "
Sheet metal workers	2.00	"	9 "
Electrical wires	1.75	"	9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	"	9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	9 "

N.B.—The above figures are St. John rates.

Hospital Quarantine Station, Partridge Island, N.B. Contractor, Geo. McArthur, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 26, 1904. Amount of contract, \$9,868.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Masons	\$3.00	per day of 9 hours.
Bricklayers	3.00	" 9 "
Builders' labourers	1.60	" 9 "
Stonecutters	3.50	" 9 "
Carpenters	2.00	" 9 "
Plasterers	3.00	" 9 "
Painters and glaziers	1.75	" 9 "
Plumbers	2.00	" 9 "
Steamfitters	2.00	" 9 "
Sheet metal workers	2.00	" 9 "
Wires	1.75	" 9 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1.35	" 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	" 9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	4.00	" 9 "

N.B.—The above are St. John rates.

Post Office Buildings, Oshawa, Ont. Contractor, Wm. J. Trick, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 2, 1904. Amount of contract, \$20,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Stonecutters	\$0.45	cents per hour, 10 hours per day.
Masons	0.35	" 10 "
Bricklayers	0.35	" 10 "
Builders' labourers	0.17½	" 10 "
Carpenters	0.25	" 10 "
Joiners	0.25	" 10 "
Stair builders	0.25	" 10 "
Plasterers	0.35	" 10 "
Painters and glaziers	0.22½	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	0.22½	" 10 "
Labourers, ordinary	0.15	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.30	" 10 "
Tinsmiths	0.30	" 10 "
Metal roofers	0.30	" 10 "
Driver, horse and cart	2.00	per day of 10 hours.
" and 1 horse	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "
" and 2 horses	3.00	" 10 "
Timekeeper	2.00	" 10 "

Landing Pier, St. Jean des Chaillons, P.Q. Contractor, Chas. Pagé, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, September 21, 1904. Amount of contract, \$23,233.75.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.15	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Public Building, Longueuil, P.Q. Contractor, Jos. Bourque, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1904. Amount of contract, \$10,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Carpenters	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours	per day.
Bricklayers	0.40	per hour of 9	"
Masons	0.30	"	9 "
Stonecutters	0.36	"	9 "
Stair builders	0.25	"	9 "
Joiners	0.25	"	9 "
Plasterers	0.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	9 "
Painters and glaziers	2.00	per day of 10	"
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.25	per hour of 10	"
Sheet metal workers	0.25	"	10 "
Writers	2.00	per day of 9	"
Ordinary labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Builders' labourers	0.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	per hour of 10	"
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.50	per day of 10	"
" 2 horses and wagon	4.00	"	10 "

Archives Building, Ottawa, Ont. Contractor, Wm. H. McGillivray. Date of contract, September 29, 1904. Amount of contract, \$49,857.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Bricklayers	\$0.42	per hour of 9 hours	per day.
Masons	0.42	"	9 "
Stonecutters	0.42	"	9 "
Builders' labourers	0.20	"	9 "
Quarrymen	1.65	per day of 9	"
Derrickmen	0.25	per hour of 9	"
Powdermen	1.65	per day of 9	"
Excavators	1.60	"	9 "
Carpenters	0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	per hour of 9	"
Lathers	1.25	per 1,000.	"
Plasterers	0.30	per hour of 9	"
Painters and glaziers	2.00	per day of 9	"
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.25	per hour of 9	"
Ordinary labourers	1.50	per day of 9	"
Metal roofers	2.00	"	9 "
Electricians	10.00	per week 8	"
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	per day of 9	"
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	9 "

Wharf, North Gut, St. Anns, N.S. Contractor, Duncan Gonthro, North Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, September 29, 1904. Amount of contract, \$1,850.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours	
Carpenters	2.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	"	10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	10 "

Post Office Buildings, Sydney Mines, N.S. Contractor, Jas. Reid, North Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, September 29, 1904. Amount of contract, \$16,750.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Stonecutters	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Bricklayers	3.00	" 10 "	
Masons	3.00	" 10 "	
Builders' labourers	1.50	" 10 "	
Carpenters	2.00	" 10 "	
Plasterers	2.75	" 10 "	
Painters and glaziers	2.00	" 10 "	
Plumbers	2.00	" 10 "	
Steamfitters	2.00	" 10 "	
Sheet metal workers	2.00	" 10 "	
Writers	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	2.00	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.35	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Public Building, Campbellton, N.B. Contractor, Messrs. Harquail & Harquail, Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, September 30, 1904. Amount of contract, \$16,600.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Foreman carpenter	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Post Office, &c., and Building, Bridgeburg, Ont. Contractors, Messrs. Cutler & Vanderburgh, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1904. Amount of contract, \$15,115.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following :		
Stonecutters	\$0.43	cents per hour— 8 hours per day.	
Bricklayers	0.37½	" 8 "	
Masons	0.37½	" 8 "	
Builders' labourers	0.20	" 8 "	
Carpenters	0.22½	" 10 "	
Joiners	0.22½	" 10 "	
Stair builders	0.22½	" 10 "	
Plasterers	0.30	" 10 "	
Painters and glaziers	0.22½	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	0.22½	" 10 "	
Labourers plasterers	0.20	" 10 "	
Labourers, ordinary	0.15	" 10 "	
Plumbers and steamfitters	0.30	" 10 "	
Tinsmiths	0.25	" 10 "	
Metal roofers	0.25	" 10 "	
Driver with horse and cart	2.00	per day of 10 hours.	
" 1 horse	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses	3.00	" 10 "	
Time-keeper	2.00	" 10 "	

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE immigration movement from Great Britain and the continent of Europe into Canada during September, though stimulated by the exceptionally low steerage rates offered by the Atlantic transportation companies, was on the whole quiet, the most widely discussed features being in connection with the previous months of the season, and with projected operations during the season of 1905.

British Emigration Returns.

Immigration returns for August from Great Britain to Canada show an increase of 256 as compared with August, 1903. The totals for the month were, English, 5,382; Irish, 358; Scotch, 1,196. In addition 1,472 foreigners left British ports for Canada. For the first eight months of 1904, the totals were, British, 53,997; foreign, 15,994, as against 47,920 British and 30,700 foreigners during the corresponding period of 1903. The increase in British emigration during the present year was stated to have been particularly noticeable in arrivals from Scotland.

Notes.

Numerous applications were reported as having been received by the Colonization Department of Ontario for information with regard to conditions in new Ontario. About four thousand veterans have had their claims recognized and have been located.

Arrangements were discussed during the month for bringing over a large number of children from Great Britain to be instructed to follow agricultural pursuits at a farm which is to be established in the maritime provinces.

A ranger dispatched by the Ontario Crown Lands Department to inspect the district north and west of Chapleau, reported the discovery of a stretch of good agricultural land over 200,000 acres in extent, and constituting from eight to ten townships in the district surrounding Trout lake.

The British Columbia Immigration Act, passed February 10, 1904, and enforced by the provincial police under regulations approved by Order in Council of May 20, was reported to have worked satisfactorily during the past season, several undesirable immigrants having been detained and deported. Up to August 25, \$1,800 was paid into the provincial treasury, representing a similar number of certificates at \$1 each issued by the officer, the certificates allowing immigrants who have passed the educational examination test prescribed by the law to enter the province.

In connection with the proposal of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress to send a representative to Great Britain to counteract the alleged inducements offered by the government officials to mechanics and skilled artisans to immigrate to Canada, the Canadian Commissioner of Immigration, in London, Eng., has issued a statement that the propaganda of the government was confined strictly to the agricultural classes and domestics.

Eighty additional colonists were sent to Canada from Great Britain under the auspices of the Salvation Army during September.

In certain localities in Ontario dissatisfaction was expressed with the classes of English domestics brought out during the past summer by local councils of women. In most cases the girls were reported to have left their employment in order to work in factories, though the more intelligent ones are giving much satisfaction.

The monthly report for August of the Montreal Colonization Society, shows a total number of 384 colonists to have been distributed as follows: North of Montreal, 238; Temiskaming, 43; Metapadia, 6; Lake St. John, 29; New Ontario, 19; Western Canada, 49. The month shows an increase of 227 over August, 1903. For the year ending June 30, the number of colonists entered upon the roll of the society was 1,668, distributed as follows: North of Montreal, 483; Temiskaming, 103;

Metapadia and Gaspé, 94; Lake St. John, 125; New Ontario, 79; Western Canada, 163. These represent colonists who have been actually settled on the land; in addition there were 621 others forwarded to various sections.

Homestead Entries during the Month of August, 1904.

The following table, furnished by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries during the month of August, 1904, as compared with August, 1903:

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1904.

Agency.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	164	227	.....	63
Battleford.....	208	178	30	.....
Brandon.....	23	53	.....	30
Calgary.....	173	209	.....	36
Dauphin.....	22	27	.....	5
Edmonton.....	228	271	.....	43
Kamloops.....	10	10	.....	.....
Lethbridge.....	100	109	.....	9
Minnedosa.....	24	34	.....	10
New Westminster.	2	4	.....	2
Prince Albert.....	182	165	17	.....
Regina.....	579	492	87	.....
Red Deer.....	153	105	48	.....
Winnipeg.....	93	76	17	.....
Yorkton.....	399	328	71	.....
Total. . .	2,360	2,288	270	198

It will be seen that there has been a net decrease in the number of homestead entries made during the year of 72.

A statement of the homestead entries made during July and August, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-AUGUST.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
July. . .	3,011	3,438	.....	427
August.....	2,360	2,288	72	.....
Total....	5,371	5,726	72	427

It will be seen that the net decrease for the last two months amounted to 355.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of August, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING AUGUST.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	337
" Quebec.....	48
" Nova Scotia.....	11
" New Brunswick.....	8
" Prince Edward Island.....	5
" Manitoba.....	79
" North-west Territories.....	56
" British Columbia.....	3
Persons who had previous entry.....	277
Canadians returned from United States.....	29
Americans.....	658
Newfoundlanders.....	.....
English.....	247
Scotch.....	96
Irish.....	34
French.....	44
Belgians.....	3
Swiss.....	3
Italians.....	.....
Redoubtians.....	3
Chinese.....	.....
Syrians.....	1
Germans.....	99
Austro-Hungarians.....	146
Hollanders.....	.....
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3
Icelanders.....	26
Swedo-Norwegians.....	84
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	38
Mennonites.....	17
Doukhobors.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....
Australians.....	3
Total.....	2,360
Representing 6,210 souls.	.....

Of the total number of 687 entries made during July by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 169 were from Dakota, 155 from Minnesota, 43 from Wisconsin, 37 from Montana, 34 each from Iowa, and Illinois, 26 from Washington, and 24 from Nebraska.

Lands Patented in August, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia

and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of August, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN AUGUST, 1904.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads. . .	3	298' 00
British Columbia sales.	2	151' 00
Commutation grants.	2	66' 36
Homesteads.	323	51,338' 00
Mineral rights.		
North-west Half-breed grants. . .	23	3,247' 00
Parish sales.	1	162' 50
Quit-claim special grant.	1	
Railways—		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	17	3,544' 43
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.	132	791,519' 53
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris branch).	2	3,950' 00
Man. and North-western Ry.	1	157' 00
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry.	19	3,861' 36
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	7	2,880' 00
Sales.	25	2,669' 07
School lands sales.	3	205' 48
Special grants.	1	4' 28
Yukon Territory sales.	5	39' 19
Total.	566	864,033' 29

In August, 1903, the number of patents issued was 421, covering an area of 143,499.63 acres.

INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT INSTITUTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.*

AT the request of the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics recently undertook an investigation of the various plans adopted by manufacturing establishments within the state, for the benefit of their employees. In the circular letter which was sent to the manufacturers of the state, the scope of the inquiry was stated

*Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey Manufacturing Establishments, 1904. Prepared for the Department of Social Economy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, Trenton, N.J., 1904. Pages 153.

to include such institutions as profit-sharing hospitals, beds in hospitals, club-rooms, libraries, reading rooms, educational classes, lectures, recreation halls, gymnasiums, baths, lunch rooms, rest rooms, shop committees, sick benefits, burial funds, prizes for useful suggestions relating to business or for superior work, and all institutions for improving social and industrial conditions and raising the general standard of life of the working people.

Two thousand letters of inquiry were sent to as many manufacturing firms or corporations, and five hundred and ten replies were received. Seventy-five firms were in a position to give particulars of industrial betterment institutions in their factories, about one hundred replied that nothing of this character was in operation at their respective works, and the remaining firms, about three hundred and thirty in number, expressed a desire to know what other establishments were doing along these lines, with a view to the adoption of some plan for the benefit of their own employees. The results of this inquiry are embodied in an illustrated pamphlet which contains an account of the institutions existing in the seventy-five factories from which particulars were obtained.

The Celluloid Company, Newark.

The three companies whose institutions are most fully described, are the Celluloid Company, Newark, N.J., the Sherwin-Williams Company, Newark, N.J., and the Weston Electrical Instrument Company, Waverly Park, N.J.

The chief features connected with the Celluloid Company of Newark, N.J., are an association of its employees for general purposes, called 'The Celluloid Club,' and a mutual benefit association, an organization which sprang from the Celluloid Club. This club arose from an amalgamation of numerous other clubs which had been formed by employees in different departments of the company's works. A great increase of membership followed the union of these societies, and the need of proper accommodation was soon felt. A request was made

to the managers of the company for the use of a vacant floor in one of the factory buildings, but this was refused. Instead of providing a room the company decided to erect a club house for their employees, and in 1899 one was built and furnished by the company at the cost of about \$40,000 for the free use of the Celluloid Club. The Mutual Benefit Association was organized for the purpose of obviating the difficulties experienced by the company in rendering help to its employees who from sickness or accidental injury were unable to work. The idea of forming this association was eagerly adopted by the employees, and so far it has met with great success. The officers of the company made a liberal donation to the association at its commencement in order to place it upon a sound basis. The salaries of the secretaries, the only officers who receive compensation, are paid by the company. In all other respects the employees manage the Celluloid Club and subordinate institutions themselves. There are 945 male employees of this company, of which number 525 are members of the Celluloid Club, and 300 members of the Mutual Benefit Association. The female employees, who number 360, are not eligible for membership, but they enjoy certain privileges, and many entertainments are organized for their benefit.

The Sherwin-Williams Company.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturers of paints and varnish, provides shower-baths, lunch rooms, rest rooms for female employees, and a club room furnished with a piano, game tables, and a library. A sick and death benefit society was organized by the company in 1887, and at the present time it includes over ninety per cent of the working force. The company gives an annual banquet to its employees, and also an annual outing, furnishing the transportation to some summer resort chosen by vote of the employees. The company has a system by which it solicits criticism of matters connected with the business and suggestions for improvement. At the end

of each year rewards are distributed to those who have made the most useful suggestions. The Sherwin-Williams Company operate fourteen plants, ten of which are in the United States, three in Canada, and one in England, and the company state that in all of them the same features of industrial betterment are in operation.

Weston Electrical Company.

The most important step taken by the Weston Electrical Instrument Company for the promotion of the welfare of their employees, was to present to them several furnished halls fitted up as recreation rooms, library, kitchen, dining-room, gymnasium, natatorium, bicycle depot, hospital, &c. On May 22, 1903, these rooms were formally transferred to the employees, who soon after formed themselves into the 'Weston Employees' Club of Newark, New Jersey,' which was incorporated under the laws of the State. The club is conducted entirely by the employees, and its object is stated in the constitution to be 'to promote the social, moral, intellectual and physical welfare of the employees of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company, and to cultivate harmonious relations between them and the company.' The officers are a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and seven others, constituting the board of governors. Three members of the board are women, and of the male members four are heads of departments, and four general employees. The club provides a restaurant in which a full meal is served for twenty cents, or a light lunch may be had for less. For a time the restaurant was managed by a caterer under contract, but as it failed to meet expenses and was otherwise unsatisfactory, the club undertook the catering itself, with the result of good food, good service and financial prosperity. This company, a short time ago, voluntarily reduced the hours of labour in the factory from sixty to fifty-four hours per week, and also decided to close the works at 11.50 a.m. on Saturdays. The working day formerly lasted from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. with half an

hour's intermission at noon. The lunch period was lengthened to 40 minutes, and the employees were given their choice of curtailing the day either in the morning or the evening. They chose the latter, and it is stated by the company that the employees express the highest satisfaction with the present arrangement, and that the weekly product of the factory has not been diminished.

CANADIAN TRADE DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Revival in exports as compared with August and a distinct improvement in the domestic trade of the country, especially during the latter half of the month, were the leading commercial developments reported during September. Prospects for an active autumn season, accordingly, may be said to have brightened considerably within the past four weeks. The outlook also for trade as between the different colonies of the empire is, according to the most recent reports, favourable. Fuller particulars with regard to the more important features of the month are given under the following headings relating respectively to foreign, domestic and imperial trade.

Foreign Trade.

It will be seen from the accompanying table, supplied by courtesy of the Depart-

ment of Customs, that both exports and imports during August compared very favourably with July, the increase being approximately twenty-five per cent in the former and fifty per cent in the latter. As compared with August, 1904, imports were practically unchanged, while exports showed a falling off of about \$1,600,000. The chief improvements in exports were shown under the headings of agriculture and animals and their products. There was a decline of \$2,200,000 in products of the mines.

The new customs regulation to prevent 'dumping' went into effect on October 1.

Canadian trade prospects with Japan were reported by the agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, at Yokohama, as favourable, especially in lumber and grain. The market for Canadian butter, fish and calcium carbide was also stated to be good.

Canadian trade with Mexico was reported as showing good prospects during September and a good demand for Canadian hay and straw fodder was reported from Belgium and Norway respectively. The Dominion government has entered into a contract with Andrew Weir and Company, of Glasgow, Scotland, for a steamship service from Vancouver and Victoria to certain Mexican ports.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF AUGUST.		TWO MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	13,772,954	13,973,291	24,890,146	24,896,233
Free goods.....	8,542,771	8,505,811	16,140,143	15,602,767
Total.....	22,315,725	22,479,102	41,030,289	40,499,000
Coin and bullion.....	1,050,338	886,259	1,811,417	948,292
Grand total.....	23,366,063	23,365,361	42,841,706	41,447,292
Duty collected.....	3,783,285	3,877,069	6,720,777	6,782,568

EXPORTS.

MONTH OF AUGUST.

TWO MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	6,031,812	20,906	3,825,345	23,376	7,184,115	29,954	4,903,596	31,033
The Fisheries.....	988,764	5,668	1,017,866	2,453	1,686,158	5,668	2,027,135	3,706
The Forest.....	4,709,048	102,631	4,338,006	35,354	8,034,548	111,692	7,431,332	36,481
Animals and their produce.....	7,242,996	66,488	7,821,925	92,195	13,883,444	143,183	12,997,350	138,618
Agriculture.....	2,816,699	1,499,955	2,936,168	276,783	5,974,701	3,572,831	5,215,203	498,077
Manufactures.....	1,706,847	164,710	1,879,810	289,993	3,087,505	336,042	3,105,741	466,134
Miscellaneous.....	2,719	24,814	7,834	33,546	4,831	62,479	9,898	80,549
Total merchandise	23,498,885	1,885,222	21,826,954	753,700	39,855,302	4,261,849	35,690,255	1,254,598
Coin and bullion		35,430		240,221		56,598		361,799
Grand total exports	23,498,885	1,920,652	21,826,954	993,921	39,855,302	4,318,447	35,690,255	1,556,397

Imperial Trade.

Imports from Canada into Great Britain during the month of August were as follows:—

—	Number.	Value.
Cattle..... head	22,136	£390,071
Sheep..... "	5,691	9,767
Wheat..... cwts.	848,700	300,666
Wheat flour..... "	311,800	148,951
Pease..... "	840	288
Bacon..... "	102,323	231,420
Hams..... "	28,390	69,413
Butter..... "	57,676	253,454
Cheese..... "	242,396	497,623
Eggs..... gt. hundreds	1,068	392
Horses..... "	80	1,325

According to the weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during September, prospects for Canadian fruit in Great Britain were considered very favourable, especially for the more highly coloured and carefully packed article. The market for Canadian beer barrels and casks and for Canadian canned goods was also said to be very favourable. In South Africa trade was reported as practically at a standstill, with depression ruling

in nearly all branches, conditions during July being worse than for some time past.

Domestic Trade.

In the opening week of the month the prevalence of cool and unsettled weather caused a continuance of the general quietness noted during August. In the latter half, however, a very marked and general revival in trade conditions set in throughout the Dominion. This was particularly noticeable in the dry goods lines, a very good quality of buying having been reported at the autumn openings, which at several points and particularly at Toronto, Ont., were the most active in several years. In other lines the improvement was less marked, though a buoyant tone was noted in the general market, owing in large part to the favourable crop reports and the high price of wheat and other farm products. With scarcely an exception from Nova Scotia to British Columbia the prospect for an active autumn trade at the leading distributing centres was regarded as satisfactory at the close of the month.

Insolvencies in Canada were more numerous in August than usual, according to *Dunn's Review*, but the concerns are all

small and the total liabilities fell considerably short of those reported in July or in August, 1903. Manufacturing failures

were exceptionally light, numbering only eighteen with a total indebtedness of \$129,907.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during September, 1904.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Co-operative Movement in the Fruit Industry.

Thirty-fifth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1903. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 208.

In the report of the executive committee of the Ontario Fruit Grower's Association, which was presented at its annual meeting on November 24, 1903, an account is given of a co-operative movement which has been inaugurated in this industry, and a proposal is made to extend it. In the report for 1902, it was mentioned that a number of local fruit growers' associations had been organized throughout the province under the direction of the executive committee, with the object to assist the farmers to produce more and better fruit. The suggestion is made to take these local societies as a nucleus and to organize associations for the purpose of buying materials for spraying, &c., required by their members, and selling the products of their gardens and orchards in a co-operative system. In the Georgian Bay district the practice of co-operative buying was adopted in 1902, and the Fruit Growers' Association of the Lake Huron district in the same year made a successful trial in co-operative storing and selling, shipping two cars of Duchess apples and selling them in Manchester, England, and also selling three cars of winter apples. In 1903, the Association, which was composed of from fifty to sixty members, shipped fourteen carloads of apples. In accordance with the recommendation of the executive committee a com-

mittee was appointed at the meeting for the purpose of promoting the formation of growers' co-operative organizations in every fruit district in the province, with the object of handling the fruit and buying supplies in a co-operative way.

A resolution was also passed urging the Dominion government to remit the duty on sugar used in canning, and on packages for holding canned fruit, and to enact legislation compelling the labelling of all canned preserves, so as to show what they consist of, as demonstrated by official analysis, the labels to contain the words 'made in Canada.'

The report contains numerous papers which were read at this meeting, among them being 'Co-operative Fruit Packing and Marketing,' by W. H. Owen; 'The Canadian League for Civic Improvement,' by G. R. Patullo, and 'Ocean Transportation,' by W. W. Moore, and also papers read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Societies, held at Leamington, Ont., in 1903.

Loan Corporations in Ontario.

Loan corporations' statements, being financial statements made by building societies, loan companies, loaning land companies and trust companies for the year ending December 31, 1903. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 306.

The report of the annual statements of loan corporations in Ontario, for 1903, is divided into three parts, containing respectively reports of loan companies, loaning land companies and trusts companies. The statements are preceded by a copy of the form supplied to loan and trust companies by the registrar of loan corporations for the purpose of the annual statement.

The reports of the various companies are followed by comparative tables which give

the following particulars among others: The authorized capital of all the loan corporations having only permanent stock, in 1903, amounted to \$100,776,139.95, of which the sum of \$55,529,109.95 was subscribed. The total assets amounted to \$116,084,999.09. The liabilities to the public amounted to \$73,713,313.90, and to the shareholders \$42,371,685.19. Loan companies with terminating stock had permanent capital subscribed to the amount of \$7,385,660, and terminating capital amounting to \$17,930,770. The liabilities of these companies to shareholders were \$11,640,923.95, and to the public \$3,261,162.67. The total assets were \$14,902,086.62. With the exception of the amount of capital subscribed, there was a general decrease in the amount of business of these companies compared with the previous year. This was also the case with loaning land companies, the authorized capital of which showed a decrease of \$1,200,000, and the subscribed capital decreased from \$6,126,516 to \$4,842,833. The total liabilities also showed a decrease from \$7,804,455.32 to \$6,258,130.34. The business of trust companies showed some improvement over 1902. While the authorized capital of \$8,200,000 was \$500,000 less than in 1902, and the subscribed capital was \$404,000 less, the total assets increased from \$22,415,486.17 to \$27,687,307.81, and the liabilities to the public decreased from \$965,001.68 to \$823,352.56.

Mining in Ontario.

Report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, 1904. Part I. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 268.

There was a slight decrease in the value of minerals produced in Ontario, in 1903, according to the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines. This was due to a decrease in the output of metallic substances, there having been a gain in the production of non-metallic substances. The total production of minerals during the year amounted to the value of \$12,870,593, of which \$7,628,018 were for non-metallic products, and \$5,242,575 for metallic products. There were 10,658 employees en-

gaged in the mining industries who received in wages the sum of \$4,222,386. The output of gold has steadily decreased since 1899, when it reached the highest point on record, the sum of \$424,568 having been produced in that year. The value of gold product in 1903 amounted to \$188,039, the number of men employed was 493, and there were paid in wages \$245,490. The cause of this decline is stated to be want of judgment on the part of directors of companies and lack of competent management. There was a great decrease, also, in the production of silver, owing to the destruction by fire of the shaft and power houses of the West End Silver Mountain Mine, the largest producing mine in Ontario. The value of silver bullion dropped from \$58,000 in 1902 to \$8,949 in 1903. The greatest mining development in Ontario in recent years has been in the production of nickel and copper. Since 1899, the value of nickel produced has increased from \$526,104 to \$2,499,068, and the value of copper from \$176,237 to \$716,726. With regard to the non-metallic substances, Portland cement increased from \$444,227 in 1899 to \$1,182,799 in 1903; carbide of calcium from \$74,680 to \$144,000; mica from \$38,000 to \$102,205; while there was a decrease in natural gas from \$440,904 to \$196,535, and in petroleum products from \$1,747,352 to \$1,586,674.

Returns of the production of peat fuel are given for 1903, in which year there were produced 1,100 tons, valued at \$3,300. Most of it was produced at Beaverton, and a small tonnage was also produced at Newington, Welland and Picton. The peat factories were chiefly engaged in experimenting with new machines and processes, which accounts for the small output. Peat briquettes are now being made for about \$1.50 per ton, and are sold for \$3.50 per ton at the works. A new peat industry which gives promise of success is being established at Cannington, on Lake Simcoe, for the manufacture of a material to take the place of straw and wood pulp for making paper, cardboard, leatherboard, mill board, &c.

Laws Affecting Children.

Laws affecting children, compiled from the Dominion and Ontario statutes. By J. J. Kelso, superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer 1904. Pages, 74.

A small pamphlet recently issued by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario on the subject of Dominion and Ontario laws affecting children, contains the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, which was enacted in 1893, with subsequent amendments. This is followed by an Act passed by the Dominion parliament in 1894, respecting the arrest, trial, and imprisonment of youthful offenders, and a number of extracts from other Ontario statutes, and from the Dominion Criminal Code, relating to children and young persons. This publication also contains a model constitution for children's aid societies, a directory of these societies in Ontario, and a list of Ontario institutions for the care of defective and delinquent children.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Factories and Workshops.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspectors of Factories and Workshops for the year 1903. Part I—Reports. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 342. Price, 2s. 10d.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain for 1903 states that at the close of the year there were on the registers of the Factory Department 102,939 factories and 144,148 workshops. These include laundries, but not men's workshops, domestic workshops or factories, docks or warehouses. During 1903 there were received from occupiers 317,933 statutory reports, of which 92,600 related to accidents, 153,976 to overtime and 30,531 were humidity records. Of the 92,600 accidents reported in 1903, 1,047 were fatal.

With regard to dangerous trades new regulations came into force governing file cutting by hand and the manufacture of electric accumulators. Other proposed regulations are under consideration respect-

ing docks, electrical stations, and the use of electricity and locomotives.

A new Act respecting the employment of children was passed in 1903, and came into force on January 1, 1904, which enables the Inspector of Factories to prevent the employment of a child after 9 p.m., or in work for which he is physically unfit, and imposes upon local authorities the duty of enforcing conditions attached to licenses for the employment of children in public entertainments.

Statistical Charts of Trade and Labour.

Charts illustrating the statistics of trade, employment and conditions of labour in the United Kingdom, prepared for the St. Louis Exhibition by the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 65. Price, 4s. 9d.

The Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom has issued on a reduced scale a series of twenty-eight charts which were prepared for the St. Louis Exhibition illustrating the industrial conditions prevailing in Great Britain. Statistics are given in these charts with reference to the following subjects:—Occupations of the people, showing the numbers occupied in fourteen groups of trades at the time of the census of 1901, and a comparison of the numbers occupied in seven principal groups of trades according to the various censuses from 1851 to 1901; the average monthly and annual percentage of unemployed members of certain trade unions from 1888 to 1903; changes in rates of wages from 1874 to 1903 in five principal groups of trades, and wages of agricultural labourers in England and Wales from 1850 to 1903; wholesale prices from 1871 to 1903; prices of wheat and bread from 1800 to 1903; retail prices of nine principal articles of food from 1877 to 1903; consumption per head of population of tea, currants and raisins, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and sugar from 1854 to 1903; the annual consumption of beer since 1881; the net consumption of wheat since 1853; and the consumption and expenditure, as regards meat, flour and bread,

of agricultural labourers' families and urban workmen's families based on a number of budgets furnished in 1903. Other charts deal with pauperism, foreign trade; shipping and railway traffic, production and home consumption of coal and pig iron, the home consumption of raw cotton and raw wool, and the net tonnage of mercantile and passenger vessels built in the United Kingdom, trade disputes, trade unions, workmen's co-operative societies, and fatal industrial accidents. The charts are preceded by tables containing the figures on which they are based.

Statistics of Foreign Countries.

Statistical abstract for the principal and other countries in each year from 1892 to 1901-1902. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 360. Price, 1s. 6d.

The Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries issued by the British Board of Trade in 1904, which is the thirtieth number of this series, contains particulars of the principal countries of the world, relating to their area, population, shipping, commerce, agricultural and mining production, railways, telephones, public finances, and various other subjects. The period covered is from 1892 to 1902, so far as it was possible to do so, but in many cases statistics were not available for the whole of this period or for all the countries enumerated.

The following figures taken from this report show the relative positions of the leading countries in certain branches of industry, in the year 1903:—In the production of coal the United States led with 320,983,000 tons. The next highest was the United Kingdom with 230,334,000 tons, Germany coming next with 116,638,000 tons. In the production of iron ore the United States was also first with 31,606,000 tons, followed by Germany which produced 21,231,000 tons, the United Kingdom yielding 13,716,000 tons. The United States produced 18,009,000 tons of pig iron, and the United Kingdom 8,811,000 tons, the tons being 2,240 pounds. Germany produced 10,018,000 tons of 2,204 pounds each, and France, 2,828,000 tons.

NEW ZEALAND REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in New Zealand.

Report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for 1904. Wellington: Government Printer, 1904. Pages, 128.

In the thirteenth annual report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, which covers the period from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, it is stated that the year was exceedingly prosperous for a large majority of the workers. The most flourishing industries were the building trades, woollen mills, laundries and clothing trades in the towns, and agricultural and pastoral industries in the country districts. There was a falling off among tanners and fellmongers, and the saddlery and harness-making trade was decadent. The number of applicants for work who were assisted by the department during the year was 2,860, a large decrease compared with the previous year, when 3,704 were assisted. The number of factory hands has increased from 29,879, in 1895, and 59,047, in 1903, to 68,968 in 1904.

In 1903, the New Zealand parliament passed an Industrial, Conciliation and Arbitration Act, containing important amendments to the Act then in force. By the new law, an arbitration court is empowered to extend an award beyond the industrial district originally concerned, when considered advisable by the court to do so. The object of this clause was to prevent one factory from having an unfair advantage over another, owing to the inequality of wages. Other important sections of the Act forbid combinations of workers or employers with the object of defeating an award, and employers are also forbidden to discharge any worker for unionism, or with intent to defeat the law. Inspectors of awards are provided by the Act appointing inspectors of factories and inspectors of mines.

EUROPEAN REPORTS.

Workmen's Insurance in Germany.

The German Workmen's Insurance as a Social Institution. By order of the Imperial Insurance Office, compiled for the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, 1904. Parts I., II., III., IV., 1904.

Guide to the Workmen's Insurance of the German Empire. Revised edition brought up to date for the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, 1904. Berlin: A. Asher & Co., 1904. Price, 6 cents.

The Imperial Insurance Department of Germany has issued a number of pamphlets on the subject of workmen's insurance in the German empire, as exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. Among these are publications entitled 'The German Workmen's Insurance as a Social Institution,' and 'Guide to the Workmen's Insurance of the German Empire,' from which the following information has been obtained.

In seeking to provide assistance for workmen who received injuries, or were otherwise disabled while engaged in their respective occupations, the German government decided to adopt a system of compulsory insurance. This policy was first announced in an Imperial message to the Reichstag, on November 17, 1881, and it was carried out in a sickness insurance law passed in 1883, an accident insurance law passed in 1884, a law of 1885, extending accident and sickness insurance, the public employee's insurance law and the law on the accident and sickness insurance of persons employed in agricultural work and forestry of 1886, the building accident insurance law and the marine accident insurance law of 1887, and the invalidity and old age insurance law of 1889. These laws have since been revised at various times. In 1900 a law was added referring to the provision in case of accidents to prisoners, and in 1901 the public employee's and military accident insurance law were passed.

The system of workmen's insurance against sickness in vogue in Germany consists in the formation of corporations, or clubs, by the insured, each one of which is composed of persons belonging to the same trade. The formation of the following associations are compulsory: The Local Sick Clubs, established by parishes (townships), for branches of trade within their limits; the Industrial (factory) Sick Clubs, erected by proprietors of large factories; the Builders' Sick Clubs, which building contractors are bound to establish; the Guilds' Sick

Clubs, founded according to the National German Trades Regulation Law, and the Miners' Sick Clubs, founded in accordance with the mining laws of the several states of Germany. The amount of premiums paid to these clubs by the insured, and the minimum relief to which they are entitled are fixed by law. One-third of the contributions are paid by employers and two-thirds by employed. Accident insurance is carried out on the mutual system by the employers united in trade associations, each one of which represents a special industry either in a certain district or in the whole Empire. Insurance is compulsory in the case of all workmen and inferior managing officials with yearly salaries up to 3,000 marks, if they are occupied in establishments subject to insurance or in domestic and other services ordered by their masters or managers apart from their regular work. Compulsory insurance may also be extended by statute to small masters with yearly earnings up to 3,000 marks, or with only two regular workmen, 'managers of home industries, and officials with salaries over 3,000 marks a year. These latter classes are also legally entitled to voluntary insurance, which may be extended to employers with higher yearly earnings, and also to other persons exposed to risks in an establishment without being employed by it. Contributions are levied on employers according to the extent of their business and the risks incidental to it. The compensation provided for injured workmen includes free medical attendance with medicines and remedies; a pension during disablement up to 66½ per cent of the yearly earnings, or free hospital treatment during the whole cure, and a pension for the family in case of death; funeral expenses equal to one-fifteenth part of the yearly earnings, but not less than 50 marks, and a pension for surviving dependents from the day of death up to 60 per cent of the yearly earnings.

Insurance against invalidity and old age is carried on by territorial organizations comprising working-people of all trades. Contributions to this insurance are payable half by the employer and half by the em-

ployee, the amount of insurance being in proportion to the wages earned, and ranging from a total weekly contribution of '14 marks in the case of those with yearly earnings up to 350 marks, to '36 marks for those with yearly earnings of over 1,150 marks. the yearly pension, including a state subsidy of 50 marks, ranges from 116'40 to 150'00 marks for invalids unfit for work after the

waiting period of 200 weeks, from 185'10 to 450 for invalids after 50 years, and from 110'40 to 230'40 marks for persons 70 years old, but still able to work. The total number of people insured in these institutions against sickness, accident and old age increased from 17,366,000 in 1901, to 17,582,000 in 1902.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Employment of Child who misrepresents his Age.

The Ontario Factories Act provides that no person under 14 years of age shall be employed in certain factories.

M., a boy 10 years old, obtained employment in a factory coming within that Act, representing himself as being 14 years of age. The work he was given to do was to put glue on boxes. In making his way to his glue-pot some days after he was employed, he put his hand on a planer and the little finger of his right hand was taken off.

M. brought an action for damages, claiming that his employers committed a breach of the Factories Act in employing him when he was under 14 years of age, and also that there was a defect in the 'ways' of the factory.

At the trial the case was withdrawn from the jury, and M.'s action was dismissed upon the ground that the misrepresentation as to his age precluded him from recovering damages.

An appeal was taken, and the higher court allowed the appeal, and directed that there should be a new trial, the employers to pay the costs of the former trial and of the appeal.

In the course of his judgment the Chancellor of Ontario said, in reference to the provisions of the Factories Act above referred to: 'This prohibition of the Act is for the benefit of young children—to protect them from dangerous employment—it enacts a rule of safety for the preservation of children even as against themselves. It is not enough to take the statement of a child as to his age; the employer must take steps to satisfy himself by reasonable means that the applicant for work is a legal worker. In case of controversy it would be for the jury to be satisfied that reasonable precautions had been taken on this head—by inquiry from the parents or other ordinary means of information as to age.

And this illegal employment may be, in some circumstances, evidence of negligence if inquiry has arisen in the course of the work. The boy was not put to work at a dangerous machine, but he was left to find his way to his work through a room which had elements of danger and without any warning or notice given to him as to the proper passage. There was a roundabout way which was safe, but he saw workmen taking the short cut, and this he took at noon of the first day of his work at the glue-pot. Finding it blocked with boxes he stooped down to get under the corner of the planer, not appreciating the danger. His attention being called off by another boy, he suddenly made a movement which brought his hand upon the knives of the planer and caused the loss of the finger.

He thought that he could have got under or through the place safely, and probably would have done so but for the call which disturbed him.

Upon this state of facts, in the plaintiff's evidence, it would be for the jury to say, having regard to his age and the danger of the place, whether sufficient warning had been given by the employer to protect the lad, who should not have been in the factory at all. I need not elaborate the matter, but I will refer to a very apt (English) case, as containing the latest law. Mr. Justice Wills, who speaks knowledgeably about the small boy, said: 'Every one knew that if boys were not well watched they would get themselves into danger where there was an opportunity of doing so.'

(McIntosh vs. The Firstbrook Box Company. Judgment given by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice, June 30, 1904.)

Improvident Compromise of Claim Set Aside.

D, a painter, was employed in painting the ceiling of an engine-room. He was working, with the knowledge of the superintendent of the works, on a raised scaffold near a revolving shaft.

In the course of the work his clothing was caught on part of the shaft, and he was then drawn in and received injuries from which he died.

D's wife and mother brought an action for damages against the proprietors of the works in which the engine-room was situated. The jury brought in a verdict, giving seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) to each, but the judge gave judgment in favour of the defendants and dismissed the action.

An appeal was taken, and the court, while holding that the evidence was not shown that the mother's interest was sufficient to entitle her to recover, yet was of the opinion that there was evidence of negligence on the part of the proprietors of the works, and that D's wife was entitled to the damages of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750) awarded her by the jury.

It also appeared that there was some ques-

tion of D having another wife, who was alive at the time of his death, and that, by the use of this and other arguments, representatives of the defendants had, shortly after D's death, induced the wife, who brought an action, to give a release to the defendants in exchange for a small sum which they then paid her. The court held that under the circumstances, this release was not binding upon the wife, and referred to it in the following terms:—

The woman was in needy circumstances: she was naturally of weak constitution (anaemic), had been unnerved by the sudden death of her husband, and was further shocked by the intimation that she was not his wife. Confessedly she was unfit for business for a fortnight after his death, and it is not proved that she had become fit a month after, when the release was signed.

The argument was pressed upon her that if she did not take the small sum offered, it would go to the other wife, said to be the lawful one. This was a rather unfair argument, for the other wife had long been away from the deceased and had apparently at that time no claim for his support. The woman was sadly in need of disinterested advice, and she had none. Though it was known to the company that she then had solicitors, who were prosecuting her claim, it was not suggested that she should resort to them before accepting the sum offered. To use her own expression, 'she was worried to death' by the importunity of those acting on behalf of the company defendants, and the insurance company, who are really defending the action, and so, without knowledge of the facts which established the legality of her marriage (which she might have quickly ascertained had fitting advice and opportunity been given her), she was pressed into an improvident settlement by adversaries who over-matched her. Fair play demands that better consideration should have been extended to her before seeking to extinguish her rights. It is not the ordinary case of the compromise of a doubtful claim, but one in which the parties were not dealing on equal terms and in

which the woman's competence for such business admits of the gravest doubt.

(Doyle vs. The Diamond Flint Glass Company. Judgment given by the Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice, June 30, 1904.)

Employee Voluntarily Accepting Risk of Work.

C. was employed as a foreman by a contractor who was building a power-canal near Niagara Falls.

In the course of the work, a shaft had been sunk to the depth of about 155 feet, and from the bottom of this shaft a tunnel had been made, horizontal, extending from the shaft to a joint under the Niagara river. The construction work was interfered with by water leaking through and filling or partly filling the tunnel, and this water had to be got rid of by pumping. Four pumps were placed in the shaft, and were about 15 feet from the bottom. The power for pumping was on the surface, and the men at this time could do nothing in the shaft except to keep the pumps oiled and in good working order. There were two gangs of men, one for night, the other for day, and C. was foreman of the day gang.

One day when C and another employee were lowered down the shaft to oil the pump, a large stone fell from the shale side of the shaft and struck C on the head, and so injured him that death resulted.

C's widow brought an action, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for damages against the contractor, claiming that he was negligent in not having had the wall of the shaft lined with timber or made secure in some other way, so that the loose rocks would not fall from the wall.

At the trial the judge, before deciding the main point of law involved, submitted questions to the jury so as to avoid the necessity of another trial in case he should find that the law was in favour of the widow's contentions. The jury found that the contractor had been guilty of negligence in not having the shaft lined, and awarded two thousand dollars (\$2,000) damages.

The judge stated that there was no statutory duty compelling the contractor to have

the shaft lined, the point not being covered by either the Ontario Mines Act or the Ontario Factories Act.

The trial judge also came to the conclusion that the evidence showed (1) that the shaft was in a dangerous condition; and (2) that C was well aware of the danger from loose stones falling that he had been warned against it, and that as foreman of the shift, he had been at liberty to 'trim' the shaft, and that he should have done so. He, therefore, held that C had been aware of, and had voluntarily accepted the risk by going down the shaft under the prevailing conditions, and that the case was governed by a maxim of law, the effect of which is that no action for damages will lie in respect of an injury caused to a person, who, of his own accord and with full knowledge of the risk, undertakes to do the work to which such risk is attached.

The action was, therefore, dismissed, but without costs.

(Cameron vs. Douglass. Judgment given in the High Court of Justice. By Mr. Justice Britton, June 22, 1904.)

Railway Accident Caused by Display of Wrong Signal.

B. was employed as a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On the night of October 7, 1901, he brought his train from Stratford to London east, where he arrived at about 10 p.m. The usual track for his train was the second from the station platform, and, leaving the train upon that track, he got off as it was about to stop, and while going toward the telegraph operator's door in the stationhouse, he was struck and instantly killed by an engine which was backing or reversing upon the track next the stationhouse.

B's widow brought an action for damages against the railway company.

At the trial the case was withdrawn from the jury, and judgment given in favour of the railway company, upon the ground that B had been guilty of negligence in-as-much as he had broken one of the rules of the company, which is to the effect 'the employees must not get off moving trains.'

An appeal was taken, and the higher court, in the course of its judgment, pointed out that while B did get off his train before it actually stopped, yet that did not in itself cause the accident; and that, on the other hand, there are two rules of the company to the effect (1) that engines reversing at night must display a white light; and (2) that no engine shall pass between the station and a train which is discharging passengers. In this instance both of these rules had probably been broken, and the first one certainly had. The reversing engine not only did not have a white light, but it carried a red light, which was worse than no light at all, in-as-much as it indicated a stationary object, and not a moving or approaching one. It was quite possible that B, who was a railway man of 25 years experience, might have seen this red light and crossed the track, naturally thinking that he was safe in so doing. In view of these circumstances, the court allowed the appeal, and directed that there should be a new trial, the railway company to pay the costs of the former trial and of the appeal.

(Birkett vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Company. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, June 29, 1904.)

Liability of Employer for Accident on Premises.

K. was employed by a manufacturer of engines and other machinery.

A dredge engine which had been built for shipment to British Columbia was, at the time of the accident in question, standing near a railway track, which was built into part of the shop. This engine weighed four or five tons, and each end of it rested on a piece of timber about twelve inches (12") square, and was also supported by timbers against flanges at the side. A large wagon had been backed into the shop in order to get a retort, which it was taking away. When on the wagon, the retort extended over the edge about a foot or fifteen inches (15"), but there was still room for it to pass the engine, as it had to do on the way out. K. was at this time working at a

bench some three or four feet from the engine. From some cause, not ascertained, the horses started suddenly, and, as they swerved, the engine was struck by the wagon, and was thrown over upon K., killing him.

K.'s widow brought an action against his employers on behalf of herself and her invalid daughter. At the trial a jury found that the accident was caused by the negligence of the manufacturer of the engine (K.'s employer), in not having it properly braced, so as to withstand any shocks it was reasonably likely to receive from passing drays, and that K. himself had not been guilty of any negligence. They, therefore, awarded one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) damages—one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to the widow and two hundred dollars (\$200) to the daughter.

The employer appealed but the Court of Appeal sustained the judgment. A further appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, which also gave judgment in favour of K.'s widow.

(Miller vs. King. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, May 4, 1904.)

Action for Damages Dismissed, Cause of Death being Conjectural.

B. was employed in certain engine works, and, in the course of his work was engaged, together with other employees, in carrying materials from the ground floor of the factory to a gallery or floor above by means of a crane. When the materials reached the floor above, they were deposited on the platform.

B. fell to the floor below in the course of this work, and received injuries which eventually caused his death. His widow brought an action for damages, claiming that the platform was a part of the ways connected with the employers' works, that therefore it should have been 'as far as practicable securely guarded' in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the Ontario Factories Act, and that B. had met his death as a result of the negligence of his employers in leaving it unguarded.

At the trial the jury found that the projecting platform in question was a dangerous place for the man working on it, because it did not have a railing; that the employers were guilty of negligence in not providing such a railing; that the accident was caused by the lack of it; and that B. by the exercise of reasonable care, could not have avoided the accident. They, therefore, awarded the widow one thousand dollars (\$1,000) damages. The employers appealed from the judgment which was given in accordance with this verdict. The higher court held that even if the platform was 'a dangerous structure or place' within the meaning of the Ontario Factories Act, yet there was no evidence whatever which showed that the want of a railing caused B. to fall. The court, therefore, considered that the cause of death was purely a matter of conjecture. The appeal was allowed and the action dismissed, but without costs.

(Brown vs. The Waterous Engine Works Company. Judgment given by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice, July 2, 1904.)

Employer not Liable for Unauthorized Acts of Employees.

A, was employed in a door factory. He worked on the first floor, in which there was an opening through which boards were passed from the floor below. It was usual, when a number of boards had to be sent up, to have one of the employees stand by the hole and receive the boards one by one. But when only a few boards were to be passed up, it was usual for the man on the floor below to shove one board up a little way, and then rattle it about until some one came to take it.

On the occasion in question, an employee on the ground floor, finding three boards with their ends in the opening, shoved one up a little way and rattled it in the usual way. As no attention was paid to this, he shoved the board up violently, so that it went through the hole and landed on the first floor. He did the same thing with the second and third boards, and the last one

struck A, who happened to be walking past the hole, and caused his death.

A's widow brought an action against the employers, claiming that the accident was caused by negligence, for which they were responsible.

The case was tried with a jury, and judgment was given awarding A's widow one thousand dollars (\$1,000) damages.

The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal held that they were not liable, as the act of the employee which caused the accident was unauthorized by them, and opposed to the usual system in force; and that they could not be blamed for not assuming that any one would attempt to remove the boards in such an extraordinary way.

(Alexander vs. Miller. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal at Toronto.)

Wrongful Abandonment of Employment.

N. B. and J. B., of Montreal, were charged before the police magistrate of Deseronto Ont., with having entered into an agreement with the Rathbun Company of Deseronto, to perform work and services for the said company at Deseronto, under which they received from the Rathbun Company, as an advance of wages, the sum of \$5.60 each in railway tickets for their transportation from Montreal to Deseronto, and with having without the consent of the Rathbun Company, left its employment, before the costs of such transportation had been repaid; contrary to the provisions of the Act respecting Masters and Servants, R.S.O., 1897, ch. 157, as amended by 1 Edw. VII., ch. 12, sec. 14. J. B. pleaded guilty. Evidence was given in behalf of the prosecution, and the prisoner N. B. gave evidence in his own behalf. The magistrate adjudged that each prisoner should be fined \$5 and costs, and that if the amounts were not paid within 10 days, they should be committed to the common jail at Belleville for 10 days.

(Gaulin v. Bernier and Bigras, tried before Police Magistrate Bedford, of Deseronto, Ontario, on the 30th August, 1904.)

British Columbia Case.

As a result of the recent judgment for twelve thousand five hundred dollars

(\$12,500) given against the Rossland Miners' Union, in the action brought against it by the Centre Star Mining Company (reported in the September number of the *Labour Gazette* at p. 303) a permanent receivership has been appointed for the Rossland Miners' Union.

The receiver is entitled to collect twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500), to-

gether with the costs of collection. The order will put the receiver in possession of the Union Hall in Rossland, as well as in possession of all funds which may have been collected by the union for initiation fees, fines, assessments, or otherwise, and which are in the hands of its secretary-treasurer.

It is stated that the miners' union will contest the validity of the receivership.

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FOR the season of the year, October was an exceptionally active month in the labour market throughout Canada, showing a very slight, if any, diminution in the amount of employment as compared with September, and comparing favourably with the corresponding period of 1903. The advance of the season had the usual effect of increasing somewhat the number of unemployed among unskilled labourers and the out-of-door occupations, but the tendency in this direction was, with only local exceptions, almost wholly offset by the prevalence of exceptionally mild and open weather throughout the month, enabling work in the building and other outdoor trades to be continued almost without interruption to the closing day, and greatly facilitating operations in the agricultural and transportation industries which are usually taxed to their utmost capacity at this time of the year, in connection more particularly with threshing and marketing of the western grain crops.

The prolongation of the season of outside activity, by increasing the amount of em-

ployment in sections where a distinct falling off is usually noted during October, had the effect of equalizing conditions and of causing the activity in connection with the marketing and forwarding of the western crops to be less prominently the development of chief industrial importance during the month.

Several of the reports of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* show the prevalence of more active conditions than during September. The cities of Hull, Que., London, Ont., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., may be particularly instanced in this connection, although improvements in the general industrial situation were shown at Sydney, N.S., Quebec, Que., St. Catharines, Ont., Windsor, Ont., and Brandon, Man. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and others of the larger cities remain very active. A falling off was shown at St. John, N.B., Belleville, Ont., Brantford, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont. In British Columbia, Vancouver showed a slight falling off, and at Nanaimo conditions were dull, though the favourable weather conditions considerably increased

the volume of employment. New Westminster reported a favourable and Victoria a fair month.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Several important increases in wages were recently granted by the Dominion Government. The wages of carpenters employed on the Rideau and Welland Canals were raised from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. Foremen were advanced from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day and from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. (*) Another change granted was in the nature of an increase of one cent per hour to the following classes of employees on the I.C.R., the increase being dated back to take effect from July 1, 1904:—

	Cents, per hour.
Carpenter—bench and coachmen..	21
Carpenter—freight..	18
Wood machine hand..	17
Car fitter..	19
Car inspector in charge of men..	22
Car inspector..	18
Car repairer..	16
Car oiler..	15
Lamp trimmer..	15
Car cleaner..	13
Airbrake tester and cleaner..	16
Tinsmith..	19
Pipe fitter..	17
Painter—coach..	21
Painter—freight..	15

On October 17 also, the different classes of employees engaged in work about the fortification walls of Quebec were granted a 9-hour in place of a 10-hour day. Increases in wages were also granted, as will be seen from the following:—

	Former rate.	Present rate.
Stonecutter....	\$2 50	\$2 50
Masons..	2 00	2 25
Carters..	2 00	2 00
Labourers..	1 25	0 15 per hour, or 1 35 per diem.

Members of the Dominion police force also received an increase in wages.

A large body of work people was affected by the upward tendency in the wages offered to *lumbermen* for work in the shanties dur-

ing the coming winter, and by an increase affecting *sailors* on the Great Lakes.

Other increases of the month were as follows: *Machinists* employed in the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal, Que., to the number of 450, had their minimum rate increased from 18 cents to 22 cents per hour. Fifty *apprentices* at the same time received increases varying from 2 cents to 5 cents per hour. Sixty *printers and bookbinders* at Montreal, Que., also received an increase of \$1.50 a week from \$12.50 to \$14. A number of female *garment workers* in the employ of the American Silk Waist Company received an increase in piece work prices on certain classes of goods. In the city of Toronto, Ont., the *drivers of scavenger wagons* were increased from \$1.60 to \$2 per day, the change involving an additional expenditure of \$1,438.80 during the two remaining months of the year. At St. Thomas, Ont., 20 *journeymen tailors* and 20 *tailoresses* had their wages increased by 8 per cent on October 10. *Street car men*, to the number of 50, at Windsor, Ont., had their wages increased $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per hour on October 15. *Boilermakers* and their *helpers* in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg and other points in western Canada had their wages increased.

Reductions in wages went into effect at Hamilton, Ont., among *heaters* and *puddlers* at the rolling mills, amounting to 8 per cent. At Nanaimo, B.C., *miners* and *labourers* in the employ of the Western Fuel Company, to the number of 500, had their hours increased one hour per day on Saturdays, and had their allowance of twenty-five cents per day for using safety lamps withdrawn. They were also required to pay \$2.50 per ton for house coal, and to pay for the use of oil and tools.

At St. Thomas, Ont., 320 *car builders* and *machinists* in the employ of the M. C. R. Company had their hours reduced from fifty-five to fifty-four per week on October 1, with corresponding loss of pay, the

* See report of the St. Catharines correspondent in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

schedule being changed from ten hours per day on the first five days of the week with a five-hour day on Saturdays to a uniform nine hour day throughout the week.

Cost of Living.

A number of staple commodities were advanced in price during October, an upward tendency of flour and bread being widely noted throughout Central and Eastern Canada. In the correspondents' reports, for example, it will be seen that bread was advanced 1 cent per loaf to 13 cents for a four pound loaf at Peterborough, and by 1 cent per loaf at St. John, N.B., Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que. Milk at a number of points was advanced 1 cent per quart with the advent of the winter season. Eggs and fruits were high in price, and potatoes, with the general failure of the crop, showed an upward tendency. Coal showed a tendency to stiffen in price, though no marked advance was reported. The housing famine still continues at several points, being perhaps most severely felt at Toronto.

The scarcity of houses in Toronto was illustrated in the difficulty experienced by students of the different colleges and universities, on their return to the city in the opening week of October, in securing suitable lodging. An overflow of population beyond the city limits was also reported, many families still living in tents and temporary shacks, owing to their inability to secure houses within their means. The sanitary engineer of Montreal issued a report during October on the over-crowding evil in congested districts and dwellings. It is urged that in future not more than seventy-five per cent of the land should be occupied in dwellings. In view of the over-crowding at present prevalent in Montreal, the following recommendations were made :

1. Every room intended for habitation shall have two openings, one of which, at least, shall be in direct connection with external air.

2. Every apartment in a building used as a shop, hall for a club, or hall for meetings of any sort, having no other openings but those in front of the building (facade) should be provided with a suitable ventilator or sky-light.

3. Every dwelling house and stable should be thoroughly drained.

4. Every building used as a dwelling shall not occupy more than seventy-five per cent of the lot upon which it is erected.

5. The board of health shall have the right to determine the number of persons who shall occupy the various habitable rooms of every dwelling.

Interruptions to Industry.

There were only ten industrial disputes in existence during the month as compared with ten in September and eleven in October, 1903. None of the disputes were of great magnitude; the total number of employees affected being 475.

Fifty men employed in the M. C. R. shops at St. Thomas were laid off. As the company took on ninety additional men last spring there is still a force greater by forty men than was employed six months ago. The Excelsior Woollen Company closed down its plant in Montreal on October 15.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during the month the following may be mentioned : A steam sawmill at Keswick, N.B., loss \$3,000; a sash and door factory at Nashes' Creek, N.B.; a metal shingle factory at Preston, Ont., loss \$30,000; a health food factory at London, Ont., loss \$10,000; biscuit factory, loss \$10,000, at Hamilton, Ont.; several cars, machine shop, and a switch tower, loss \$30,000, at Hamilton, Ont.; the works of the Stanley Mills Co., loss \$10,000, at Hamilton, Ont.; M. C. R. round house at Windsor, Ont., loss \$40,000; a casket factory, at Winnipeg, Man.; a sheet metal factory at Winnipeg, Man.; a lithographing factory at Winnipeg, Man.; warehouse and stores at Winnipeg, Man., loss \$700,000; several stores and dwellings at Rosthern, N.W.T., loss \$50,000; several stores and hotel at Dawson, Y.T., loss \$200,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of local correspondents for October and by information received at the department from other

sources, may be briefly summarized as follows :—

Agriculture.

Activity in farm employment showed some falling off in Ontario and the eastern provinces, threshing operations nearing completion in many sections, though apple-picking and the gathering of the corn and root crops gave a good deal of employment. The prevailing fine weather also afforded a good opportunity for fall ploughing. In Manitoba and the Territories the threshing and marketing of the grain crops made the month a very busy one. With regard to the yield, several railway reports issued during October placed the average yield of wheat at from eighteen to twenty bushels to the acre. In the annual fall crop report of the North-west Grain Dealers' Association, issued on October 20, the average yields were estimated as follows : Wheat 59,857,190 bushels, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; oats, 45,000,000 bushels, or 47 bushels to the acre; barley, 10,500,000 bushels, or 26·8 bushels to the acre; flax 500,000 bushels, or 11·9 bushels to the acre. Other crop reports of the month referred to the failure of the potato crop in Ontario, owing to rot in localities where the crop was grown on low-lying lands, and the damage of the tobacco crop by frost early in the month. In Ontario it was officially announced that spring wheat will average 18·5 bushels per acre, as against 18·7 last year, and oats 39·3 bushels as against 32·1 bushels in the United States. The beet sugar crop in Canada this year, it is stated, will be somewhat below that of 1903, about 10,100 acres having been devoted to beet culture, with an estimated sugar yield of 5,900 tons. At Berlin, Ont., however, high tests were reported, the average price to be paid being estimated at \$5 per ton. The exceptionally favourable prices offered for all farm products were features of the month which considerably enhanced the present prosperity of the agricultural classes.

Estimates of the Canadian fruit trade during the past summer show on the whole

a poor season. The backward spring and the cool moist summer considerably impaired the yield, though peaches turned out better than was expected, both in quality and quantity, and brought enhanced prices. Plums were uniformly a poor yield, but prices were high. Summer and fall apples were a fair crop; with regard to the winter varieties reports are of a conflicting nature, being on a whole favourable in Nova Scotia, but only fair in Ontario and Quebec, with prices low in the British market. Extensive developments in the fruit-growing industry were reported from British Columbia and western Canada.

An experimental farm and college for the training of young men in agricultural pursuits is being established at St. Anne, Que., near Montreal, with the assistance of Sir William Macdonald.

The Annapolis Valley Fruit Estates, Ltd., with a capital of \$356,000 has been organized at Halifax, N.S., to combine about thirty farms aggregating over 3,000 acres in the Cornwallis Valley.

Fishing.

Very favourable reports were received from the Prince Edward Island oyster fisheries, where good catches were made, with prices high. With the exception of this branch of the industry, however, the month on the whole was a dull one. Mackerel and herring catches were light. The season has been a poor one for the Atlantic fisheries. Good runs of sardines in the Bay of Fundy were reported, though the prices realized were low. Information was collected during the month by the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, in connection with the fish reduction works which are to be established by the Dominion Government, with reference more particularly to the extermination of the dog-fish pest. In British Columbia fair catches of coho and dog salmon were reported in a few localities. The provincial fisheries commissioner, on returning from an inspection tour of the salmon spawning grounds tributary to the Fraser River, stated that very few sockeye were

found on the spawning grounds, and that the take of eggs was considerably less than during the past three seasons owing to the small runs of fish this year. Greater protection of the fish was advocated, in the interests of the future of the industry.

Lumbering.

The work of preparation for the winter season in the shanties was actively under way, and in some cases work in the woods was begun, in the lumbering sections of Ontario and the Eastern provinces, especially in the region north of Lake Superior, the Ottawa Valley, Northern Quebec and the St. John River district. A marked scarcity of men for this employment was reported from almost every locality, notwithstanding the lessened scale on which operations in the woods will be conducted during the coming season by several firms. Wages of lumbermen showed an upward tendency from the rates offered in September, though they are still very considerably below the level reached during 1903. The saw milling season was brought to a close in several localities, though in others the mills were still actively engaged on last winter's cut. In British Columbia, operations in the woods were somewhat quiet, but the mills in both the mountain and coast districts were generally very active.

Mining.

Favourable conditions were reported from the Nova Scotia collieries. (*) From the mining regions of Ontario and Quebec also reports were all of active conditions. In British Columbia dullness prevails in the Vancouver Island collieries, though in the Crow's Nest Pass district the month was a busy one.

Good strikes of oil were made in Kent county, N.B., during October, and the fields in Westmoreland and Albert are reported as developing rapidly. In Ontario also new strikes were made in the neighbourhood of Petrolea.

The output of the Klondike for the year was estimated at about \$11,000,000.

Manufacturing.

The industry was generally very busy throughout Ontario and Quebec, the demands of the western market greatly stimulating production. A few instances were reported to the department of localities in which comparative quietness existed in particular branches, for local or other reasons. Thus in the city of Quebec, boot and shoe manufacturers had a quiet month, and at Peterborough and Brantford, Ont., manufacturers of iron goods were on short time. Factories in the larger centres, however, continued very active with prospects of the same conditions being maintained throughout the balance of the year. Flour milling may be instanced as a branch in which particular activity prevailed. In the steel-making industry also, as will be seen more particularly from the reports of the Sydney and Sault Ste. Marie correspondents in the present issue, conditions and prospects are very favourable*.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, held in Montreal on October 19, very favourable reports of the new rod milling and washing plant of the company were received. The open hearth steel rails which the company are now preparing to manufacture, it was stated, would be of excellent quality. The net profits of the company for 1903 were placed at \$115,576 after allowing for a shrinkage in the value of pig iron and steel, bad debts, &c. It was also stated that the operations of the company since last December had been conducted at a profit.

Although button-making is a new industry in Canada, the three plants situated at Waterloo, Ont., Berlin, Ont., and Montreal, Que., reported conditions busy recently.

The factory and business of the Kemp Manure Spreader Company, of Stratford, was purchased by the Massey Harris Co.,

* See report of the Sydney correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* in the present issue.

* See article on Canadian trade and revenue in the present issue for a brief statement of recent tariff regulations affecting the steel industry in Canada.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

{This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Active.	Dull.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Halifax	Active.	Active.			Active.		Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Active.	§Busy.			Active.	Busy.	Busy.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.	Quiet.	Active.		Active.	Active.	Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Busy.		Busy.		Quiet.		†Active.
Three Rivers.....	Active.		Busy.				Busy.
Sherbrooke.....	Busy.			Very busy	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Busy.				Quiet.		Busy.
Montreal.....					Active.		Busy.
Hull.....	Busy.		Very busy		Very busy		Very busy
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....	Busy.		Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Kingston.....	Active.	Quiet.		Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville.....	Active.		Active.	Busy.	Active.		Active.
Peterborough.....	Busy.		Busy.	Active.	Quiet.		Busy.
Toronto.....	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
Hamilton.....	Busy.				Active.		Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Busy.				Busy.	Active.	Very busy
St. Catharines.....	Busy.				Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Busy.				Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph.....	Busy.				Quiet.	Busy.	Active.
Stratford.....	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
London.....	Busy.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
St. Thomas.....	Active.				Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham.....	Active.				Active.		Active.
Windsor.....	Busy.				Busy.		Very busy
Sault Ste. Marie.....			Busy.	Busy.	Very busy		Active.
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Very busy				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brandon.....	Very busy				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary.....	Busy.						Very busy
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rosland.....	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.		Active.	Busy.
Vancouver.....	Active.	Active.	Active.		Active.		Active.
Victoria.....			Active.		Quiet.		Active.
Nanaimo.....		Dull.	Quiet.	Dull.			Quiet.

§ In oyster fisheries. † Carpenters dull. × Coopers very busy. * Tanners quiet. ^a Boilermakers dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 11.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

[illegible]

^o Cigarmakers quiet. ^s Moulders and shipwrights dull. ^b Bookbinders busy. ^m Clerks dull.

⁸ Moulders and shipwrights dull.

^b Bookbinders busy.

in Clerks dnll.

Toronto, the transfer to take effect on November 10. It was announced that the output of the works would be largely increased, involving an increase in both plant and operating staff.

Transportation.

The movement of the western grain crop was the chief development of the month affecting employment among the transportation companies. The season was somewhat later than last year, and it was not until the opening week of the month that grain in large quantities began to be forwarded by the railways. On this account special efforts were made to secure as heavy shipments as possible from Fort William and Port Arthur prior to the close of navigation, a large number of boats being assembled at these points for the transportation of grain. Special efforts have been made by the railways to place rolling stock and other facilities in as efficient a state as possible. Since last autumn nearly 100 locomotives and about 2,000 freight cars have been added for this traffic by the C. P. R. Co., alone.

Compared with September, 1903, the returns of vessels using the Sault Ste. Marie canals during September, 1904, show an increase of 268, with a total freight carried of 5,246,675 tons, an increase of 981,007. A tonnage of 4,139,813 was east bound.

Railway construction afforded less employment than during September, especially in the West, where, with the beginning of the movement of the crops, construction gangs were largely reduced. In Eastern Canada, however, construction works in some localities were still actively under way. Much interest was taken in this connection in announcements by the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners with regard to the operation of surveying parties and the probable date and extent of the beginning of construction operations next spring. The entire route of the railway from Lake Abitibi to Moncton is being covered by surveyors, who are engaged in running two pre-

liminary lines in order to determine the most feasible route for the railway. From Winnipeg also surveying operations have been begun.

An order for twenty-five locomotives of the Richmond Compound Mogul type was placed by the G.T.P. Company with the Kingston Locomotive Works during October. The engines are to be completed within eighteen months, and will involve an expenditure at the works of about \$400,000. A locomotive for the C. P. R. was completed during October by the Canada Foundry Company, Toronto, being the first locomotive constructed in that city for nearly half a century.

In response to a circular communication issued by the Railway Commission, representatives of the different railway companies in Canada held a joint meeting during October in order to agree on a uniform system of running rules and regulations. In the circular sent out by the Commission it was stated that to some extent the accidents occurring on Canadian railways from time to time in the past had been due to the want of uniformity in the rules governing their operation. It is stated that the Commission will endeavour to secure, as a part of the revised system, that the men employed in running trains shall be compelled to take a certain amount of rest every day. The block system for the prevention of collisions, an automatic switch system and other safety devices were also discussed. The Commission will have power to enforce the rules agreed upon.

The 23rd annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held in Montreal, on Wednesday, October 5. The capital of the company was increased by \$25,500,000, of which \$16,900,000 will be offered at once to shareholders at par. The directors were empowered to arrange for the construction of two additional passenger steamships with a speed of eighteen knots. The report of the president showed gross earnings of \$46,469,132.24, and working expenses of \$32,256,027.21 during the past year.

Conditions in the Trades.

The exceptionally fine weather of the past month enabled outside *building operations* at many points to be continued to a considerably later date than usual, thus further increasing the high record of the building season reported from many localities. Instances as to the extent which building was carried on this year as compared with former years will be found in a number of the reports of the local correspondents. *Carpenters and stonecutters* were about the only branches of the outdoor building trades reporting employment as slackening last month in a few localities, the remaining branches of the trades being very active, and in several instances taxed to their utmost capacity in order that full advantage might be taken of the prolongation of the season. In the *metal trades* a fair month was generally reported, with slackness prevailing at a few points, as for example, at Peterborough and St. Thomas, Ont. In the *wood-working branches* the month also was active, operations showing little or no diminution from September. *Coopers* continued very busy on apple barrels and fruit cases.

The *printing trades* were generally very active, the federal election campaign having materially increased employment for printers and pressmen. Bookbinders also had an exceptionally favourable month in several localities. In the *clothing trades*, *tailors* were generally busy, though the mild weather delayed orders for winter clothing. *Garment workers*, on the other hand, were on the whole somewhat less active than in September for seasonal causes. Under the heading of *food and tobacco preparation*, *bakers and confectioners* had a very busy month, and *cigarmakers and tobacco workers* an active month. Employees of *canning factories* also were rushed. *Ice cutters*, however, were dull. *Leather workers* had an average month. Among the *miscellaneous trades*, *hotel and restaurant employees* had a good month, though the reaction from the tourist season is still felt in some localities. *Theatre employees* were busy, and *carters, cab*

and hack drivers, &c., had a fair month. Unskilled labour, considering the season of the year, reported a very favourable month, though in a number of localities the cessation of corporation work and outside employment generally threw a number of men on the market.

Notes of the Month.

The work of re-modelling the *Toronto Labour Temple* was begun on October 10.

During September fifteen *new post offices* were opened in Manitoba and the Territories.

Several sessions of the *Arbitration Board* appointed to deal with the brewery workers' dispute in Toronto, were held during October, statements from both sides being received, and a full investigation conducted into conditions in the trade.

A special committee of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council had the subject of a *Strike Insurance Fund* under consideration during October, the idea being to create a permanent fund to be maintained independently of local unions for the benefit of unions on strike.

A committee was appointed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on October 20 to hold a conference with a similar committee appointed by the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, with the object of establishing better relations between employer and employees as agreed upon at the conventions of the association and of the congress recently held at Montreal.

A mass meeting of upwards of 2,000 men and women employed in the *clothing trades* was held in Montreal on October 23, for the purpose of discussing means of improving the condition of garment workers in that city. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Contracting Tailors' Association and the United Garment Workers of America.

The *Bricklayers' Union* of Toronto severed connection with the District Labour Council and the building trades section of that body as a result of the council refus-

ing to enforce the union label working card in the recent strike of builders' labourers, in sympathy with whom the bricklayers had quit work. There are about 700 members in the union.

Steps were taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association during October towards the organization of a *Mutual Fire Insurance Project* within the association on a basis of \$2,000,000 of insurance. A permanent board of twenty-one directors was appointed by the executive on October 20 for a term of three years. The assessment made on the members insuring will be two per cent.

The Attorney General for Canada was requested by the Supreme Court on October 13th to notify the attorney-general for all the provinces, together with the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, and the commissioner of the Yukon district, and to advise twice in the 'Canada Gazette' that on November 14th next, that application will be made to the Supreme Court to have the date fixed for the hearing of the question of *Sunday legislation*, and to give direction what persons or class of persons shall be entitled to be heard thereon.

A very distressing industrial accident of the month was the asphyxiation of six railway employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the St. Clair tunnel. The accident was the result of the breaking of a car coupling and consequent overpowering of the men by the gas in the tunnel before the train could be removed. A jury found that a better system of ventilating the tunnel would have prevented the accident, and urged the Railway Commission to investigate what means the St. Clair Tunnel Company should take to prevent loss of life in the future.*

The 15th annual meeting of the members of the *Intercolonial Railway Employees Relief and Insurance Association* was held on October 12. Amendments to the con-

stitution making a separate district of Cape Breton passed, and a resolution was carried to increase the benefits payable to members of the temporary employees' accident fund after November 1, 1904, as suggested by the executive committee. Several claims for indemnity were settled and the question of medical fees and special hospital treatment discussed. Mr. D. Pottinger was re-elected president and Mr. J. J. Wallace, vice president.

A by-law was passed at Toronto on October 25 approving of a proposal that the city should purchase stock in the *Consumers Gas Company*, no restriction being placed on the amount to be bought or the price to be paid. The end in view was that the city should secure representation on the board of directors and thus obtain reliable information as to the company's affairs, in order that the arrangement between the city and the company by which the price of gas was to have been reduced from time to time as the consumption reached certain figures might be promptly carried out. On special invitation of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, representatives from the Board of Trade and *Chambre de Commerce* met in the board room of the association to discuss the *purchase of the gas plant* by the city. It was decided to place the matter in the hands of legal advisers, in order to ascertain what are the exact rights of the city should it decide to negotiate for the purchase of the plants of the Light, Heat and Power Company.

In several of the cities of the Dominion the annual reports of the *assessors* were handed in during October, and show in many cases a substantial growth both in population and assessment. The population of *Toronto* for example, is placed by the assessors at 226,356, an increase over last year of 7,363 or 3'36 per cent. The total assessment is placed at \$149,272,094, or an increase of \$7,500,000. New factories, warehouses and business houses show an increase of \$1,200,000. Factories now number 398, employing 30,129 persons. There are

* A full description of the accident will be found in the article on industrial accidents of the month in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

now 37,055 dwellings in the city, of which 38 per cent are occupied by owners. At Hamilton the population was shown to be 57,558, an increase of 2,797 over last year. The total assessment is \$29,734,484, an increase of \$1,419,440. The population of *London, Ont.*, has shown an increase of about 1,500. At *Ottawa, Ont.*, there is an increase in the total assessment of \$696,815,

and an increase in population of 1,637, the highest record in several years. The population of *Stratford* is placed by the assessor at 12,241, an increase of 781 or 6'81 per cent during the past year, while *St. Catharines* shows a population of 10,878, an increase of 202 over last year, with an increase in property valuation amounting to \$168,660.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of October, Mr. John Gillespie was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Calgary, N.W.T., and district, in place of Mr. S. D. Milken, resigned.

SYDNEY, N.S. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during October was very favourable. The coal trade was better than in September, and the steel industry seems to be steadily improving. There was less broken time at the collieries than last month, and prospects are good for the remainder of the shipping season. The building trades were not particularly busy. A large station house is being erected near the present one in Sydney.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fisheries show no sign of improvement, and are still a failure.

Lumbering.—Lumber dealers say that, owing to the large cut of small logs last year, prices are now so low that lumber work in the woods this winter will be dull.

Mining.—All the island collieries, with two or three exceptions, are working steadily and producing to their limit. *Mabou* has started to do good work. *Port Hood* for the first time this season has been idle for want of shipping. *Inverness collieries No. 1 and 2* were double shifted during the

summer, but one shift will be taken off on November 1. Most of the men will be kept and put to work on the single shift in the same collieries. The *Mainland* collieries are fairly busy. *Pictou* is busy. *Cumberland* has more or less broken time. The *Allan* shafts at *Stellarton* are progressing favourably. The new slopes at *Big Glace Bay* are being driven by four shifts of workmen of six hours each. Like in most new collieries much water is met with, which greatly hinders rapid progress. The *Cochran Lake* collieries are expected to be the coming large ones of Cape Breton. Two slopes are now being sunk. As soon as these are developed it is the intention of the company to open up others to the west near Sydney. The company claims it owns thirty-eight square miles of coal areas. The site of a new town has been surveyed and streets are being laid out; company houses will be built next spring. A railway of two miles is being built to connect at *Homville* with the Sydney and Louisburg line. This will enable the more rapid transportation of machinery and other supplies for the building up of the new collieries and town. Like the Dominion Coal Company, it is the intention of the Cape Breton Iron and Coal Company to have two ports; the winter one at Louisburg and the summer one at Sydney. The railway connection for six collieries at Big Glace Bay is almost completed. It is five miles long.

Other industries.—The Marconi towers are being taken down and removed from table head to the Norien district. The

reason given is that they are exposed and unprotected on the coast if war should occur and the warships of an enemy succeed in getting into these seas. Their new position is near to Sand lake four miles from the coast. The elevation of the ground on which they are to be built is 140 feet above sea level. The towers will be 240 feet high, as before. Additional horizontal arms will be added. A fine residence is being erected for the manager, and twenty more cottages will be erected for those who are to operate the wireless towers. This new station will be connected with the S. & L. by one mile of railway. Many men are now employed clearing the land necessary for the site of this village.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly active. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were dull. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were all busy. Builders labourers were fairly well employed.

Metal engineering and ship building trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and coremakers were all busy. Machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were well employed. Stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and sheet metal workers were active. Tool sharpeners and horseshoers were very busy. Jewellers and watch case makers were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy. Varnishers and polishers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and coopers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and electrotypers were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were fairly active. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were fairly active. Ice cutters and drivers were dull.

Leather trades.—These trades were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were dull. Delivery employees were fairly active.

Transport.—Railway employees were all busy. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour is in fair demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Amherst.—Rhodes & Curry, employing in all 1,600 men, were busy not only in Amherst but throughout the province. Robb's Foundry & Machine Works have found it necessary to build a new shop and put in the most improved machinery. When completed this concern, which now employs 450 men, will be able to still further add to its business. The Amherst Foundry Company has lately added a porcelain department which is doing excellent work and is getting a great demand for its wares. The Amherst Boot and Shoe Factory is flourishing, doing a business of \$650,000 yearly. This year it will increase its business, as the products of this factory are in demand all over Canada. It is only a matter of time when the factory must be enlarged to keep pace with the demand. Hewson's Woollen Mills, employing one hundred hands, seventy-five per cent of whom are women, is running steadily and doing a profitable business.

New docks have been built at *Parrsboro* for repairing vessels. The *Lugan* factory there, employing 69 men, is working overtime to meet the demands.

The Atlantic Quarry Co., at *Lower Cove*, *Cumberland Co.*, has had a successful year. The opening of a new quarry has given it a good quality of stone for the making of grindstones. Besides the making of these stones the company owns and operates a small coal mine, called the 'Fundy,' where it finds fuel for its own supply and sells what it cannot use.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month just past has been one of continued activity, and the splendid weather permitted outside operations in the building trades to be as active as during the previous month. There has been no special activity in any particular trade, but a general healthy condition has existed. Commercial conditions have been about normal, wholesale and retail traders reporting business good. An entire absence of labour disputes points to a busy autumn season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—This industry has been fairly active for the season, and during the past month an unusual quantity of herring has been taken. The dog-fish, however, has caused great destruction to the nets of the fishermen, and has prevented mackerel from striking in near shore.

Mining and Railroad operations were normally active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Almost every phase of the building trades has been busy during the past month, and, should the weather continue fine, operations will be active for some time to come.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers found work brisk; boilermakers and moulders were busy; shipwrights and caulkers were also active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These branches were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month, but a slight relaxation is now apparent. Pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—The fine weather has not conduced to activity in these trades, but the coming season will be busy.

Leather trades.—Saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, and furriers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad and steamship employees report conditions good.

Unskilled labour was fairly active.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT,

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market showed little change from September. There was considerable activity in government work, and the month witnessed the completion of the Murray Harbour and Belfast Railway, excepting the Hillsborough bridge section. In the city jobbers were busy, but in the outside districts farmers have been too much occupied with ploughing and harvesting the potato crop to give much time to building operations. Business men report a good month, though the shortage in crops is having its effect. The opening of the shipping season at the latter part of the month gave an impetus to trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—With the exception of turnips the root crop is about gathered in, and shipping has commenced with fair prices.

Fishing.—Oystering is the principal branch of this industry at this season of the year. Prices have been exceptionally high and fishermen are having a profitable season.

Manufacturing.—This industry is very small in a province almost purely agricultural. The few factories that are here have been running steadily.

Railroad construction and employment.—The work of filling in the approaches at the north end of the Hillsborough bridge was completed by the latter part of the month, and work started on the opposite end. The Murray Harbour and Belfast Railway was completed, but the contract has been let for the construction of a loop line to take

in Vernon river bridge. The survey of a branch from Souris to Elmira has also been completed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers had a quiet month. Carpenters and joiners, and plumbers were busy. Builders' labourers had fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers and machinists were busy. Steam engineers, linemen and blacksmiths had a good month. Bicycle workers experienced a dull month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage makers, car builders and coopers had a steady month's employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders and pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, boot and shoe workers, were steadily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, and tobacco workers experienced a satisfactory month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers and saddlers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and laundry workers were employed steadily.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, telegraphers, switchmen and trackmen had steady employment. Freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen had a good measure of employment.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly well employed.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was not so active during October as in September, notably among longshoremen, though

this branch is expected to improve with the arrival of the winter steamers. Indications point to a heavier traffic than usual, as the Allan Line of steamers will run weekly this year, while the C.P.R. vessels will run on their usual schedule.

The following agreement has been entered into between the longshoremen's association and the steamship people, to take effect on November 3, and to last until April 30: 30 cents an hour, night and day; 40 cents an hour for handling bulk grain; double time for work on Sundays and Christmas; half time when waiting in the evening from 7 o'clock until such time as they are dismissed; 10 hours to constitute a day's work. All work performed in rigging and unrigging gear shall be paid for on the same basis as the above.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 27 were \$4,311,670, and for the corresponding period last year \$4,236,724, being \$74,946 greater in 1904 than in 1903, and \$45,245 less than during September of the current year. Great activity prevails in wholesale and retail circles, occasioned by up-river settlers purchasing winter supplies before the closing of navigation.

The master bakers formed an association on October 27, and decided to advance the price of bread one cent per loaf on and after November 1. At present bread is sold at six cents per loaf wholesale and seven cents at the stores, but on and after November 1 the prices will be seven cents wholesale and eight cents retail. This has been decided upon on account of the recent rapid advance in the price of flour.

The city council decided to purchase on October 3 the electric light plant at St. John West for \$25,000. The city council has also purchased the St. John Sulphite Company's property at Mispic for \$115,000, about one-third its original cost.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—During the early part of the month a large run of sardines made its appearance in the harbour, and the fishermen received \$5 per hoghead; but the fish were

so numerous that a drop in price took place. The fishermen refused to fish any longer for the low price (\$2 per hoghead), holding out for \$5. The schooners from Eastport and Lubec refused to pay the amount asked, and cleared in ballast.

Lumbering.—It is stated that the coming season's cut of lumber on the Miramichi will not be much more than half of the average cut. During the past season about 50,000,000 feet came through the southwest Miramichi and about 22,000,000 through the northwest. Of this amount at least 15,000,000 will be wintered. The best wages during the coming season will be \$22 or \$23 per month. Last year the men received \$28 and \$30. One prominent operator reports that he found it difficult to obtain men.

Mining.—It is expected that prospecting for marble will be begun in the vicinity of St. John shortly. The proposed scene of operations is at Brookville, on the I.C.R., where indications point to a good marble deposit.

Railroad construction and employment.—The work of ballasting the tracks about the new I.C.R. roundhouse has been completed, over 1,000 carloads of gravel having been used.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report work only fair, but carpenters and joiners were very busy and stone cutters, building labourers and painters and decorators were well employed. Plumbers were active. Gas and steamfitters reported work fair, though early in the month quite a rush occurred.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths and boilermakers, were busy. Sheet metal workers continue active, and horseshoers reported business good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed, and carriage and wagon makers were active. The firm of Crothers, Henderson & Wilson, has

disposed of its works to three of its employees, Messrs. Graham, Cunningham and Naves. Shingle weavers report work only fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy in the newspaper departments, but in some of the job offices work was only fair. A campaign sheet—the 'Liberal News'—has been started, and it is thought will become permanent. Bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and cigarmakers report business fair.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were dull, and brush makers active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen and freight handlers all reported business active. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were well employed. Longshoremen reported work dull. Street railway employees and teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Only fair conditions were reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Keswick.—Brewer & Reynolds' steam saw mill was totally destroyed by fire on October 12. The ruined mill consisted of a rotary saw mill, lath saw, edgers, &c. About 200,000 laths and a quantity of lumber were also burned. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance.

Nash's Creek Station.—The dwelling, sash and door factory of Robert McLean, at the above place in Restigouche county, were destroyed by fire on October 1.

QUEBEC, QUE. AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin, and Ed. Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been a quiet one, though the general tone of the labour market was

somewhat better than in September. Cordial relations continue between capital and labour, though in the closing week of the month it was stated that employers in one of the boot and shoe manufacturing establishments had notified their employees that they would require them in the future to be members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Many of the workmen at present are members of the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers. The action of the employers was stated to be on the ground that goods manufactured by other than international union men did not find a ready market in western Canada.

The fourth foundation crib for the extension of the breakwater was successfully sunk in position on the 4th inst.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvesting of the grain crops being completed the farmers were busy with the root crop and fall ploughing.

Lumbering.—Gangs of men were leaving almost daily for the lumber camps, wages ranged from \$24 to \$30 per month and the demand for men was keen. The season is somewhat later than last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers had a good month. Plumbers had a better month than September. Carpenters, however, were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists had a busy month, but boiler makers were dull. Iron ship builders were fairly busy, a large steamer being in the dock throughout the month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a fair month, though there were a few men idle. Book binders were working overtime in a few establishments.

Clothing trades.—A dull month was experienced in several branches, there being only two boot and shoe factories running full time.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a dull month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers reported a fair month with good prospects.

Miscellaneous.—With the close of the tourist season, hotel and restaurant employees were dull. Furriers, however, worked overtime in one establishment.

Transport.—There was a falling off in passenger traffic but an increase in freights, and special activity was noted in the movement of vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Ship labourers had a dull month, but longshoremen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—A good month's work was reported.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, Sr., correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions among wage earners in this locality are favourable, and men and women without employment are very scarce. Good wages prevail. The city continues to give employment to large numbers on street improvements; with cold weather approaching this will be reduced. There is some quietness in business operations owing to the continual wet weather.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The harvest was very late owing to continual wet weather; crops as a rule were fair, with the exception of oats and potatoes. Constant rains have caused many potatoes to rot, and from all appearances prices will be high.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills have been running steadily since spring and will continue to give steady employment until the 20th of November or later.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—During the past month the building trades have been fairly busy, but at the present moment things are quieting down, though capable men in all branches can secure employment. Painters

and carpenters are not in great demand, especially the first, their busy season being over. Stone masons and brick makers are doing little or nothing, and are moving elsewhere; the inclement weather here during the summer months was very unfavourable to them, although wages were high. Tinsmiths and sheet iron workers have been busy all season, and will be for a few days yet.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Ship labourers have not been quite as busy this summer as last; the rate of wages has been from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. Business is now beginning to be dull.

Clothing trades.—The coming of winter has increased business, and trade in this line will no doubt be good. Tailors are fairly busy, and expect to have to work extra time as the cold weather approaches. Garment workers, although not numerous, are kept very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades are fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers are well employed and have been kept busy all year. Cigar-making is very active at present.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers have had a satisfactory month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been no change in the condition of the labour market during the month of October. All skilled labour was fairly well employed, and masons and bricklayers had plenty of work, though the wet weather caused undesirable broken time. Bricklayers are in good demand, and Messrs. Simoneau & Dion were advertising for men at \$4.25 per day.

The machine shops are busier than they have been for some time, one concern receiving a large order for mining machinery and another an order for appliances in con-

nection with the fog signal service for the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Retail merchants complain that business is somewhat dull owing to the election campaign.

Inland Revenue receipts for the month of September were \$30,578.02, and those of the Customs department \$18,921.36, an increase over the same month last year of \$1,958.19. The declared exports entered at the Sherbrooke office of the United States Consul for export to the United States for the three months ending September 30 amounted to \$258,805.87, being an increase over the three corresponding months of 1903 of \$59,415.98. The chief item was asbestos, which amounted to \$151,580, the next highest item being for ground wood pulp, the amount being \$32,380.31.

During the month one of the largest asbestos deals recorded in the province of Quebec took place, when Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Boston, bought the King asbestos property at Thetford Mines for \$1,250,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are now well advanced with their fall work. So far they have been very fortunate in this section, and the crops were secured in good condition, with the exception of potatoes, which suffered from rot owing to the wet weather.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are hiring men for the woods, but they are not offering as high wages as last year, the difference being from \$6 to \$8 per month.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries are well employed, and in the Paton mill overtime has been put in during a portion of the month.

Mining.—The mining industry maintains the steady demand for labour prevalent during the past summer.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is laying new rails near Cookshire, and repairing the track generally in anticipation of the heavy freight traffic which sets in after navigation closes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers have been fully employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—All branches had a busy month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers report a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade was good, the election work keeping several shops working overtime.

Clothing trades.—All branches had a good month, fall business being very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been well employed, and cigarmakers say business was very good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Teamsters and hackmen had a full month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has not improved during the month of October. Although there has not been a great number of idle men, still work has slackened in several factories, especially with the Penman Mfg. Co., Limited, in several departments of which the men are only working four and five days a week. Since the beginning of October the company has started night work in one or two departments, giving work to about 15 men and boys. This is in the spinning and carding branches in order to supply the other branches with day work. Work has not been so plentiful in the boot and shoe factories, but sash and door factories are very busy. At the organ factory and in the tanneries there is much work.

Business generally is not very active. Wholesale and retail merchants state that business is duller than in former years. There have been no changes in hours of labour or wages during the month and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have not been so fortunate this year in harvesting operations as last year, owing to the unfavourable weather. This particularly affected the potato crop which is not as good as last year, the potatoes rotting in the ground before digging as a result of the wet weather.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing industries, with the exception of those above mentioned, report favourable conditions.

The following is a statement of the manufacturing establishments at present in the city of St. Hyacinthe :—Two *machine shops*, employing 64 men and some apprentices; these work practically all the year round and manufacture boilers and other machinery for sawmills, and factories. Two *foundries*, employing 15 men. Two *boot and shoe factories* with 375 hands, men, women and children; coarse work is the principal product of these factories. An *agricultural implement factory*, employing 38 men, manufacturing all kinds of agricultural implements. A *cigar manufactory* with 114 hands, men, women and children. Two *sash and door factories* with 276 employees, nearly all heads of families; the owners of these factories are large contractors, especially Messrs. Paquet & Goodbout, who have large contracts outside of the city in the province of Quebec, such as the building, or finishing of churches; they have much work on hand just now; Messrs. L. P. Morin & Co., for example, have the contract for the Girouard Academy and the Dairy School. A *tannery* with 160 men and boys and about 30 females; these last work in the branch of preparing insoles and stiffening of boots, shoes &c. An *organ factory*

with 75 employees, all men, which makes church organs. Three carriage factories employing 20 men and manufacturing working and finer vehicles. The *Eastern Clothing Company* employs 150 hands, men, women and children; they make all kinds of clothing and have travellers taking orders all through the province of Quebec. The *St. Hyacinthe Distillery, Packing and Vinegar Co., Limited*, has 18 hands; at present only whiskey is turned out but later beer and other liquors will be manufactured. Four *plumbing establishments* employing about 20 men and apprentices. A Canadian laundry with 15 hands, men and women. A flour mill built according to the most modern ideas, employing 8 men. The *Penman Mfg. Co. Limited*, with 530 hands at present, men, women and children, manufacturing all kinds of tweeds, knitted goods, such as stockings, &c.; this factory has already had 1,100 employees, and a couple of years ago had 800 hands. There are in all 21 manufactories of all kinds, with 1,430 employees earning a living in them.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been fairly busy. Carpenters and joiners were very active. Plasterers and painters report plenty of work just now, as do also plumbers and gas and steam fitters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron moulders have been busy and machinists and coremakers report a good month. Electrical workers have had plenty of work. Blacksmiths have been well occupied and sheet metal workers are very busy just now.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage makers had a busy month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report favourable conditions.

Clothing trades.—During October work was not so plentiful as usual but prospects for next month are more favourable.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and bakers had a good month but cigar-makers state that October was not a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers reported fair conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers say they have had a good month.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen and freight handlers have all been busy. Carters and expressmen have been fully employed, more especially carters since the opening of the election campaign.

Unskilled labour.—There is work for all of this class, as the corporation is at the present time digging sewer trenches in a couple of streets, giving employment to a large number.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market is very favourable for the time of year. Building is generally active, all the different trades being fully occupied. Carpenters, joiners, masons, stonecutters and bricklayers state that all their men are working, a sign of the prosperity reigning in Montreal. The coal supply is normal and any fears that may have existed on that score have been dispelled, coal selling for \$6.75 a ton. This year, as last year, there is scarcely a single house to rent, and as houses are finished they are occupied, many people being able only to secure rooms instead of houses. Wholesale and retail merchants state that business has been most satisfactory during October. The Canadian Pacific Railway has started on repair work, and this, every fall, gives employment to thousands of men in all branches of trade. The Grand Trunk Railway is comparatively quiet, although a number of men, suspended last summer, have been re-engaged. A large number of sea-going vessels have arrived in our harbour and longshoremen, whose busy season finishes with the close of navigation, have been very busy. The Dominion Bridge Company is working at full

capacity, owing to orders for structural iron for some large buildings, amongst others that of the Sovereign Bank. Night and day gangs of men are working. The business of ice carters has slackened owing to the termination of the delivery season, which closes in September, except in the case of restaurants, hotels and a few residences.

Work on the erection of the plant of the Canada Car company, recently, incorporated at Montreal, with a capital of \$3,000,000, was begun on October 17. The contractors find difficulty in securing men.

The Simplex Railway Appliance Company, it was stated, will erect a \$2,500,000 plant, comprising fifteen different kinds of shops and mills and giving employment to 1,500 men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Active conditions were reported.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, electrical workers and linemen were active. Stove mounters and blacksmiths were very busy. Tool sharpeners and horse-shoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, pattern makers and shingle weavers report great activity.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches of these trades report satisfactory conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers had a good month. Boot and shoe workers have been very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters have been fairly busy. Ice drivers report a dull month.

Leather trades.—The members of these trades have been well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks and stenographers were busy. Delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant

and theatre employees and laundry workers report active conditions.

Transport.—Steamboat men, ship labourers, longshoremen, street car employees, teamsters and expressmen have been fully engaged. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen report fair conditions.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment for all kinds of labour continues about the same as last month, the building trades showing continued activity, which will likely continue to the end of the season. Machinists and metal workers generally are fully employed notwithstanding the noticeable increase of Jewish workers who have been arriving during the past season.

A change of wages took place in the Angus shops of the C.P.R., which will probably affect about 450 men and about 50 boys. By an agreement between the management and a committee representing the International Machinists' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the minimum rate for journeymen machinists has been placed at 22 cents per hour. Apprentices will receive an increase of from 2 to 5 cents per hour for each year, the change to go into effect on October 1.

The printers (French and English) who had, some time ago, presented demands for an increase from \$12.50 to \$14 for a week of 54 hours, to come into effect at the commencement of October, have had their demands acceded to by most of the large establishments. About eight firms declined to meet the schedule rate, and as a result about 60 printers and 15 bookbinders are out on strike.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The girls employed in the American Silk Waist Company, about 60 in number, went on strike about October 20, against the

prices paid, which was settled in a few days by the firm giving a satisfactory increase.

The Locomotive and Machine Company of Longue Pointe have just turned out a number of heavy locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which appear to be equal in every respect to locomotives of a somewhat similar class that recently were imported from Britain and Germany.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All of these trades are well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were fully employed. Boilermakers and shipwrights were busy. Tools sharpeners, horseshoers, jewellers and watch case makers reported fair conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and varnishers and polishers were fully employed; carriage and wagon makers were fairly well employed; car builders and pattern makers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers, hat makers and glove makers were busy; boot and shoe workers were fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were fairly active; cigarmakers and tobacco workers were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers, were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were all well employed, and furriers, were very busy; hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were all active.

Transport.—All branches were well employed.

Unskilled labour was fully employed.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour continues active in almost every department of industry, but principally from the lumber companies, builders and railways. The supply of men is larger than it was a few weeks ago, but is not nearly adequate. Wages for shanty-men had to be increased in order to induce them to leave before the elections, as high as \$40 a month being offered in some cases. Even at that price, however, the rate is still lower than last year. It may be that after the elections the supply of men for these particular operations will be better, though the scarcity of hands for other purposes will in that event be more accentuated. Builders cannot find enough men; carpenters, lathers, &c., are all busy and no men are available for odd jobs. Farm hands for winter work are also extremely scarce.

The usual fall shipments of lumber are somewhat decreased this year, as compared with last. There is a general depression in the lumber trade, which, however, is expected to be relieved by next spring.

There were no strikes, or lockouts or any other disturbances during the month just passed. Business is active and this fall is much more prosperous than last.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A large cattle dealer of Aylmer states that his business is not as good this year as usual and that shipments of cattle to the United States and Canadian seaports have fallen short of last year's. He assigns no particular cause for the depression. Farm hands are offered \$12 to \$18 per month for winter work, while common labourers are paid all the way from \$1.35 to \$2 per day, an exceptionally high rate.

Lumbering.—It is not expected either that the closing of sawmills will affect very materially the scarcity of men.

Manufacturing.—New factories are being erected at the Chaudière, which will give employment to all the spare hands of this locality. For instance, the new paper mills of J. R. Booth will be in operation by Christmas, and still another mica factory is being put up. A large foundry and machine shop is also being built, all of cement blocks, which will afford work to the building trades for a couple of months, while it will employ about one hundred hands permanently after. The paper and pulp mills are running full time and the production finds a ready sale, being always contracted for in advance. The usual force of men and girls are employed. Conditions of employment in those shops are the same.

Mining.—Mining seems to have revived since the market for mica has become more active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Although there is no railway construction going on in this district, yet there is a demand for railway labourers. They are offered \$1.50 to \$2 per day and very few are to be had here.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters and joiners are paid \$1.75 and \$2 per ten-hour day, with a half holiday on Saturday. Lathers are scarce at \$2.50, and they choose their work at that. Plasterers receive a union rate of \$2.75 and \$3 per day. Stone cutters receive \$4 a day. Painters get a union wage of \$2.50 per day. There is no unions in Hull, but the close proximity of Ottawa makes it possible for the workers of this side of the river to belong to the Ontario branches.

Unskilled labour.—Common labourers' average wages are \$1.35. Mill hands and corporation labourers are paid \$1.50.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was abundance of employment in Ottawa during October for every one who

could work. In some respects the tendency was towards a stringency in the supply of labour. The advent of colder weather saw very little distress in the city, although there were a few cases reported. Investigation showed the cause as due to sickness and incapacity rather than lack of opportunity to work.

There was a partial cessation of work on civic improvements due to the advance of the season, but the unskilled labour affected had no trouble in finding employment elsewhere. November will see all civic work for the year completed.

Business was fairly active.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing among the farmers of the district was about completed. Reports as to the output varied considerably, but on the whole the yield averaged well. Some grains were reported short and not heading out satisfactorily. All report a very heavy crop of hay. The root crop was fair, excepting potatoes, which were affected with rot.

Lumbering.—Reports from the timber limits showed general activity in the cutting of logs despite the reduced staff and the reduction in wages. At the mills there was a rush to cut the available supply before the season ended. The past season has been exceptionnally quiet in lumber circles so far as the general market was concerned, but the local output was all disposed of, it is understood, early in the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were busy, there being a rush to finish work under way before the inclement weather set in.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were more generally employed than during September. The strike of the moulders, which commenced two months ago, may be regarded as having ceased.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were fairly active.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were very busy. The holding of the general elections gave a decided impetus to these trades.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades enjoyed a busy month, the autumn business being regarded as satisfactory.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and harness makers were busy, and some were taxed to the utmost capacity by contracts let for the government in connection with the railway survey parties.

Transport.—Railway men were well employed. The month saw the laying up of passenger boats, and a general hurry to finish the season's trade for freighters and lumber barges. Carters and teamsters had a busy month, the revival of the coal trade furnishing a lot of employment.

Unskilled labour.—Abundance of work was provided for unskilled labour. The Ottawa Improvement Commissioners employed a large number of men and teams in the work of improvement at Strathcona Park.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fully employed throughout the month, and the opportunities of all classes of labour were far in excess of the corresponding period last year. During the month, after a keen competition, the Canadian Locomotive Works Company secured a contract to build twenty-five new locomotives for the Grand Trunk Railway Company. These engines are to be completed within the next eighteen months.

The Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company is getting in timber for repairs to its barges. The city and Portsmouth shipyards will be fully occupied during the winter months. The Davis dry dock is being enlarged to meet the demand upon its capacity. The steamer 'North King' will shortly enter this dock and remain there all winter to receive extensive repairs. The

steamer 'Rideau King' will be taken to Jones' Falls locks to undergo an extensive overhauling during the coming winter, as her owners could not secure a marine railway, or dock at Kingston in which to carry on the work, as all are fully occupied and engaged.

Brock Street Methodist Church is spending \$6,600 in improvements. The House of Providence is making very extensive additions to its capacity. During the month plans were gotten out for the new barracks for the R.C.A.; the tenders are to be awarded shortly. Extensive improvements to the city buildings are still going on. Large areas of granolithic walks are being constructed by the civic authorities. These and other operations are keeping the various lines in the building trades fully occupied.

The two piano factories here are kept very busy. At one of them over sixty hands are at work at wages totalling about \$800 per week. The instruments from this factory are being shipped to all parts of the Dominion.

Local railroads are handling much freight, and the transportation business generally is active. Wholesale and retail trade is reported as being excellent.

There were no changes in the rates of wages, and no strikes or lock-outs during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists are busy fall ploughing, threshing, &c., and in general preparations for the winter. In this district the crop was in excess of previous years, and general satisfaction is expressed with returns and prices.

Fishing.—Fishing was quiet.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are preparing for an active season during the winter months.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in general are fully employed.

Mining.—Mining was very active.

Other industries.—The population and valuation of real estate have advanced far in excess of recent years, according to the returns made by the assessor.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were exceptionally active. The tinsmithing, plumbing and hardware trades are very busy, and are extending their business throughout the district.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were fully employed and all branches have work for months ahead.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking and furnishing trades report the best season in many years.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and allied trades report exceptional business.

Clothing trades.—Among clothiers and boot and shoe dealers a splendid fall trade was reported.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, &c., reported excellent trade. Cigarmakers were very busy.

Leather trades.—The various branches of the leather trades reported good business.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers report the best season in many years. Furriers have increased in numbers, and the demands upon them and their help is very urgent. Hotels, &c., report good business. Laundries were rushed.

Transport.—All branches of the transport business were fully occupied.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed, no cases of idleness for want of work being reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

There is much activity in *Renfrew county* in connection with the opening of the Corundum mines by the Corundum Refiners, Company, Limited. A new post office, to be known as *Tewellville*, was established. Already contracts have been let for the construction of thirty dwellings in the new village.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour in this city and district during the month of October has been very active, although not quite so active as in September, due largely to the cessation of work on the permanent pavements being built by the city, which has given employment to a large number of men during the summer months.

The most important change in industrial activity noted was the closing down of the Iron and Steel Company's works, which has thrown out of employment a large number of skilled mechanics and labourers. The close-down resulted from the city authorities seizing all the manufactured iron belonging to the company on a distress warrant issued for unpaid taxes for the past three years, amounting to about \$3,000. It is thought that a new company will take over the works shortly.

The Belleville cement works plant is fast nearing completion, and a large number of all classes of labour is being employed. The power house is completed, having been built of cement blocks which were found to be much cheaper than bricks. All the buildings are under roof with the exception of the large kiln, which is expected to be completed early in November. A large coal dock has been built, as well as a coal distributing trestle, and next month a fleet of coal vessels are expected, and the mills will probably be running before the commencement of the new year.

The Donnelly Wrecking Co., made a very successful job of laying the new water main across the river. It has been covered with a concrete protection from the ice.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing is almost over, and with good crops and good prices the farmers are in a very prosperous condition. Farm produce is commanding good prices and a ready market.

Fishing.—There promises to be a good season for fishermen in this district. White-fish are quite plentiful.

Lumbering.—The lumbering industry promises to be active; a large number of men have gone back to the woods this month, and wages were never better.

Manufacturing.—All manufacturing concerns were busy working full time.

Mining.—October has been an excellent month for this industry.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company has completed its new coal chutes, which are said to be the most efficient in the province of Ontario; a large number of men were employed in their construction.

Other industries.—The Belleville Lock Works were very busy. This is a growing industry; it is proposed to extend the works shortly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were not very busy, as building operations have not been very active here this season. Painters and decorators reported a very busy month. Plumbers were not very busy, but gas-fitters were all working. With builders' labourers work was rather slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Iron moulders were busy as well as machinists and engineers. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported having a splendid month's work. Boilermakers were all working. Shipbuilders have a lot of work on hand, as most of the sailing vessels are now laid up for the season.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Nearly all the woodworking trades were busy. Upholsterers find trade active; this is generally their best month. Carriage and wagon makers were all working full time. Coopers were working over time this month to supply barrels for the packing of the large apple crop.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were very busy with voters' lists and ballots. The fall fairs also caused an impetus in these lines. Pressmen and bookbinders were also busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were very active, as weather conditions increased the demand for heavier clothing. Some shops were working overtime to keep up with orders.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were all doing a splendid trade. Bread still remains 10 cents a large loaf despite the raise in flour, and as yet no word has been heard of an intention to increase the price. Butchers were all busy. There was an ice famine during the month, as only one dealer had laid in sufficient to meet the demand.

Leather trades.—All engaged in these trades were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers were all busy. Furriers had a splendid month, as had hotel, restaurant and theatre employees. Both English and Chinese laundries had a busy month.

Transport.—The Grand Trunk Railway, including the Midland branch, had a very good month, and all employees were busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen had an exceptionally active month's work, as had also teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—There was a good demand for this class of labour until the closing down of the rolling mills. Since then work has been rather slack.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The different *canning factories* throughout the district report a poor month, owing to poor weather for the ripening of tomatoes, corn, &c. A favourable report for the season as a whole, however, is presented. The price of cheese has been lower this season than for some time past, but the high prices for butter, eggs and grain act in compensation.

PETERBORO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnstone, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month has been notable for continued activity in all outside trades. Sufficient

men could hardly be found to carry on the work in the building of houses.

The Matthews Company has added a large out-building to its premises for the sheltering of the large shipments of hogs which continue to pour into its establishment. This firm does a very extensive local and export trade. Extensive additions and alterations have been going on in and around St. Peter's Cathedral; about 2,000 feet of concrete walks have been laid to the several entrances, also improvements in the way of repainting, pointing stone work and new plumbing. The grounds around the edifice have also been rearranged.

A large amount of concrete work is being carried on at the locks dam, deepening the channel and making a permanent structure. A large concrete platform has been laid down all round the Grand Trunk Railway Company's station. Seventy-five carloads of gravel and 500 barrels of cement were used on the work.

Peterboro' is to have a new industry, called the Shovel and Tool Company, which has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

The Canadian Machine Telephone Company is making good progress in putting its wires under ground in the business part of the town.

Transportation companies and banks reported business very active, and wholesale and retail trade was good in all branches.

The labour market was free from strikes or disturbances of any kind.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were very busy with fall ploughing and threshing. Markets were well patronized and farmers' produce plentiful, excepting potatoes, which, in some parts of the district, were rotting very badly.

Lumbering.—This industry was exceptionally busy. The lumber firms here are putting in their winter camps.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing concerns in all metal departments (excepting the lock works) were very slack. The lock

works were very busy, and could scarcely fill orders quick enough to meet the demand.

Mining.—A rich deposit of corundum has been discovered in the township of Methuen; its value has been placed at \$390 per ton. Samples of it will be placed among the government exhibits at Ottawa.

Railroad construction and employment.—The overhauling of railway crossings, the putting in of new ties, and the putting of the several railroads in proper order before the frost sets in has been in progress for some time.

Other industries.—The Peterboro' Canoe Company was very busy. The Cordage Works were exceptionally active. The Central Milling Company was also very busy, and the Colonial Weaving Company received several large orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All of the building trades were very busy. During the past month it has been very difficult to secure sufficient men to carry on the several works.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders experienced a slackness, the men working about 3 days a week in some shops. Iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, boilermakers, shipbuilders and bicycle workers were also experiencing dullness in trade. Steam engineers were fairly busy. Electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were busy, but tool sharpeners were not actively employed. Horseshoers were busily employed, and jewellers fairly so.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in all lines were actively employed. Upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage workers and coopers were busy. Wood carvers, pattern makers and gilders experienced a slight depression in their lines.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing trades and allied workers in all branches were fairly busy, but not as busily employed as at this season last year.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were very slack, garment workers were fairly well employed, with hat makers active, and boot and shoe workers very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were exceptionally busy, and on October 1 raised the price of bread to 13 cents for a 4 lb. loaf, and 10 cents for a 3 lb. one. The best flour is quoted here at \$5.70 per barrel. Butchers and meat cutters were also busily employed. Ice handlers experienced dullness. Cigarmakers' work here is principally exported.

Leather trades.—The leather trades had a slack period.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers did a good business, and broom makers, clerks and stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees, delivery employees and laundry workers were busy. Furriers were also busy, with some help wanted.

Transport.—Trainmen and telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were fairly busy. Steamboat transportation was exceptionally active. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen and expressmen were busily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Work was fairly plentiful.

DISTRICT NOTES.

October cheese sold at 9½ cents per lb. There was some 4,600 cheese put on the board for the month. Wood of all kinds continues to sell at very high prices, and coal at \$7.50 a ton.

The *Lakefield* cement works were exceptionally busy. Apples were a particularly good crop here, and were very plentiful.

The steamer '*Sovereign*' had a mishap, being overturned in a windstorm. It was bringing a cargo of 200 bushels of pease and 150 bushels of potatoes to Peterboro' market; the cargo was badly damaged.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillip Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is no change to note in general conditions as compared with last month,

excepting as they were affected by the approach of cold weather. Nearly all classes are well employed and prospects for an active winter season are encouraging.

The assessment of the city has been completed, and the returns indicate that conditions are highly prosperous. The total value of assessed property has increased from \$141,817,497 last year, to \$149,272,094, the increase amounting to \$7,454,579. The increases under the different headings are as follows: Land, \$2,300,946; building, \$2,669,652; personalty, \$1,901,739, and income, \$582,260. Exemptions from taxation have increased from \$24,472,043 to \$25,176,061. The population has increased from 219,002 to 226,365. There are 38 per cent of the dwellings returned as being occupied by their owners, and the real proportion is believed to be much larger, as many occupants are entered as tenants when the houses are owned by their wives. A marked tendency is noted towards the purchase of house property in place of renting dwellings. The number of manufacturing establishments is given as 398, with 30,129 employees.

The receipts of the Canadian National Exhibition were \$172,838.66; expenses, \$132,630.10; balance of profit, \$40,208.56.

The shareholders of the Toronto Labour Temple, at a meeting held on October 4, elected the following board of directors; James Simpson, Alfred Raynor, Robert Glocking, D. A. Carey, J. H. Huddleston, James Wilson, William Boland, W. T. Thompson, D. W. Kennedy, Robert Hungerford, P. McCann, J. C. Fannon, John Armstrong and Thomas Walsh. The building is being exclusively altered and remodelled.

A factory for the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company is being erected on O'Hara avenue, 180 x 152 feet and four stories in height, to cost \$100,000.

The T. E. Brame Company, Limited, manufacturers of overalls, &c., are erecting a factory at the corner of King street west and Bathurst street, having 30,000 feet of floor space.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are busy finishing up with threshing operations and preparing for winter. Fall ploughing has been somewhat interfered with by rainy and stormy weather, but the later portion of the month has been favourable. There is some demand on the part of those who have much livestock for men to engage for the winter season.

Manufacturing.—The factories and workshops are busy as a rule and the generally favourable report from the west, where the farmers are likely to have plenty of money on account of high prices for grain, has stimulated business and orders are coming in freely.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades find plenty of employment as contractors are anxious to push work before the frost sets in. Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and painters are practically all at work. A large number of bricklayers have arrived from England and have all found employment; there have also been many immigrants in connection with other branches of the building trade. Attention has been called by the District Labour Council to the insecurity of some of the scaffolding on a number of buildings now in course of construction, and the matter has been brought to the notice of the city council. Heavy issues of building permits were made by the assessment commissioner.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The ironworking trades were generally prosperous. Moulders find steady work. Machinists report some men idle. Shipbuilding is rather dull. Agricultural implement workers have not had a good month, some of the establishments having been temporarily closed down. Structural iron workers, sheet metal workers and brass finishers are all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture workers have found trade rather dull, but improving. Pattern makers report trade slack during the earlier part of

the month, but it has since been more active. Piano workers are busy. A small strike took place in this trade about the 6th of the month, when 12 or 14 men in the employ of the Palmer Piano Company demanded an increase of wages from 27 cents to 30 cents per hour, and, on the refusal of the employers to grant the increase, went out. Negotiations were entered into between the Piano Makers' Association and the Piano Workers' Union. The former agreed to support the company in resisting the demand and threatened a general lock-out if it was persisted in, with the result that the men returned to work on the former basis on the 22nd.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a busy month owing to the election. Bookbinders are all employed, and the other trades find business good.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors benefited by the advance of the season, and were well employed, though trade was hardly so good as last year. The union has admitted a number of recently arrived English tailors. Garment workers, furriers and hat and cap workers had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These trades had generally steady work. The arbitration proceedings between the brewery workers and their employers are still in progress and are expected to be finished in a few days. The arbitrators have done a great deal of work, visiting the different breweries and investigating the conditions of labour, and have thus accumulated a great deal of evidence bearing on the questions submitted to them.

Miscellaneous.—The waiters and waitresses affiliated with the waiters, bartenders and waitresses' alliance are agitating for increased wages. The demand is more especially urged on behalf of the waitresses, of whom there are about 600 to 700 in the city, who work from nine to twelve hours daily. Waitresses at the present rate of wages, which averages \$15 per month, are in demand, but the more advantageous opportunities presented in other callings considerably reduced the number of those

engaged in this calling. The bartenders have perfected their organization until nearly all belonging to the trade have joined the union.

Transport.—Railway employees, street car workers, expressmen and others engaged in land transportation had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the large immigration and the close of the harvesting season, the supply of unskilled labour was considerably in excess of the demand.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The prosperity which has prevailed in industrial and labour circles during the summer still continues. Workingmen of every class were fully employed, and the inception of new works of different kinds promises a continuation of this condition.

The building trades are still exceptionally busy. On October 18 there were vacancies for sixty first class carpenters. Contracts have been let for the erection of two very large transformer houses for the power companies and for the erection of the new Clifton hotel; the latter is estimated to cost about \$260,000. The building of houses is very active.

Railway traffic and wholesale trade were active, and retail merchants did a good business.

An increase of wages paid to carpenters on the Welland Canal and an increase in sailors' wages have had some effect in towns on the canal and lakes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The grape crop was large and the harvest ended about October 22. Prices ranged from \$20 to \$25 a ton. The crop in the peninsula was worth \$30,000 to \$35,000. Apple-picking has given some employment, but pickers were scarce. The ap-

ple crop is a good one. Work on the farms is now slackening.

Manufacturing.—No factory reports lack of orders to keep it from running full time, and some are extremely busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was active.

Other industries.—Good progress has been made on the power development works. The tunnel of the Canadian Niagara Power Company is finished, as is also the conduit of the Ontario Power Company. This conduit is of steel, eighteen feet in diameter, and over a mile long. Its construction employed many boilermakers, rivetters and men of allied crafts. Rock excavation in the Toronto and Niagara Power Company's wheel-pit and tunnel is progressing rapidly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all employed. Concrete construction for the foundations of dwellings and the walls of business blocks is coming into favour, many thousands of yards of concrete have been put in on the power works, in dams, walls, sub-foundations, &c. Carpenters were fully employed and good men have been asked for. Lathers and plasterers were all busy. Painters were well employed, with plumbers busy and gasfitters rushed. Stonecutters find business a little quiet, and builders' labourers were all working.

Metal and engineering trades.—Foundrymen and linemen were all busy. Machine shop men and boilermakers may find employment slack when the Jenckes Machine Company, having finished its work here, closes its shops. Electrical power transmission lines are being built. Sheet metal workers were all working.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers had a rushing season, but it will soon be over. The Snelgrove Brothers' shop in this city was burned on October 22, causing a heavy loss.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fully employed throughout the district, and business in printing establishments is good.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was no lack of employment in these trades.

Miscellaneous.—Summer hotels are closing, but regular travel was good, and other hotels and restaurants were employing full staffs.

Transport.—Freight traffic was steady, and employment on railways consequently was satisfactory. Summer steamboat lines have stopped running for the winter. Inter-urban electric railways have reduced their services to winter requirements.

Unskilled labour.—Employment for unskilled labour was fairly abundant. Big gangs of labourers were employed on extensions to the city's sewers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bridgeburg.—The International bridge has been painted. The new yard of the Pere Marquette Railway Company is finished, and the roundhouse and other buildings are nearing completion.

Fort Erie.—A large summer hotel is being erected here.

Fenwick.—Building operations were active.

Port Colborne.—The Welland Canal will be open on Sundays for the rest of the season. Improvements to the harbour are steadily progressing, and much has been done during the past month. The brass works were running overtime.

St. David's.—Fruit canneries have had a rush season, one establishment employing over 100 hands.

Welland.—Beatty's machine shops and ship yard were rushed with work. The Frost Wire Fence Company is moving to Hamilton.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wylie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The satisfactory condition of the labour market still continues and October has

been if anything a busier month than September. All branches of labour have been well employed, with the exception of two or three factories which have been a little quiet, but now show signs of improvement.

The building trades were active, particularly carpenters, bricklayers and masons. Contractors have been paying bricklayers more than the union scale of wages in order to secure sufficient help to complete the work in hand before the cold weather sets in. The Packard Electric Company is extending its premises and will soon have in operation a factory for the manufacture of motor carriages.

Wholesale and retail trade continues in a healthy condition. Transportation has also been active, large shipments of fruit, especially apples and grapes, adding considerably to the railway and shipping trade.

The carpenters on the Welland canal had their wages increased as follows: Journey-men carpenters, from \$2 to \$2.25 per day; foremen carpenters, from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, and from \$2.75 to \$3 per day. This was in conformity with the rule of the government of paying the prevailing wages paid in the district.

There have been no strikes, lockouts or other disturbances.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers were busy harvesting crops of apples, grapes, &c., many additional hands being employed at fair wages.

Manufacturing.—Canning factories continued running to fullest capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the allied building trades have been active, especially bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and paper-hangers, plumbers and builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All engaged in these trades were fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and

polishers, wood carvers, and carriage and wagon workers were well employed; so also were coopers.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, machine hands, and bookbinders were well employed, with plenty of work on hand.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are now in the midst of their busy season, and report trade fair. Boot and shoe workers were busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar and tobacco workers had steady work, with favourable conditions.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported trade satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Trainmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen found steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Employment for unskilled labour was fairly plentiful.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market has been satisfactory. The building trades were busy, with plenty of work ahead. Railway and shipping transportation was active, furnishing employment for a number of hands.

Merritton.—Conditions were more favourable than in the preceding month. The strike in the Riordan paper mills is practically at an end; a large number of the old employees have been taken back, and the mills are now running.

The new mills of the Lincoln Paper Company will soon be in operation, which will give employment to about 200 hands.

Thorold.—Favourable conditions still prevail both in the labour market and in business generally; coopers, basket makers,

quarrymen and the building trades being notably active.

Power Glen.—A large staff of workmen are still employed on the works of the Cataract Power Company.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during October was as well employed as in the previous month. Several manufacturing concerns are enlarging their plants, especially iron industries. Bank clearings, shipments and transportation have been on a par with the previous month.

The strike of the heaters and puddlers at the rolling mill has been compromised, the men accepting eight per cent cut instead of thirteen per cent. The warehousemen and dock owners have locked out the local longshoremen. The situation of the leather workers' strike is about the same, with the exception that several new comers have left the city.

Incorporation has been granted to the Cast Iron and Supply Company, Limited, of Hamilton, with a capital of \$100,000. Two fires occurred during the month with heavy loss, one at the interlocking switch of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, in which several cars were burned; the loss is estimated at \$15,000. The other fire was at the Hamilton Biscuit and Confectionery Company's Works; loss about \$10,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers and fruit growers enjoyed a busy month.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries were busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is a large amount of railway construction going on near Hamilton at present. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is building a double track between Dundas and Copetown, there being a large amount

of cutting and filling to be done; a large staff of Italian labourers are being employed.

Other industries.—The county road superintendent has about sixty men working on the Wentworth roads, improving them. Four crushers are at work, and a fifth will be put in commission. A grader gang is at work on the Ancaster road, near the Brant end, another grader gang is labouring on the Dundas and Waterloo road near Sheffield.

The Frost Wire Fence Company, which is building a factory in the east end of the city, is adding a room to be used for recreation purposes by the employees. All sorts of games will be provided, and the room comfortably furnished and made attractive to the men. The officials of the company anticipate that they will get a return for their expenditure in better service from the men. The company will also encourage out of door sports.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all well employed. Bricklayers and masons had plenty of work. Carpenters, joiners and bench hands in factories and building work were well employed. Painters were fairly busy. Sheet metal workers, electrical workers and builders' labourers enjoyed a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron trades work has been very good during the month. Iron moulders, both stove, plate and machinery, stove mounters, machinists and steam engineers were steadily employed. Blacksmiths employed at the several machine and implement industries were very busy, while carriage and wagon smiths enjoyed a good month. Boilermakers and structural iron workers were well employed. Horseshoers were a little slack. Jewellers were fairly busy with holiday stock.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in the woodworking trades have enjoyed a very good month. Furniture workers, upholsterers, wagon builders and pat-

tern makers, and coopers also had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy during the month, many firms getting out their fall advertising. Bookbinders and engravers had fairly good employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, hatters, boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Food and tobacco workers.—Cigarmakers were all employed, as were tobacco workers.

Leather trades.—Several men have left the city during the month. Those in the shops that have made a settlement with the workmen since the recent strike were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Work among the broom-makers has picked up a little. There is an agitation against prison made brooms.

Transport.—All employees of steam railways were well employed. Among street railway employees there are quite a number out of work owing to the company curtailing its service. The matters in dispute referred to last month have been adjusted; vestibules will be closed at both ends of car. The longshoremen were locked out by the dock owners, and other workmen secured in their places; the reason assigned was that the wages were too high. The men claim that they should have been notified, and given an opportunity to adjust matters. There was no settlement at the end of the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company's double tracking operations give the town quite a lot of business just now. The machine shop, clothing factory, glove works and axe factory have enjoyed a busy month.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during October was about the same as during

September. It will not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The Massey-Harris Company resumed operations on the first of the month, with a small force of men, but this gain was offset by the numbers laid off in the carriage and wagon making trades.

The building trades continue to be active, principally in the erection of private residences suitable for workingmen. A new skating rink is to be erected at once, at a cost of \$18,000. The Waterous Engine Company is extending its plant by erecting a large and well equipped testing department.

The population of Brantford, according to the assessor's report, is 19,455, and the value of property amounts to \$8,391,600, being substantial increases over last year's report.

Merchants reported a fair fall trade during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The root crop has been raised and a fair average crop has been realized.

There is some rot among the potatoes. Apples were plentiful and sold at \$1 per barrel. Grapes were scarce and the sample poor, having been touched by frost.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing with the large concerns, with perhaps one exception, was slack.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railway construction and improvement still gives employment to a number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and plasterers had a busy month. Painters and decorators have been exceptionally busy. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove-plate moulders have been extra busy. Other iron moulders, with only a few exceptions, have had a full month, with core makers much the same. A few machinists have been idle. Steam engineers

had steady employment. Electrical workers and linemen, particularly the former, have been busy, and buffers, polishers, and stove mounters report plenty of work. Carriage, machinery and general blacksmiths and horseshoers had steady employment. For boiler makers and sheet metal workers trade has been active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally upon outside work have been fully employed. Carriage and wagon builders have had a slack month. Pattern makers and millwrights report no rush, but all local men were employed. Coopers have been very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported an increase in trade over the month previous.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have noticed a slight reduction in the volume of trade. With the return of cold weather many families do part of their own baking. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a full month.

Leather trades.—Saddlers and leather workers report an average month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had steady employment. Hotel and restaurant employees have been in demand. Laundry workers had a fair month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight handlers, particularly the former, were extra busy. Street railway employees had an average month. Teamsters and draymen have been fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is no demand for unskilled labour, and there have been some idle men upon the market.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The mills are busy and are advertising for 300 female operatives. Labour generally has been fairly well employed. The Grand Valley power house is completed, and the railway has now reached the suburbs of Galt.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

* Employment is active in nearly all lines, the conditions being generally about the same as in September. In out door lines there is a falling off of some classes of work, but factory workers have been generally fully employed. There is no noticeable demand for work-people, and any demand, especially if for unskilled labour, will be readily met by those who have worked outside during the summer. The erection of a new factory, 328 feet by 80 feet, and one story of 35 feet has been commenced for the Taylor-Forbes Company, for the manufacture of radiators, &c. It will give employment when completed to 100 men. The Bell Piano and Organ Company, who a year and a half ago changed their working hours from 59 to 56 a week, with no reduction of pay to day workers, has made a further change to 55 hours a week, and the pay is adapted to an hour basis instead of a day's basis. Formerly all days were paid for alike. There have been no other changes nor is there any noticeable unrest amongst the working classes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had a fairly good month, and conditions were almost better than looked for at the beginning of the month. The season's operations will amount to about \$400,000, but the demand for houses, especially smaller houses, has not been met, and the scarcity is still very noticeable. Bricklayers had a good month, with improved prospects over the beginning of the month. Carpenters and joiners had also a good month. Painters only had a fair month, caused partly by changes in the employing painters. Stonecutters have had little to do. Plumbers and steamfitters had a very good month. Building permits will aggregate over \$300,000 this year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders report the same general conditions as last month, being busy in the stove foundries and only fairly busy in the other foundries. Machinists had a slightly better month than September. Tube mill workers were very busy, with night and day shifts at work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had a satisfactory month, employment generally being good. Woodworkers and upholsterers had a good month. Piano and organ workers have been fully employed. Carriage workers and trimmers are slack, but men are being taken on in the new shops.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month, but hardly equal to September.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade as good. The different firms who manufacture ladies' skirts and waterproof clothing were all busy, and have been taking on additional help.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a good month, and bakers and confectioners have been fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels carpet weavers lost a lot of time during the month waiting for yarn. Ingrain carpet weavers, however, had steady work. The miscellaneous trades generally had a good month, the season tending to help many of them.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed. Those at outdoor work generally had steady work during the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Georgetown.—The corner stone of the new mill of the Canada Coating Mills Company was laid during October. The main building is to be 200 x 80 feet, with two wings 180 x 54½ feet, and is to be built of cement blocks made on the premises.

Preston.—A by-law to loan to the Metallic Shingle and Siding Company \$15,000, to assist the company to erect new buildings to replace its plant, which has twice been destroyed by fire this year, was carried by

a vote of 384 for and 6 against on October 24.

Waterloo.—By-laws were passed in favour of a grant to aid, by a loan of \$15,000 for 15 years, the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, whose factory was recently destroyed by fire, and to purchase and extend the present gas company's plant at a total cost of \$20,000.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was favourable, with the same activity in the building trades as the previous month.

The supply of workmen in most of the building trades is scarcely equal to the demand.

The large addition in course of erection to the Grand Trunk Railway shops is nearing completion, and is expected to be running in a few months. This will require more workmen.

There is as big a demand for houses at the present time as in the spring; the city's population has increased seven hundred during the year.

Trade is good. Retail merchants are very busy and wholesalers are doing well.

The milk dealers have decided to raise the price of milk from 5 to 6 cents per quart for the winter months, commencing November 1.

No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no trouble in the labour market were reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are busy threshing. A number of men and boys are engaged picking and packing apples for the foreign markets.

Manufacturing.—All the industries are active, especially the clothing manufacturers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were busily engaged and expect to be while the weather is favourable. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers were fully employed. Painters and paperhangers were busy, and plumbers and tinsmiths were rushed with work. Builders' labourers were active.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists, ironworkers and foundry men were steadily engaged. Electrical workers were busy putting up heavier wire in a number of places throughout the city.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were about the same as in the previous month. Coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a busy month and work is plentiful.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were fully employed, and find business very satisfactory.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a busy month. Cigar-makers report steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers find business good. Clerks and delivery employees were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers and firemen had an active month. Cab drivers, hackmen, draymen and teamsters had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour has been well employed during the month. Girls are wanted in factories and for housework.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Goderich.—Conditions of employment were active, the building trades having had an exceptionally busy season, over forty constructions being under way. Work has been begun at this end of the Guelph and Goderich Railway.

Woodstock.—A marked scarcity of labour prevails, hampering building operations. Bricklayers, carpenters and labourers were particularly scarce, although no unusual

activity in building trades prevails this season.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Wootton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial activity continues unabated in this district, and labour is employed to its fullest capacity, and even to a greater degree than during the same period of last year. The manager of the McClary Manufacturing Company, the largest industry in this city, stated recently that the firm had increased its working force 40 to 45 per cent in the past 8 years, and now employs over 1,000 hands. The following statement covers only a few of the larger establishments located in London, and takes no account of the cigar industry and many other smaller concerns:—

Industry.	Number or hands employed.
White's Bolt Works.. . . .	65
London Rolling Mills.. . . .	90
Wortman & Ward.. . . .	90
Dyment-Baker Lumber Company.. . . .	52
Bennet Furnishing Co.....	92
Grand Trunk Railway Co., car shops.	350
Hyman's Tannery.. . . .	70
E. Leonard & Sons.. . . .	175
McCormick Mfg. Co...	400

In the building trades work has been more plentiful than was expected earlier in the season, the building of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's round-house providing abundance of work. The Battle Creek Health Food Company's factory was burned down in the early part of the month, the loss aggregating about \$10,000. The Builders' Supply Company's brickyard, which was burned out a short time ago, will be sold by auction as the company has decided to rebuild. At the present time exceptional activity prevails among the wholesale houses, and winter goods are being rushed out.

The assessment of the city for the present year amounts to nearly \$20,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over that of last year.

A dispute arose in the early part of the month between some of the Bell Telephone Company's linemen and their foreman, who

were working a few miles from the city, and wanted to be brought in and out of the city in the company's time, each day; eight of the men quit work, but some of them went back, and the places of the others were filled. The trouble at the Grand Opera House remains unchanged from last month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—About 50 young men from this city and district have left for the lumber camps in Northern Ontario.

Railroad construction and employment.—Trains are now running over the new Grand Trunk Railway double track between Woodstock and London. Work has begun on an interswitching track, which is to connect the different railways of the city; this has been long desired by the manufacturing concerns.

The one mile extension to the London street railway was finished during the month and is now in operation. The London and Southwestern Traction Company has finished laying its rails between London and St. Thomas, and the line is now being ballasted. The wiring of the line will not be undertaken until spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all at work, with good prospects for another month's work at least. Carpenters were in demand and expect to be busy all winter. Lathers, plasterers, stonecutters, builders' labourers and painters were busy. Plumbers and steamfitters were extra busy; almost all the new houses being built are being piped for gas.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders reported trade extra busy; at the McClary's new shops the floor space is all occupied. Machinists are in demand in this city. Linemen were very busy putting up wires between here and Stratford and Brantford. The fire alarm system throughout the city is also being rewired. Metal polishers and stove mounters were rushed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers found trade only fair. At the Grand Trunk Railway Company's shops a lot of repair work is being done. Coopers were exceptionally busy. Owing to the increased price of barrels there is not nearly as many apples being shipped from this district this year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressment were rushed almost beyond their capacity, and 20 hours per week overtime was the rule with all employees in the job offices. The elections, calendar and novelty season is assigned as the cause. Bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were working overtime. Garment workers were rushed with orders. Boot and shoe workers reported trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Biscuit and candy makers were working overtime. Cigarmakers reported trade good, and all hands working.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were very active, but brush makers are experiencing a slackness in work. Furriers were extra busy.

Transport.—On the railroads the crews reported a large amount of through freight moving, and a big month's pay for the men. Teamsters were all employed to their full capacity, and still there is work for more.

Unskilled labour.—Opportunities for work were never better for this class of labour, and indications are good.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a considerable change in conditions in the labour market during the latter part of October, as compared with the summer months, as evidenced by an increase in the number of unemployed work-people, especially in unskilled lines. Quite a number of these are workpeople from the

British Isles, who came over in the spring and found employment for a time at farming and other work during the busy part of the season, but who now find the chances for work during the coming winter somewhat precarious. There was no noteworthy change in industrial activity from September, excepting the shortening of the day by one hour in the Michigan Central Railway Company's shops, commencing October 1. Regarding wages, the only change reported was from the journeymen tailors, who have arranged a new schedule of prices with their employers, eight per cent increase being granted on piece work. Peaceful conditions exist generally among the working classes, but there is a widespread feeling that the purchasing power of wages is lessening on account of the increased cost of living, notably on account of house rent and fuel.*

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy harvesting the apple, corn and root crops. Potatoes in this district are said to be badly affected by rot. An elevator for the storage of beans is being erected by a local firm; this will improve the market for beans.

Manufacturing.—The demand for manufactured wares continues fairly good. The supply of labour is more plentiful, and firms who use raw materials imported from the United States state that the supply is much more easily obtained than it was a year ago, materials, such as timber, being now freely offered which formerly had to be sought after. The local flour mills were very busy, and are reported behind on orders, although running twenty-four hours per day.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Pere Marquette Railway Company's locomotive machine shops progressed well during October. The buildings are enclosed and machinery is being installed.

* A report of a meeting of employees of the M.C.R. Co. to discuss the establishment of a pension fund will be found on another page of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The car shop and round house will be built in the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There are no changes in conditions to report in these trades. All building mechanics were very busy, and much building is under way. The new Carnegie public library is yet in the foundation stage, and will prolong the work of bricklayers until late in the season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In these trades there was little change during the month. Foundry workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The planing mill business was very busy, and one local firm was compelled to run its mill overtime during the entire month, so great was the demand for carpenters' furnishings.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continue very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman* tailors reported trade normal for the season of the year. Garment workers were a little slacker, as it is between seasons, and the work for next spring has scarcely got under way.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions show but little change from last month. The building trades continue active; a large block of stores and offices are being erected, and several large warehouses and stores are under construction in different parts of the city. The only sign of slackness is in the laying of cement sidewalks, caused by unfavourable weather conditions. There were few idle men to be found in any trade. Railway transportation was active, and wholesale and retail trade very good. No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and no trouble in the labour market occurred.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers who raised sugar beets this year say that the crop has been an excellent one. One farmer reported that he had shipped fifty tons and eleven car loads of beets to the factory at Wallaceburg, for which he realized \$1,500. They were raised from twenty-five acres of land.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were running full time with all hands employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers, gas and steamfitters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were all fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions in the metal and engineering trades were satisfactory, work being fairly plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those engaged in the woodworking and furnishing trades were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported trade very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigar and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and theatre employees were fully employed.

Transport.—All classes of railroad men, teamsters and express men were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Employment was fairly satisfactory.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

October was a month of general activity, and all classes of labour were well em-

ployed. In the case of carpenters, the supply has not been equal to the demand, as a large number of buildings have yet to be completed and others are being started. A company from Detroit, Mich., is erecting a building 140 x 35 feet, in which to manufacture masonry supplies; it will employ about 25 workmen. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large gang of men employed building new warehouses and docks and repairing the old one. It is expected that these improvements will be complete in about two months. Pavement and sidewalk construction work still furnishes employment for a large number of men and will continue to do so as long as the weather remains favourable. The railroads reported increased shipments during the month. Retail merchants had an excellent month, but wholesale business appeared to be slightly depressed, a fact attributed to the interest taken in the approaching general election.

Street car employees, to the number of 50, have received an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent an hour, making their present rate of pay 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were all busy husking corn, picking apples, and at fall ploughing. The corn crop was fair throughout the county, and a good deal better than was expected. Prices for farm produce were good, potatoes fetching 50 cents a bushel, butter 20 cents a pound, eggs 25 cents a dozen, and chickens 13 to 15 cents a pound.

Manufacturing.—Manufactories were running full time, with full staffs.

Railroad construction and employment.—The work of rebuilding 42 cabooses for the Buffalo division of the Wabash Railway was actively under way, the cars being made more comfortable for the employees.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are still rushed. Bricklayers, stone masons and builders' labourers were busy. Carpenters were all employed, and additional

good workmen are wanted. Lathers and plasterers were all working, and painters were busy. Gas and steamfitters and plumbers had all the work they could handle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions still continue satisfactory in nearly all of these trades. The malleable moulders were busy. Machinists, electrical workers, steam engineers and linemen were well employed. Blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There is plenty of work in the furnishing trades. Planing mills, carriage and wagon shops were running to their full capacity.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very busy, in some instances working overtime.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report trade fairly good, and rapidly improving.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and meat cutters reported a good month's business. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all busy. The tobacco trade has greatly increased here during the past year.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery and hotel employees, and laundry workers were all busy.

Transport.—Railroad workers in all lines were busy in consequence of the exceptionally heavy transportation business. Steamboat employees up to the present time have been very busy. Teamsters and expressmen were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Work for unskilled labour was fairly plentiful, and labourers were in demand.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Barry, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were never so favourable in this locality as at the present time.

There is not a man idle in the vicinity, though there is little demand for extra labour, excepting in the lumbering industry, the present supply appearing fully equal to the demand.

All the *lumber firms* were apparently as busy as last year, and the Lake Superior Company much more so. The latter company has now about 14 camps in operation, a decided advance on last year. The company's saw mill has been shut down for about three weeks for lack of material, with not much prospect of it resuming operations until next May. On the other hand the charcoal plant has again started up; this comprises a plant for the distillation of wood alcohol with acetate as a by-product. The plant has a capacity of about 900 barrels of alcohol per month, and employs in all about 500 men. The charcoal resulting will be used in a special blast furnace, which will be blown in as soon as the supply of charcoal is sufficient for continuous operation. The coke furnace is now in operation, and is exceeding expectations, its normal capacity is 150 tons of pig iron every 24 hours, but it has actually produced as high as 171 tons. The steel plant is also doing exceptionally well, making its record output on the 25th instant. The quality of the rails turned out is considered by experts to be equal to any made on the continent. At the present time American workmen are being employed in the positions requiring technical knowledge, that particular class of labour not being available here, but, judging from the number of applications for citizenship made at the last court of assize, by far the larger number of these will become Canadians. In the town empty houses are becoming scarce, and some building is going on. Real estate has again begun to move, and the outlook is generally bright.

The sudden death of General Manager Shields has thrown a gloom over the town, which is hard for an outsider to estimate. His work in effecting the re-organization of the company was much appreciated, and the district feels that it has lost, from a

material point of view, one of its most valuable friends.

Cost of living here is somewhat higher than in the East. Potatoes cost 60 cents per bushel; hardwood, \$5 to \$5.50 per cord; coal, \$8 per ton; meat, from 8 to 15 cents per lb., with everything else in proportion. House rent is not so high as it was, as the houses are not all filled up, although they are being rapidly rented. A good house can be secured for from about \$8 to \$10 per month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Most of the saw mills were working, but will shut down for the winter very soon. The men employed around the mills in the summer work for the most part for the same companies in the woods during the winter, so that practically the workmen experience no cessation of employment.

Mining.—The mining industry is very active in the district, both for gold, iron and copper. It is expected that Bessemer ore will be discovered in large quantities both in the Rainy River district and Algoma.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were exceptionally busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade excellent, one-and-a-half pound loaf selling at 7½ cents. Butchers and meat cutters reported trade good. There is but one cigarmaker in town, and he is doing very well.

Miscellaneous.—The miscellaneous trades had plenty of work, with wages slightly above the average. A good man can find work here at any time.

Transport.—All engaged in the transportation business were employed, but there does not seem to be room for any more at present. Street railway employees were all working. Carters and draymen had plenty to do.

Unskilled labour.—The demand seems to be well filled, excepting in the woods.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort William.—A new mill will be erected by the Ogilvie Flour Mills, to cost in round figures \$200,000, and to have a capacity of three thousand barrels of flour per day. The mill will be fifty by one hundred feet and five stories high, and is to be ready for grinding next year's crop.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During October the supply of labour generally has been fully absorbed. The weather was very favourable for outdoor work and great progress was made. Towards the latter part of the month there was an immigration into the city of farm help and others who are now on the look out for occupations that will keep them employed during the winter months. The large number of men employed on the many public works in progress, it is anticipated, will have some difficulty in placing themselves in employment during the winter months. The number is much greater than in previous years and there does not appear to be a corresponding increase in the sources of employment during the months of December, January and February. It is pointed out by contractors and others that men for the taking out of ties will not be required in larger numbers than last year. The reason for this is not that the demand is any less but that the cost of getting them out has increased without a corresponding advance in the contractors' prices. An adjustment of prices is looked for. Contractors, however, are hesitating, and so far the preparations for the usual winter work are late. The immense output of ties and firewood during the last few years has practically cleared the territory adjacent to the railways, consequently the extra teaming has enhanced the cost of getting out the ties and the wood. In addition to this the wages, feed and teams have all become more costly to the contractor. Until these expenses are met by

the construction of spurs and branch lines into the timber districts there is every appearance of a labour congestion in the winter months. The conditions are such at present that it will take some time for adjustment in order that the large numbers of labourers on construction work in the summer can be absorbed during the winter. Industrial activity has been somewhat accelerated by the promising harvest returns and receipts of grain. A casket factory employing several hands was burned down causing temporary disemployment; an extensive sheet metal and tinworking factory, and lithographing factory were burnt to the ground. Business activity is general and the volume of trade is increasing steadily. Bank clearings, grain receipts, custom returns all point towards a continuation of the remarkable growth of Winnipeg.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have got through most of their threshing. At some points the machines have been stored away until the next season. The yield has been somewhat better than was generally estimated. A return published by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shows the movement of the grain to have been about two weeks later than it was last year. Up to the end of October, however, the total amount of grain marketed at C.P.R. points is slightly greater this year than it was last.

Railroad construction and employment.—The railroad construction contractors are having great difficulty in keeping their gangs together for the completion of the season's work. All employment agents report their inability to get men to go out at this season of the year. They prefer to either go into the bush or stay in the city for the winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building continues with unabated activity. Not only are many structures approaching completion but others are being commenced. Foundations are being put down ready to receive the

superstructure in the spring. The new depot for the C.P.R. and the large subway across Main Street are rapidly nearing completion. All over the city equally large undertakings are in progress. In no case, however, is there any dearth of men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The engineering establishments are all busy and their works are gradually extending.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking factories are struggling with very large demands for finishing work.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy. A small strike took place which affected about twelve members of the typographical union. The firm concerned was the Moore Printing Co. The point in dispute was as to whether a stockholder of the firm should be regarded as an employer or an employee. It appears the Moore Co. installed a Lanston Monotype machine and that it was operated by a partner in the firm. The union contends that this partner lives on the salary he gets and not from dividends, therefore if he operates the machine he must be regarded as a non-union man with whom members of the union cannot work. In consequence twelve members of the printers' union left work on the morning of October 26. The strike still continues.

In the *clothing, leather, and miscellaneous* trades, activity and prosperity prevail. A large bakery, employing about 30 hands, was burnt, but temporary quarters immediately erected obviated any loss from disemployment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The C.P.R. boilermakers were in session with William Cross, assistant to second vice-president Whyte, all afternoon of Thursday, October 6, and a satisfactory settlement of their differences was arrived at. A month ago an increase of one cent per hour was granted, and the men returned to work after a strike of a few hours' duration, the understanding being that a further increase was to be made, and yester-

day this increase, amounting to one-half cent per hour, was decided upon and adopted. On the morning of the same day the boilermakers' helpers met Mr. Cross to discuss the settlement of their portion of the schedule. The new wage scale places the C.P.R. men on the same basis as the G.N. R., and applies as far west as Swift Current.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour at the present time are fully employed, both skilled and unskilled. A large number of new comers arrived during the latter part of the month, but they seem to have found employment principally with farmers and with threshing gangs.

There has been no new industry started and none closed.

Building contractors report a large amount of additional work, owing to the number of constructions to be completed before winter sets in, viz., the new water works, hotels, the public school, the Young Men's Christian Association building, and several private residences and business places. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is erecting a large new freight shed, seven hundred feet long, in a central locality.

Unusual activity prevailed on both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, heavy shipments of grain passing through for the east every day. Trains from the east bring large quantities of merchandise for this city, and also for the branch lines.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade exceptionally good, and there has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—About eighty per cent of the threshing is completed in Manitoba and the Territories and the balance is expected to be completed by the end of November. Threshing returns continue to

demonstrate that the general yield of all kinds of grains has been large. The average yield of wheat in this district is 18 to 20 bushels; and of oats, 45 bushels per acre.

Manufacturing.—The manufacture of building supplies is very active, this being the principal manufacturing industry of the city. Flour mills report business very active, and staffs and premises are being increased. One of the principal firms stated that it had made more profits last year than in any previous year since the mill had been in operation.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's branch from Arcola to Regina is expected to be opened and in operation this month. The company has built substantial stations along the line. A number of gangs employed on construction work have been withdrawn from the Kirkella extension to assist in the transportation of grain.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners trade was exceptionally busy and there are openings in this line. Among lathers and plasterers also the supply was not equal to the demand. Painters and builders' labourers had a good month, and plumbers were fully employed. Gas and steamfitters and stone cutters were busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Trade was fairly good with iron moulders and machinists. Boiler makers and sheet metal workers were busy. Blacksmiths had a good month, but horseshoers were not very busy. Jewellers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were very busy and upholsterers active. Pattern makers also had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had an exceptionally good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were exceptionally busy. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers report trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report an active month. Butchers and cigarmakers were also well employed, but icecutters and drivers were slack.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were quiet, but leather workers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy and delivery employees very busy. Hotel and restaurant employees had a very active month, and laundry workers and clerks were well employed.

Transport.—All employed with transportation were busy, a number of engineers having been brought from eastern portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway system to assist in handling the crop. Freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—The threshing gangs have employed all the unskilled labourers, and there are very few idle men of this class in the city.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Gillespie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The present has been a very busy season throughout this section, a great amount of work having been done and much remaining to be done before the close of the year.

The influx of immigrants on a heavy scale created a demand for housing accommodation, and the consequence has been an exceptionally busy season in the building trades.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A good season is reported, most of those who put in crops having reaped a good harvest.

Mining.—The stone quarries in this district have been very busy getting out building stone for Calgary and other towns throughout the neighbourhood.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons, bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters, plasterers, painters and roofers have had a good season. A number of the larger jobs, however, are nearing completion, and the end of the season for outside workers is in sight. The inside trades, on the other hand, are anticipating active conditions throughout the winter.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking mills have been very busy, a number working overtime in order to keep up with the demand for builders' supplies.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were all well employed, and the outlook is favourable at present.

Unskilled labour.—The supply and demand for labour of this class has been about evenly balanced for some time. Early in the summer incomers found some difficulty in obtaining work. After the beginning of the irrigation canal, however, employment was offered for most of those who desired it. The construction of sidewalks and sewers, and other municipal improvements, also offered employment to many.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Red Deer.—The building trades have been busy throughout the season, and considerable work remains to be done. A water works system is being installed.

Lacombe.—The construction of a short branch by the Canadian Pacific Railway from this point has given employment to a good many during the season. Building also has been active.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been little change in the labour market during October. Labour was gen-

erally well employed, and there was a demand for carpenters and railroad construction men. There is no demand for painters and plumbers, as was the case last month, owing to the fact that no contracts were made for outside work. The Great Northwest Telegraph Company has a large force of men stringing a new Western Union wire between Seattle and Vancouver; the wire will be used for brokerage and Associated Press purposes. General business activity prevailed, especially during the holding of the annual exhibition, which a large number of people attended from all parts of the province, adding largely to local trade.

Wholesale and retail trade was very fair, and no changes were reported in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy marketing crops of fruit. Apples were quoted at from 75 cents to \$1 per box of 50 lbs.; pears at \$1 to \$1.25 per box. All kinds of roots were plentiful and sold at low prices.

Fishing.—The cohoes are still running and are fairly plentiful. A rate of 15 cents a fish is being paid, dog salmon bring 5 cents per fish.

Lumbering.—A large trade is still being carried on by the mills, both local and export.

Manufacturing.—The local manufacturing industries have all been very busy, and prospects are exceptionally bright for some time.

Railway construction and employment.—Several parties of surveyors were employed laying out rights of way for several railway companies, and a large amount of construction work will be carried out during the winter months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades continues good, in consequence of a large number of small dwellings being rush-

ed to completion before the rainy season commences. Carpenters report the demand equal to the supply. Bricklayers and masons were steadily employed, and plasterers reported work very plentiful, with some demand for additional help. Painters were fully employed, with prospects for work good for some time. Plumbers and steamfitters reported work plentiful, all men employed and a slight demand for help. Machinists and iron workers were fully employed, with orders ahead for some time. Shipbuilders and caulkers report work scarce, with poor prospects.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were busy on new and repair work. Car builders were still employed replacing the work destroyed by fire, and have orders on hand sufficient to provide work for the next twelve months. Shingle weavers report all hands employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported all members of the craft fully employed, both on job and newspaper work.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were busy. Boot and shoe workers, both on new and repair work, reported work plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were all employed, with prospects favourable.

Transport.—Steamboat employees were very busy, a good passenger and freight business being carried on. Street railway employees reported all members employed and prospects very encouraging.

Unskilled labour.—A large amount of work is under way, and a demand is still being made for men of this class, both for farm and general work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Kamloops.—Building operations have again become active, and carpenters, stonemasons and bricklayers are taking every advantage of the splendid weather for outdoor work. Principal building under construction is the new premises of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, a two story solid brick and stone building, to cost about \$15,-

000. A three story brick veneer addition to a hotel, at a cost of about \$7,000, was also under way. Another hotel has been enlarged by the addition of twenty rooms. The Board of Managers of the Royal Inland Hospital will shortly take up the matter of enlarging the hospitals, as, for some months past, this institution has been taxed to its full capacity. A warehouse and a number of new residences have been completed, but the demand for homes is by no means diminished, consequent upon the influx of people who have come to Kamloops to reside.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been well employed during the month, considering the lateness of the season for building. Unskilled labour has not been in demand, nor is likely to be till next spring. During the first half of the month the fishing crews of the New England Fish Company on its three steamers, the *New England*, *King Fisher* and *Columbia*, went on strike. These men, numbering about 70, are deep sea fishermen who catch halibut. The men had a conference with the manager and laid before him the following proposition for settlement :—

During the next six months the company to pay the fishermen at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound for fish ; at the expiration of six months to pay 1 cent per pound for the next six months, or as an alternative to pay a straight $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound for a period of twelve months.

In reply to this offer the manager said that the company would agree to pay \$1.15 per 100 lbs. for the next 4 months, fish under 10 lbs. weight and scarred fish to be half-price, and for 8 months next following, to pay 1 cent a lb. under same restrictions respecting small and scarred fish. The men declined this and consequently no settlement of the difficulty has been arrived at. The boats are being manned by non-union crews.

The building inspector reports that the increase in assessment valuations will, this

year, be the largest in the history of Vancouver. Several blocks of new houses have been built. It is a fact that there is hardly a vacant house for rent in the entire city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Lathers and plasterers, masons, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, were fairly busy during October, with a slight demand for extra good men. Painters and decorators and paperhangers report a surplus of men. Plumbers and steam-fitters were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Sheet metal workers, steam engineers, blacksmiths, moulders and boiler-makers were fully employed. Machinists report a few idle men. Jewellers say trade is picking up and look forward to a busy season. Electrical workers report trade good, with all well employed. There are about 60 journeymen in Vancouver and a dozen helpers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern-makers report all hands at work, with prospects encouraging.

Printing and allied trades.—Job offices are running with reduced forces, but a good holiday trade is expected. With the newspapers there is no demand for operators.

Clothing trades.—The tailors report that they are fully employed, with prospects very encouraging. Garment workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report plenty of work, but with a few idle men. Butchers and meat cutters are fully employed. Cigar-makers report a number of hands out of employment, with prospects uncertain.

Leather trades.—Workers on horse goods were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery employees were well employed during the month. Clerks and stenographers are not in demand, several being idle and advertising for positions. Hotel and restaurant em-

ployees, steam and Chinese laundries had an active month.

Transport.—The transportation companies are worked to their full capacity, the boats being exceptionally busy. Carters, hack drivers and draymen report business only fair.

Unskilled labour.—There are a large number of this class out of work, chiefly on account of the lateness of the season.

VICTORIA, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Fair conditions of employment prevailed throughout the month of October, without marked activity in any particular branch of trade. The most noticeable feature of the month was the large extent to which unskilled labour was employed. The exceptionally fine weather which prevailed being favourable for outdoor work. The metal and shipbuilding trades are quiet, but the building trades remain unusually active. Compared with last month conditions generally are unchanged. Harmony prevails between employers and employed.

Work has been commenced on the freight sheds to be constructed on the new wharf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The sheds will be 255 x 61 feet, and the contractor expects to finish the work by the middle of November. Tenders are also invited for the erection of a seven-story stone and brick hotel, which the railway company intends putting up here.

The telephone cable connecting the island with the mainland has been laid, and communication will be established between Victoria and Vancouver about the first week in November. The toll for conversation between these points will be 50 cents per minute.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—All mills in the city and district are running full time and shipping the usual amount of lumber.

Manufacturing.—Business generally is quiet, and employment is not as steady as throughout the summer.

Other industries.—Several vessels of the sealing fleet have returned from Behring sea and report a small catch.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work generally was plentiful. Bricklayers and masons, builders' labourers, carpenters and joiners and lathers and plasterers were fully employed. Painters were fairly well employed and plumbers were busy. With stonecutters work is dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and steam engineers reported trade dull. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed, and carriage blacksmiths were busy. In the machine shops employment was fair. Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders and shipwrights and caulkers report trade as being very dull. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, and carriage and wagon makers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders have been exceptionally well employed throughout the month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report an improvement in trade and all were well employed. Garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers reported fair conditions.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report conditions favourable. Laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers, longshoremen and street railway employees were all fully employed. Hack drivers, teamsters and expressmen reported business active.

Unskilled labour.—Work was unusually active and employment plentiful, with no idle men on the market. These favourable conditions, however, are not expected to continue during November.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district during the month has been varied; while some classes of labour have been well employed there have been a great many unemployed in the mining industry, though an improvement is expected before long.

In commercial circles business is not very active, owing to so many men being out of work and on short time.

There has been no changes made in the rate of wages, but there have been several concessions made to the coal company, which will amount to a reduction.

There is no evidence of any labour unrest in this district.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There is hardly anything doing in the fishing industry at the present time.

Lumbering.—In the lumber industry work is quiet for the season of the year.

Mining.—In quartz-mining there is little activity, and, although in some parts of the district work is steady, on the west coast of the island there is very little doing. In the coal mining industry, while the mines in the district are working there are large numbers of men out of work.

The Western Fuel Company, after rebuilding the pit-head on its principal shaft, but only on a single shaft basis, started up again. The mines are working week about until such times as fresh places are opened up, and there are a good many day hands idle. About four hundred men went to work in the mines on September 26 for the first time since the fire several weeks ago.

As about five hundred men were employed underground at the time of the fire, about one hundred men are still out of work by reason of the fire. In addition several miners employed at Harewood, which closed down three months ago, are still out of work. The Western Fuel Company announced that old employees would be taken on at the mines in preference to new comers.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have been fairly well employed, and carpenters and joiners were well employed during the month. Among painters there has been the usual fall work. Plumbers reported business fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths have been fairly well employed during the month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work as good.

Clothing trades.—Tailors report business as quiet for the time of year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were only fairly well employed.

Transport.—With teamsters and expressmen business was good.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers, while fairly well employed during the fall, report work as getting scarce.

DISTRICT NOTES.

At *Ladysmith* the smelter is running steadily, and a large force of men is employed at the Extension coal mines, which are working fairly steadily; there are plenty of men to fill all requirements.

At the *Cumberland coal mines* work is reported active.

INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN CANADA.

FOR the more effective enforcement of the laws enacted in the different provinces of the Dominion for the protection of persons employed in factories, provision is made in most of such Acts for the appointment of officers whose duty it is to visit periodically the establishments of which the several Acts take cognizance, to secure a proper observance of the provisions of the statutes, and of such additional regulations as may be issued from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governors in Council of the provinces under statutory authority. The reports published from time to time by the inspectors so appointed, setting forth the results of their investigations and recommendations, throw much light, not only on the practical application of the legislation itself, but also on the general industrial situation and the condition of factory labour. In the present article a resume is given, in brief and readily accessible form, of the work and

results of factory inspection in Canada, based upon the various reports of inspectors that have appeared, numbering over one hundred separate documents, and, by a careful collection and rearrangement of the material certain of the more characteristic features of employment in factories in Canada, the working methods under which the different factories Acts have been enforced, is illustrated, as well as some of the practical improvements in the condition of labour and industry that have resulted from their application.

Factory Legislation and Reports.

The first Factories Act in Canada was that passed by the province of Ontario in the year 1884. The province of Quebec followed with a similar Act in 1885, Manitoba in 1900, and Nova Scotia in 1902. In New Brunswick an Act for the protection of persons employed in factories was introduced during the session of the legislature

of the present year, but was subsequently withdrawn. Prince Edward Island has no statute on the subject, and in the North-west Territories, also, there has been little demand for legislation of this kind. In British Columbia an Act requiring the systematic inspection of steam boilers was passed in 1901, but the inspection of industrial establishments has not as yet been provided for.*

Only three of the provinces have appointed inspectors to aid in the enforcement of the provision of the Factory Acts, viz., Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. In the first named three inspectors were appointed and entered upon their duties in July, 1887, in Quebec three inspectors were appointed in May, 1888. In both provinces these numbers were increased subsequently. In Manitoba the first inspector was appointed in May, 1901.

In Ontario and Quebec annual reports have been presented to the legislatures by the factory inspectors without intermission since the dates of their appointments. In Manitoba, though the work of inspection has been begun, no formal report or return has as yet been issued. In what follows, accordingly, reference is made to conditions prevailing in Quebec and Ontario alone.

Provisions Governing Appointment and Duties of Factory Inspectors.

The following is a brief summary of the provisions of the Factories' Acts passed in the several provinces in so far as they relate to the appointment and duties of factory inspectors :—

NOVA SCOTIA.—Provision is made (1) for the appointment of one or more in-

spectors, at a salary to be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who has also the power to assign the locality in which the inspector is to act. Provision is also made for the appointment of a female inspector.² The general powers of the inspector are to enter and inspect all factories, if necessary, under the protection of a constable, for the general purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act are being complied with.³ In this connection he may require the production of any register or document,⁴ and examine, either alone or in the presence of witnesses, and, if he so determines, under oath, any person in the factory, whom he has reasonable cause to believe to have been within the two preceding months employed in the factory.⁵ Employers and agents must furnish the means required by the inspector for the exercise of his powers,⁶ though the inspector must obtain written authority from the Governor in Council or a warrant under the hand of the justice of the peace before he may enter a room or a place used as a dwelling place as well as a factory without the consent of the occupier, and must at all times, if required, on applying for admission to a factory, produce the formal certificate of his appointment.⁸ The delaying of an inspector, the failure to comply with the summons of the inspector, or to produce a certificate or document required by the inspector, the concealing or attempting to conceal, children, young girls or women from appearing before the inspector, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, with the alternative of a term of imprisonment not to exceed three months.⁹ The inspector is required to report annually or as the Governor in Council directs to the legislature.¹⁰ Other provisions of the Act which have a bearing on the powers and duties of

* A special article describing in detail the legislation that has been passed in Canada for the protection of persons employed in factories, was published in Vol. 1 of the *Labour Gazette*, at pages 104 and 182. The reader is referred to this article for a statement of the nature of this legislation, the various prescriptions and restrictions regarding employment which it introduced, and such other details as the appointment and duties of inspectors, punishment for infringements, &c.

(¹) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 27.

(²) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 28.

(³) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 29, subsec. (a).

(⁴) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 29, subsec. (b) and (c).

(⁵) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 29, subsec. (e).

(⁶) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 29, subsec. (z).

(⁷) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 31.

(⁸) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 32.

(¹⁰) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 33.

inspectors are as follows : For the purpose of insuring that certain provisions of the Act relating to the employment of children, young girls or women, are being observed, the inspector may take with him into any factory a physician, health officer or other officer of the local sanitary authority.¹¹ In further reference to the same class of employees the inspector may, by so directing in writing, forbid an employer to allow any child, young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on, and he may also ask the employer to provide at his own expense a suitable place in the factory or in connection therewith for the purpose of a dining room for the employees.¹² The inspector is also given certain general powers exempting employers, in the case of an accident to the machinery from the observance of the provisions of the Act with regard to the hours of labour of these classes, in order that the loss of time from the accident may be made up sufficiently to meet the requirements of the trade.¹³ The extent, however, to which an inspector may perform this exemption is strictly limited to a notice of the hours between which young girls and women are to be employed during the period of the exemption, and must be signed by the inspector and hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.¹⁴ The inspector may also direct, by a written notice, that no machinery other than steam engines may be cleaned while in motion.¹⁵ He is also given discretion as to the guarding of elevators, trap doors, &c.¹⁶ The providing of ropes from the windows of rooms above the ground floor in factories over two stories in height is also left to the discretion of the inspector as well as the general provisions of fire escapes in factories three or more stories in height.¹⁷ The inspector must be notified of any fire or

accident in a factory occasioning bodily injury to any person employed therein whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days after an accident and of explosions whether any person is injured thereby or not within twenty-four hours.¹⁸ A fatal accident must also be reported to an inspector within twenty-four hours of its occurrence. Every person occupying a factory must serve on the inspector within one month a written notice of the name, location, and other particulars relating to the factory, in the form of a schedule appended to the Act.¹⁹ Matters of the posting of notices are also largely left to the discretion of the inspectors.²⁰ The inspector is also given considerable latitude in determining against whom proceedings are to be brought in cases of offences against the Act.²¹ In summary proceedings for penalties under the Act the information must be laid at the most within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector.²²

QUEBEC.—The appointment of inspectors and sanitary physicians for the carrying out of the Quebec Act providing for the 'safety of persons employed in, and sanitary conditions of industrial establishments' are duly provided for in the Quebec Act, the term 'Industrial Establishment' being defined as meaning 'manufactories, works, work shops, work yards, mills, and all kinds of other dependencies,' though any part of such establishment used as a dwelling house is not to be regarded as a part of the establishment.¹ As in the case of Nova Scotia, the remuneration of these officers is in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.² The Quebec Act provides also for the appointment of more than one inspector, and of a chief inspector, while the number of sanitary physicians may be one or more, the latter being given

(¹¹) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 8.

(¹²) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 16.

(¹³) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 18.

(¹⁴) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 19.

(¹⁵) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 20.

(¹⁶) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 20.

(¹⁷) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 22.

(¹⁸) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 24, 25, 26.

(¹⁹) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 34.

(²⁰) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 37.

(²¹) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 38.

(²²) N.S., 1901, chap. 1, sec. 46.

(¹) R.S., Que., sec. 3019.

(²) R.S., Que., sec. 3031.

special authority to supervise, under the board of health of the province, the sanitary conditions of industrial establishments and the execution of sanitary regulations made by the board.³ Both classes of officers are under the control and direction of the Minister of Public Works, to whom they are required to present an annual report. On entering into office a duly prescribed oath is to be taken.⁴

The powers and duties of these officers are as follows :⁵ They may enter at all reasonable times, day or night, the establishments over which they have jurisdiction; they may require the production of registers and documents, and examine and take copies of the same if they wish, and hold inquiries whenever they deem proper, examining witnesses under oath and at the expense of the employers where the latter are in default. In the general work of inspection they may get a constable to accompany them if they fear they may be molested in the execution of their duty. They may also be present at inquests held by coroners and at inquiries held by fire commissioners at Quebec and Montreal, in cases of fire and accidents in an industrial establishment, and examine a witness with the view of ascertaining the cause of such fire or accident. They have, further, the right to make any suggestion they may think advisable to the proper authorities in the interest of the health and safety of employees in industrial establishments. Any one who wilfully delays one of these officers or fails to comply with an order or summons received, or concealing or attempting to conceal a child, young girl or woman from appearing to be examined, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$30 and costs and imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment, or if the offence occurred in the night time, to a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months in default of payment. Further re-

ference to the duties of inspectors contained within the provisions of the Act are as follows: The inspector may require the exhibition of a certificate to be signed by the parents, tutor or other person having the custody of a child, or young girl employed in the factory or the written opinion of a physician on the subject. An inspector may also order a new examination of children or girls already required to work in the factory by one of the sanitary physicians, and may, upon the advice of such physician, order the discharge of the employee examined as being under age or physically unfit.⁶ In further reference to the employment of these classes, the inspector may extend the hours of employment to twelve hours a day for a period not exceeding six weeks in order to make up lost time resulting from an accident to motive power or machinery.⁷ An employer must also notify the inspector within thirty days of the opening of a new establishment of his name and address, the name and location of the factory, the nature of the work, and the nature and amount of motive power therein. He must also notify the inspector in writing within forty-eight hours of any accident whereby a workman has been killed or has suffered serious bodily injury. He must, moreover, afford the inspector every means necessary for facilitating a thorough inspection of his establishment, carrying out the inspector's instructions with regard to the hanging up of notices, and furnish him with the necessary certificates from health officers and boiler inspectors.⁸ The dimensions and form of fire escapes must be approved by the inspector.⁹ The inspectors are also given instructions to prepare such notice of the provisions of the Act and of the regulations made under it as he may consider necessary to enable employers and employees in any establishment to become acquainted with their responsibilities and duties, adding his name and address to such notices.¹⁰ In-

(³) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 115.

(⁴) Que., 1894, chap. 30, sec. 8.

(⁵) R.S., Que., sec. 3032 also 1894, chap. 30, p. 116.

(⁶) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 112.

(⁷) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 113.

(⁸) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 113.

(⁹) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 114.

(¹⁰) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 119.

spectors are also given discretion whether proceedings in cases of contravention of the Act shall be brought against the employer or the latter's agent, who may have been the actual offender, and who is held liable under the law to the same penalty as the employer. The prosecutions under the Act are instituted by the inspector and proceedings must be begun within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector.¹¹

ONTARIO.—The Factories Act of the Revised Statutes provides for the appointment of an inspector to be paid such salary as may be appropriated for the purpose by the legislature and whose district is to be fixed by the Governor in Council.¹ The appointment of a female inspector is also provided for.² Such inspectors may, for the purpose of carrying out the Act, enter into and examine at all reasonable times by day or night, if they have reason to believe that any person is employed, any place which they have reason to believe is a factory. They may require the production of any register or document, taking with them a constable if serious obstruction in the execution of this duty is anticipated, their general duties being to ascertain whether or not the provisions of the Act are being complied with. Any person found in a factory or employed in a factory within the two preceding months may be examined by the inspectors and required to sign a declaration of the matters respecting which he was examined. Inspectors may also administer an oath to and summon any person to give evidence.³ Any person who wilfully delays an inspector or fails to comply with his requests or summonses, or to produce any certificate or document required by the inspector, or who conceals, attempts to conceal or prevents a child or any person from appearing or being examined by the inspector, is liable to a fine of \$30; the employer being liable also to a fine of

\$30 where the offence is committed in the factory. When the offence is committed at night the penalty is \$100.⁴ An inspector before entering a dwelling, however, without the consent of the occupier, must obtain authority to do so from the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or a warrant from a justice of the peace or police magistrate. In any case, moreover, the inspector must, if required, produce to an employer the formal certificate of his appointment.⁵

Other powers and duties of inspectors, expressed and implied, under the Ontario Act, are as follows:—

If the inspector so directs in writing, an employer must not allow any child, or girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on, but must at his own expense provide suitable room in the factory or in connection therewith for the purposes of a dining room for persons employed in it.⁶ An inspector may also grant exemptions from the provisions of the law relating to hours of labour of children, young girls and women in cases where an accident to motive power or machinery, or certain trade exigencies requiring the making up of the amount of employment, though such exemption must not comprise more than 36 days on the whole in each twelve months, and certain added stipulations as to allowances for meal time.⁷ Inspectors may also direct places at which notices relating to hours of labour of children, young girls and women may be hung up, being signed by the inspector and employer.⁸ The employer, moreover, is subject also to the ruling of the inspector in matters relating to the health of the employees, the inspector being given the privilege of taking with him into any factory a physician, a health officer or other officers of the local sanitary authority.⁹

(11) Que., 1894, chap. 30, p. 117.

(1) R.S. O., chap. 256, sec. 28.

(2) R.S., O., 256, sec. 29.

(3) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 30.

(4) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 30.

(5) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 31.

(6) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 9.

(7) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 10.

(8) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 13.

(9) R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 16, 18.

With regard to the safety of employees the inspector is likewise empowered to recommend the guarding of dangerous places, the forbidding the cleaning of machinery, other than steam engines, while in motion and to generally recommend such precautions as he may think necessary to guard against accidents.¹⁰ He is also expressly empowered to direct in writing any regulations made in that behalf, what means of extinguishing fire shall be provided and what appliances in the way of fire escapes, &c., are to be provided for the safety of the employees. The provision with regard to the providing of fire escapes is practically identical with that noted above, under Nova Scotia.¹¹ Similarly, the inspector must be notified of accidents, fatal or otherwise, explosions, &c., under a set plan. A notice must be sent to the inspector by any person beginning to occupy a factory, within one month, the notice containing the name of the factory, its location, the nature of the work and other particulars.¹² The putting up of notices in factories is also largely at the discretion of the inspector, it being obligatory that a notice with the name and address of the inspector shall be posted up in every factory.¹³ The inspector may also, in cases of contravention of the Act, decide as to whether the offence was committed with or without the knowledge of the employer and may proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender.¹⁴ An annual or other report of the inspector must be laid before the legislature of the province.¹⁵

MANITOBA.—The Manitoba Factories Act¹, under the sections defining the appointment and powers of inspectors, is identical in form with the Ontario measure and in all but a few minor particulars is the same throughout, the Ontario Act being somewhat more inclusive, to meet the more varied in-

dustrial conditions falling within its jurisdiction.

Features of the Work of Factory Inspection.

The *extent of the field* to be covered made the work of inspection in its initial stages one of considerable difficulty. Moreover, a general ignorance of the character and significance of existing factory legislation prevailed both among employers and employees, and made it almost impossible, during the preliminary stages of the work, for the inspectors to do more than attempt an educational propaganda, bringing the provisions of the Act for the first time to the attention of those who were immediately affected by it.

Some hesitation was at first felt by the Quebec inspectors as to the *method* to be pursued in *apportioning the work* between them. Two of the inspectors were led in the opening year to make trial of a division of establishments on the basis of the class of manufactures therein carried on, in conjunction with a territorial division of functions, one inspector taking the textile industries in Montreal under his supervision and the other the cigar and tobacco factories, on account of individual acquaintance with these branches of manufacture. This arrangement, however, was not continued, the division by districts alone being found the most practicable. The territorial division adopted was, in the case of Ontario, a division into districts known as the western, central and eastern districts, and in the case of Quebec, into a Quebec, a Montreal West and a Montreal East division.

In Ontario the *number of inspectors* remained fixed for some time. In 1894, however, the addition of a female inspector was made, and in June of the present year a second female officer was added. Beyond a few slight changes in the boundaries, the divisions remained as originally determined. In Quebec a hygienic physician was added to the staff in 1891, and an inspector for the district of Three Rivers in the same year. The latter district, however, was not long

⁽¹⁰⁾ R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 19.

⁽¹¹⁾ R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 21.

⁽¹²⁾ R.S., O., c. 256, sec. 33.

⁽¹³⁾ R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 34, 35.

⁽¹⁴⁾ R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 42.

⁽¹⁵⁾ R.S., O., chap. 256, sec. 49.

⁽¹⁾ R.S., Man., 1902, chap. 62.

maintained. In 1886 the Eastern Townships division was added, and a final revision of the service by Order in Council, dated December 28, 1900, divided the province into the Quebec, Eastern Townships and Montreal divisions. In 1897 the two inspectors were added to the staff. The office of chief inspector for Quebec was created in 1893, being in the nature of the elevation of a member of the board of inspectors to the office of chairman and director of the proceedings of the staff. With regard to the number of inspectors at present employed, accordingly, Quebec ranks first with a total at the present time of six officers, two of whom are females, two inspectors covering the Montreal division, one the Quebec division and one the Eastern Townships division. Ontario has four inspectors covering the western, central and eastern sections of the province, with two female inspectors, who visit all factories in which female labour is employed. In Manitoba a single inspector, residing in Winnipeg, covers the field for the entire province.

The number of establishments visited by inspectors has varied considerably from year to year, and full returns are not always contained in the reports. In the opening year of inspection the officer for the western district of Ontario visited establishments employing 25,952 workpeople, while a total of 354 visits affecting 17,277 employees were paid by one of the Montreal inspectors. A year later the officer for western Ontario visited establishments employing 43,432 workpeople, of whom 35,685 were males. The number of annual visits subsequently paid was considerably greater as the administration of the law passed beyond the experimental stage. The negligence of the proprietors of new establishments in notifying inspectors of having started operations was general at first, but materially improved as the manufacturing public became familiarized with the legislation on this subject.

With the more rigid enforcement of the Acts much of the inspectors' time was consumed in attending courts to give expert

evidence in cases of suits brought for damages under the Act. Lawyers were often blamed, however, for instigating many of the suits that were brought in this way, and a method of arbitration was advised as a means of settling differences of this nature in a way satisfactory to all parties concerned.

In the case of Quebec the failure of the regulations to provide adequately for the travelling expenses of inspectors somewhat hampered the work in its initial stages, preventing many establishments in outlying sections of the country from being visited. The first appointment of the hygienic physician being without salary also confined this officer's operations within a comparatively narrow circuit. The failure to provide for travelling expenses was particularly felt at first in the Quebec district, which in the early years covered the entire easterly half of the province. The result was that outside of the city of Quebec, in which the inspector was located, few establishments were visited. The Montreal inspectors were also largely confined to the city limits owing to the insufficient funds for travelling. For several years this difficulty was the subject of repeated complaints by the inspectors. With a better subdivision of authority, however, and the enlargement of the staff of inspectors, conditions were considerably improved in this respect.

The enlargement of the scope of the *Factories Acts* from time to time, largely as a result of the suggestions of the inspectors, has considerably increased the duties of these officers. In Quebec, for example, the inspection of public buildings, under separate regulations, was added to the duties of inspectors in 1895. In the same year a Bake-shops Act was passed by the legislature of Ontario, handing over to the inspectors under the *Factory Act* the duty of enforcing it. The Ontario Shops Act, passed also in 1895, 'respecting establishments and places other than factories,' was originally left to the different municipalities to enforce. This did not work satisfactorily, however, and during 1896 the

legislature amended the Act so as to place its enforcement in the hands of the factory inspectors, an action which greatly enlarged the scope of the inspectors' duties. Previously, in 1889, an amendment to the Ontario Factories Act, by reducing the number of employees to six in the definition of the term 'factory,' added considerably to the number of establishments to be inspected. In Quebec the inspectors repeatedly advocated the passing of a shops regulation Act, but no measure similar in scope to the statutes of Ontario and Manitoba on the subject has as yet been put into force.

A feature of the work of inspection, to which attention is repeatedly drawn by the inspectors, is the almost universal courtesy which from the first inspectors have received at the hands of the manufacturers; the co-operation of employers has proved of the greatest assistance not only in furthering the carrying out of recommendations but also in the way of initiating reforms. Inspectors, in addition to the ordinary method of periodical visiting days, in many cases had their attention directed to the existence of abuses by communications from employees, a source of information which has been found in the main to be reliable, though in some cases complaints on investigation proved to be unfounded or frivolous.

General Results of Factory Inspection.

Several important phases of factory employment in Canada have been made known as the result of the information which the inspectors have been enabled to place before the public from their personal investigations, as, for example, the general tendency for conditions of employment to be on a better level in the large establishments situated in important centres of population than in small factories located in towns and villages; and the tendency of particular trades and industries to generate particular abuses.

More particular results of factory inspection may be briefly referred to as follows:

Personal Safety of Employees,—Protection about Machinery.

An explicit body of regulations are in existence both in Ontario and in Quebec relating to the subject of personal safety of employees in factories and the investigation of accidents reported as occurring to workmen in the course of their occupation. The results of enforcing these regulations have been embodied by the inspectors in their annual reports in the form of tables of accidents with comments and suggestions thereon.

In both provinces the total number of accidents reported from year to year has varied. Thus in 1889, the first year of inspection in Quebec, thirty-five accidents, of which five were fatal, were all that were reported, whereas in 1898, twenty-five fatal accidents were reported out of a total of 453 accidents in that province. In the reports for 1903, published during the month of March last, a total of 500 accidents was given, of which twenty were fatal. In Ontario, in 1888, only 11 accidents, of which 2 were fatal, were reported, though 50 or more in addition were heard of by the inspectors. In 1891, the reported number had increased to 204, of which 8 were fatal. In 1900, the highest total was reached, namely, 394 accidents, of which 16 were fatal. A considerable portion of this increase is to be attributed to the improvement in the system of reporting accidents by manufacturers, which in the opening years of factory inspection were attended to in a desultory way, but which, under the repeated admonitions of the inspectors, has shown an improvement.

Varying trade conditions and consequent increase or decrease in industrial activity are shown to have had a direct and marked effect on the number of industrial accidents. Thus, in Ontario, in 1893-94, the prevailing industrial depression was held by the inspectors to account, in part, for the decreased number of accidents, the total number of employees being largely diminished and the decrease being particularly noticeable

in the number of young and less efficient workmen who are the more liable to meet with accident. Again in 1901 the increased number of accidents occurring in Quebec was attributed very largely to the exceptional activity then prevailing in the manufacturing industry, heavy staffs of workmen being employed and the work of production being carried on under extreme pressure.

With regard to the general effect of inspection in diminishing the dangers inherent to employment in factories, the reports aver that it has been most beneficial. Not only has the work of inspection led to the gradual installation of safety appliances on certain machinery, which under former conditions was responsible for the largest number of accidents, but it has rendered possible to a greater degree an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of the whole question of protection of life and limb about machinery. The inspectors have been enabled to repeatedly point out the increasing care with which machinery is being guarded and the almost continuous decrease, other things being equal, in the number and severity of accidents, especially in the larger and better regulated establishments where inspections were more frequent and the suggestions of inspectors more readily complied with. The law also has received important alterations and additions as a direct result of the personal observation and suggestions of inspectors. It has been shown, for example, that the machinery in saw-mills and other woodworking establishments is particularly dangerous; the more dangerous features, such as belting, shafting, gearing, &c., of manufacturing establishments generally have been noted, and the fact demonstrated that by the employment of proper precautions the element of danger can be largely eliminated. The carelessness of employees themselves as a factor in the problem is also illustrated, the inspectors reporting in several instances that the accidents coming under their attention were due directly to the victims' negligence. The wearing of loose clothing and long hair

by females is particularly shown to be a fruitful cause of danger. The inspectors found that in many other cases accidents had happened through the failure of employees to replace safety appliances which had been removed for the purpose of repairing or oiling machinery, and it was necessary in several instances to draw particular attention to this neglect by factory employees. The danger of employing young children about machinery is also emphasized. On the entire subject of machinery protection, it is repeatedly insisted upon that employers are serving their own best interests in installing safety appliances, in spite of the fact that these appliances are sometimes expensive and that they sometimes lessen the productive power of machinery. The importance of constructing factory buildings in accordance with definite and modern standards has also been drawn attention to, and the practice of submitting plans of new factories to the inspectors for advice in this connection has become general. A better definition of responsibility in this connection, as between owners and tenants of buildings, has resulted. One recent suggestion of an inspector is to the effect that some permanent scheme of arbitration should be determined upon for the fixing of employers' liability and workmen's compensation for injuries received in factories. An example of a way in which inspectors have sought to educate the public on the importance of safeguarding machinery is the exhibition, under the auspices of the Quebec Board of Inspectors, at Montreal, in 1902, of a very complete set of apparatus brought from Paris, France, designed to prevent the occurrence of accidents in industrial establishments.

Boiler Inspection.

The work of inspecting boilers is at present distinct from factory inspection, but the law in this respect was on a much less definite and satisfactory footing at the time of the first appointment of factory inspectors in Ontario and Quebec. A good

deal of the time of inspectors, during the opening years of their duties, was devoted to the supervision of boilers, and considerable space is given in their reports to their observations and suggestions with regard to this matter. In both of the provinces the need of a proper system of boiler inspection and a proper set of regulations with regard to the location of boilers and engines is repeatedly emphasized, and some of the subsequent reforms carried out were due in the first place to the work of the inspectors of factories. General carelessness was found in 1888 and 1889 to be prevalent both in Ontario and Quebec as to the location and periodical inspection of boilers, many of them being situated in basements of factories immediately underneath crowded workrooms, where an explosion would have occasioned and in some instances did cause heavy losses of life. Inspectors drew special attention to both of these features in the opening year of inspection in Ontario, while in Quebec the appointment of government inspectors and the passing of a regulation permitting boilers and engines to be in charge only of duly certified persons was urged in the first annual reports of the inspectors. There was a system of inspection in operation in the cities of the province of Quebec, mainly under the supervision of the insurance companies, but for several years the inspectors were compelled to report a lack of proper precautions against possible disaster, proved by the occurrence of several catastrophes. An improvement was noted in 1891, when the inspector was given the right, by Order in Council, to decide as to the competency of boiler inspectors under the Act. In 1893 the law with regard to boiler inspection was first placed in operation in Quebec, and thenceforward a marked improvement in conditions was noted, the number of explosions diminishing materially, in spite of the unwillingness of employers in the country districts to incur the expense of inspections. Whereas prior to the passing of the Act there was an average of from 6 to 10 boiler explosions, causing about 15 deaths annually, the chief inspector of the

province of Quebec reported in 1897 that only two explosions and one fatality had occurred in the province during the four years preceding, whereas in Ontario, which was at that time still without such organization, 11 explosions and 16 deaths had been reported during the previous year alone. The Quebec inspectors continued to make suggestions with regard to the improvement of the Act. It was recommended, for example, that boiler inspection should be compulsory in creameries and cheese factories, these having been removed from the reference of the Act by Order in Council of July 19, 1894, also that division of districts among inspectors should be made more definite; that the number of examiners for competency of inspectors should be increased, and other changes made in administration. Some difficulty was experienced in compelling the employment only of qualified engineers and firemen, owing to the absence of schools in which the necessary training could be obtained, and in 1898 the inspector for the Eastern Townships found only a few properly qualified engineers and firemen in employment. The system of inspection inaugurated under the law, by which any holder of a certificate of competency might act irrespective of locality as an inspector, the employer having a choice among those on the lists of holders of certificates and being responsible for periodical inspection to the factory inspector, was not found to work without friction, each inspector being thereby granted a roving commission which rendered thorough and systematic work very difficult. The fee of \$5 charged for the inspection of a boiler was also objected to as being excessive, and, inasmuch as boilers situated in remote districts could only be reached at considerable expense to inspectors, to whom fees formed the only remuneration, the work in these sections was very often neglected. In Montreal steam boilers to the number of over 760 were reported in 1901 to be exclusively under the control of municipal inspectors, being annually visited. In addition there were inspections instituted by insurance

companies. New regulations were promulgated by Order in Council in 1902 which were found to meet many of these defects. The inspectors have reported vast improvements on the whole in the methods and results of boiler inspection since inspections were instituted, a chief result being the growing acquiescence of employers as to the necessity of frequent and rigid inspections. In the report of the chief inspector of Quebec for 1903 the total number of boiler inspections for the year is placed at 1,383.

In the case of Ontario considerable space is given in the early reports of inspectors to accounts of disastrous boiler explosions occurring within their districts and to the necessity for some system of regular inspection. Conditions continued with little change from year to year until 1900, when the Factories Act was amended so as to ensure a proper system of inspection. The locating of boilers and engines in separate buildings, as well as the necessity of frequent inspections, have been of late years accepted as a governing principle.

Inspection of Elevators.

A special feature has been made by the Ontario and Quebec factory inspectors of the inspection of elevators in industrial establishments. In 1889 there appears to have been general carelessness in both provinces in safeguarding these appliances. Many elevators were found devoid of safety catches or automatic doors, and other vital defects in construction were widely noted. Within a short time a general process of improvement was initiated. In 1890 it was reported from Quebec that automatic doors and suitable catches would soon be in general use. In Montreal, in 1894, elevators were reported as generally provided with safety catches, though periodical inspection was still deemed necessary for the maintenance of the standard. A great difficulty in this connection was found in the fact that many hoists built without regard to safety previous to the passing of the Act, were still in use and somewhat delayed the progress of improvement. The confiding of

elevators to inexperienced persons was also found to be a common source of danger. In these and other important particulars the inspectors succeeded in carrying many improvements into effect, and general satisfaction is expressed in the majority of the reports with the result of this branch of inspection,* though it is pointed out that, from the nature of things, the inspection of elevators constitutes a separate branch of work owing to the exceptional nature of the machinery connected therewith.

Protection Against Fire.

A difficulty in the work of securing sufficient means of protection against fire in factories was at the outset the question of the responsibility for the installation of fire escapes as between the owners and tenants of buildings occupied as factories, in cases in which the proprietor of the establishment did not own the building in which manufacturing was carried on. This, in the opening year of inspection in Quebec, was found to be the most prevalent cause of neglect to install proper fire escapes, and the almost immediate result was an amendment to the Act of that province placing the responsibility for providing escapes upon the proprietors of factory buildings. This had an immediate beneficial effect, and in Montreal a scheme for the building of these apparatus on a uniform plan was adopted, under special regulations by the city. Thereafter the work of inspection and the ordering of new fire escapes was unhampered by considerations as to what persons were primarily responsible for the change, with the result that the instructions of the inspectors were much more promptly and satisfactorily carried out.

In Ontario a similar defect in the law was encountered, the inspector for the western district definitely recommending in 1891 that the expense of fire escapes should be made to fall on the owners of factory

* A particularly full discussion of the problem of elevator protection is contained in the report of Mr. Robert Barber, inspector for the western district of Ontario, in his report for 1899.

buildings, especially where more than one employer was carrying on business in the same building. This suggestion was again repeated in 1899 and in 1900. In 1895 the municipality of Toronto ordered the installation of fire escapes in factories and public buildings, placing the responsibility of providing them on the owners of the buildings in question. Under this arrangement the inspectors left the matter of dealing with the construction of fire escapes in Toronto entirely to the municipal authorities. Later, however, the by-law was amended so as to apply only to buildings over three stories in height. The inspectors, thereupon, resumed jurisdiction over the construction of fire escapes in Toronto, being greatly assisted in the work by the passing of a statute in 1900 under which the owners of buildings were specifically rendered responsible for the erection of fire escapes, the Landlord and Tenant Act not allowing tenants to make alterations on property rented by them. By the year 1902 the inspectors were in a position to report that the factories were generally well equipped with fire escapes, though the contrivances were not in all cases of the most approved pattern. As a still further improvement of the law in this respect it was suggested by one inspector that in the case of mortgaged properties tenants should be allowed to erect fire escapes and deduct the amount therefor from the rent. A record of the number of fire escapes constructed at the suggestion of inspectors is contained in some of the reports. Much information as to the most efficient kind of fire escapes is contained in the inspectors' reports. The disadvantages of the system of outside balconies and stairways built of iron, especially during the season of frost and snow, are pointed out. The alternative plan of providing stairs in towers on opposite sides of buildings and separated from the main building by fire proof walls is also discussed, the additional cost of these appliances being regarded as the chief objection to their use.

The means for extinguishing fire in

factories were found generally ample and satisfactory at the outset, a condition that was maintained throughout the several years covered by the reports. The adoption of gas and electricity for lighting and heating purposes is considered as having diminished fire risks very materially. The insurance companies, whose interests are directly involved, are found to attend carefully to having the means always at hand for the extinguishing of fires in factories. In some cases in Quebec, however, it was found that establishments did not always keep on hand the axes and other tools required by the law for fire emergencies.

Sanitary Conditions.

A marked improvement in the sanitary conditions prevailing in factories is indicated as a result of factory inspection in Ontario and Quebec. When the work was first undertaken a generally unsatisfactory state of affairs was found to be in existence, except in the larger and more modern establishments. Many buildings, which were not originally intended for factories and in which, in consequence, hygienic protection was inefficient, were being used for manufacturing purposes with unsatisfactory results. In the smaller factories closets in particular did not receive the attention required, especially where not dealt with by the local municipal laws. In Montreal, in spite of the fact that a waterworks system had been installed, there were 12,000 pit closets in the year 1889, and these were found difficult to suppress. Ventilation was also poorly attended to and overcrowding was common, the latter being especially difficult to deal with inasmuch as the law did not specify any fixed amount of space for a workman. Especially in winter were these evils emphasized, the workmen themselves being largely to blame. Fans for the removal of metallic dust, steam and gases, existed in the largest and best equipped establishments, being practically non-existent except in the larger cities. Under the continuous supervision of the inspectors these conditions have been brought gradually into a

much more satisfactory state. Closet accommodation has increased and improved, closets with separate approaches for the classes being required, though the uncertainty as to who should be responsible for the expense of carrying out many of these reforms, especially where they involved considerable alterations in buildings, has been, as in the case of the installation of fire escapes noted above, a source of difficulty and hinderance. Closet accommodation for females in stores has also been improved. Drainage has received much attention, and the location of factories is now taken much more into consideration than formerly. The increase in the number of employees caused by the stimulus to industrial activity observed in Ontario in 1898 was the cause of some complaints of inefficient closet accommodation. Generally speaking, however, this feature of factory inspection was placed on a comparatively satisfactory footing within a few years after the beginning of the work of inspection, though isolated instances of infractions of the rules were periodically discovered. The general cleanliness of factories has also shown improvement, scrubbing and whitewashing becoming more frequent. Especially marked has been the improvement in the cleanliness in fruit-canning factories, confectioneries and cigar factories in Ontario in 1894 and in 1900. Some cases, however, were reported in which the employees were largely responsible for the lack of cleanliness, though the majority of reports in later years are to the effect that factories were generally in a clean and healthy condition. The improvements in the hygienic conditions of factories in which females are employed, has been particularly noticeable as a result of inspection.

The problem of ventilating factories has, as above stated, received much attention from the factory inspectors, with the result that the question of a proper supply of pure air to operatives is now usually considered in factory construction; the method depended upon in several of the older factories of ventilation by means of windows,

without any proper accommodation of the heating of work rooms to the ventilating system, being now held generally inefficient. The substitution of electric light for gas and coal oil has been of great benefit in this connection. Ventilation in the smaller dressmaking and tailoring establishments has been found particularly bad. It is in cases where the removal of metallic dusts, gasses, &c., in foundries, dye works, laundries, shoemaking establishments, polishing and buffing factories, cotton mills, &c., necessitated the employment of large suction fans, that the problem has been most difficult. The expense of installing these fans is very heavy, especially in old established factories, built without reference to this class of machinery, where it amounts to from \$100 to \$600, and is particularly burdensome in the cases of smaller establishments, while the amount of power required to keep them in operation is also an added consideration. Ventilation by mechanical contrivances, however, is being gradually improved and new and modern systems of dust expulsion are being widely adopted. By an extension of the Act of 1901, fans must be provided for the removal of dust in small as well as in large establishments where grinding, polishing and buffing are carried on.

Sweating.

Closely associated with the question of sanitation and overcrowding, as well as coming under the cognizance of the law in respect to the hours of labour worked by women and children, is the so-called sweating evil, much information as to which, as it exists in Canada, is contained in the reports of the factory inspectors. For a time the attention of the inspectors was necessarily chiefly occupied with the larger and more important manufacturing establishments, and in the earlier reports little mention is made of the class of workshop in which this evil is most apt to declare itself. In 1893, however, the Montreal inspectors drew attention to the rapidly increasing number of sweat shops, a result attributed to the fact that a large number of Russian

and Polish Jews had settled in the city during the previous few years and had engaged in the making of readymade clothing cut at warehouses and wholesale clothiers and sent for completion to dwellings where work was done at excessively low prices, owing to keen competition. Up to that date it was impossible to reach these establishments by the law, in spite of the fact that filth and squalor abounded in such places, that the vitiation of clothing manufactured in this manner constituted a serious menace to public health, and that whole families, under this regime, were often found toiling early and late for a mere pittance. It was suggested in that year by one of the inspectors that clothiers should be compelled to give out work only to those who might hold licenses, obtained at a nominal fee and insuring proper sanitary conditions, from the factory inspector. In 1895 little improvement had taken place, the chief inspector for Quebec reporting that he found many young girls working from 75 to 80 hours per week, including Sunday labour, at wages ranging from 50 cents to \$3. In the fall of 1895 an investigation into the evil was instituted by the Federal Government, but led to no tangible improvement. The appointment of female inspectors was a chief means of drawing attention to the prevalence of the evil and of securing measures for its removal. In Montreal the two inspectresses, almost immediately on their appointment, made a special investigation into the matter. The locating of the sweating shops in the first instance was found difficult. It was reported in 1898, however, that nearly 10,000 Jews and French Canadian women in Montreal were engaged in the manufacture of clothing under sweating conditions in small unhygienic establishments, at low wages and excessive hours. The system of contract garment making, inasmuch as it afforded cheap clothing for the poor and did not transgress, except in its accompaniments, the letter of the law, proved very difficult to deal with, and the efforts of the inspec-

tors were confined almost wholly to the betterment of the sanitary conditions existing in these establishments. In Ontario, the female inspector, on her appointment, found many sweat shops in existence, though the system was not nearly so developed as in many of the States of the American Union. The tendency in the clothing trades appears on this authority to be against the establishment of large sanitary workshops, and it was found very difficult to do more than reach the surface conditions or to locate shops in which clothing was made under contract. In 1899 a marked improvement was reported over previous years, though a number of workshops remained which were still wholly unfitted for occupation. The fashion of tailor-made garments in this year had the effect of driving many women out of this business. A feature of 1901 was a joint inspection made by the Ontario female inspector and the chief inspector of factories for the province of Quebec into conditions existing in the clothing trade in Ottawa and Hull, about which many complaints had been received and concerning which joint action was advisable owing to the proximity of the two cities. It was shown as a result of the inspection that the sanitary conditions were in the main satisfactory, though wages in Hull were found on an exceedingly low level. A result of the publicity of the inspection was that wages were almost immediately increased by from 100 to 150 per cent. In the same year an amendment of the Ontario Shops Act, requiring a written register of names and addresses to be kept of persons to whom certain specified work was given out, rendered inspection more assured. The frequent moving of these small establishments and their habit of installing themselves as cheaply as possible without regard to light and sanitation, made the work of inspection difficult. Though much improvement was reported as still possible and many features of the system remained a source of constant irritation to the inspectors. The female inspector for Ontario reported in

1902 that 'in no state is clothing manufactured under better or healthier conditions than in Ontario.'

Female Labour.

A most important step taken in connection with the enforcement of the clauses of the factories Acts relating to female labour was the appointment of female inspectors for the express purpose of visiting the establishments in which women were employed, and reporting on conditions found therein as particularly affecting female labour. The province of Ontario was the first to act in this matter, Miss Margaret Carlyle being appointed as inspectress for the province in 1895, under a special amendment to the Act. Two years later Mrs. King and Mrs. Provencher were appointed in Quebec, their field at first being limited to the smaller establishments situated in the city of Montreal. Since the initiation of this system much progress has been reported in the amelioration of the conditions of employment for women in industrial establishments. The inspectresses report that, with few instances to the contrary, they have been well received and have been able to initiate many reforms. In Ontario, progress was slow, though substantial and continuous, and was much assisted by the co-operation of employers. The Quebec, as also the Ontario, inspectors found in the opening year of their work, the worst cases of insanitation and other violations of the Act in the smaller clothing workshops, a situation which was found somewhat difficult to combat, though much alleviation is alleged to have been accomplished after repeated inspections. After two or three years a marked improvement was reported, especially in the tendency of employers to work in harmony with the regulations. The installation of separate closets with separate approaches has been especially insisted upon, and a different hour of arrival and departure from work for male and female operatives recommended wherever possible. In 1901

the inspectresses reported the moral atmosphere in factories as uniformly excellent, foremen in particular recognizing the responsibility of their position. The comfort and healthfulness of female employment has also constantly improved by the addition of cloak rooms, dining rooms, &c., to factories. Many of these reforms have also extended to shops, the number of establishments inspected increasing constantly, until in 1903, 810 factories were visited in Quebec, while in the year 1902, 1,835 shops were inspected in Ontario. In 1900 the female inspector of Ontario estimated that there were over 50,000 females employed in the province.

Considerable attention was given to the conditions of female employment in factories prior to the appointment of special officers for this branch of the work, and it was largely as a result of the attention directed to it by the first inspectors that the necessity of special inspectresses was recognized. Thus, in 1888, the inspector for the western district of Ontario reported 180 factories in operation in his district employing women or children, or both. Of these all but 70 worked less than 60 hours per week. In 1891 the same officer found the hours of labour for women relaxed owing to trade depression, though the number of occupations in which females were employed was being gradually enlarged. An investigation was also made into the wages of females in a number of trades in Toronto and embodied in the annual report of the inspector for 1891. Complaints regarding hours of work by females were received and investigated from time to time, and the danger of wearing loose hair and garments about machinery repeatedly pointed out. Similarly in Quebec frequent references to the employment of female labour were made by the inspectors and steps often taken to remedy grievances that were found to exist.

The Women's National Council in exercising supervision over the condition of female operatives of factories has been a useful influence.

Child Labour.

The difficulty of ascertaining the actual age of children employed in factories, owing to the deliberate falsification of age certificates, more particularly in the cases where births have not been registered, has proved from first to last the most perplexing problem confronting the inspectors in the enforcement of the provisions of the law placing an age limit on the employment of children in factories.* For this employers have been found in a measure to blame, especially during the early years of inspection, when a considerable number of children were employed particularly in the cotton mills of Quebec. In the vast majority of cases, however, responsibility for the employment of children under age has rested primarily with the parents who have been found, again and again, to employ misrepresentation with regard to the age of children for whom they were seeking to obtain employment. There were cases in which the poverty of the parents, under exceptional circumstances, inclined the inspectors to take a lenient view of violations of the law of this kind, though as a rule the Act was enforced as rigorously as possible. Undoubtedly the effect of regular inspection has caused increasing care to be exercised among employers in rejecting children of doubtful age and in employing child labour in any case where it was not found to be absolutely necessary under the existing circumstances. The suggestion of an educational test, in conjunction with the regulation as to age, children being required to have a teacher's certificate of their ability to read and write before being allowed to seek employment, was frequently made by inspectors as a means of meeting the difficulty. The whole subject of the necessity of education, is dealt with repeatedly in the reports. In Ontario a truancy and compulsory school

attendance Act, passed in 1890, compelling all children, with certain exceptions, under 14 years of age to be sent to school, caused some interlapping of jurisdiction by the officers of this and the Factories Act which set the limit for the employment of boys at 12, the truant officers under the School Act being given power to visit factories for the purpose of enforcing the Act. Some of the inspectors accordingly advised the raising of the age limit under the Factories Act to conformity with the Truancy Act. In Quebec on the other hand the absence of a compulsory education law rather inclined the inspectors to advise against any raising of the age limit in factories, it being thought better that children should be employed in this work than be in idleness. Moreover it was stated that in some industries children over a certain age do not acquire the necessary dexterity. The tendency to employ young children was found to depend to a certain degree on trade conditions, the number of children found in factories during years of depression, such as 1893 and 1894 in Ontario, being much decreased, whereas in busy years more frequent violations of the law were encountered. The introduction of machinery also lessened the extent to which children were employed, especially in canning and dextricating factories in Ontario and in match factories in Quebec. On the whole the work of this branch of inspection may be said to have had the effect of lessening where it did not wholly put a stop to the employment of children about dangerous plants and machinery, particularly in saw mills, and to have emphasized the importance of education and elevating surroundings. The bad effect of placing young children continuously among grown up persons and in irksome employments during the formative period of life, when the physical, intellectual and moral nature is in process of development, is repeatedly set forth. The inspectors' recommendations are mostly in the direction of raising the age limit. The fact that employers have come more and more to depreciate the employment of young children and to in-

* In Ontario the age limit is 14 years, and in dangerous or unwholesome factory employment, 16 for boys and 18 for girls. In Quebec the general limit is 12 for boys and 14 for girls with the same provisions as in Ontario in 'dangerous, unwholesome or inconvenient establishments.'

sist on a more rigid following of the law in cases where child labour is expedient, is noted as a most important achievement of the work of inspection in directing careful and intelligent attention to this subject.

Hours of Labour.

The Factory Acts in Canada deal with the subject of hours of labour only in reference to the employment of women, young girls and children. The reports of the inspectors in this connection refer accordingly only to establishments in which female or child labour is employed, though information of a more general nature is sometimes included.

The ten-hour day is reported as seldom exceeded in *Quebec* factories except in saw and pulp mills, where eleven and twelve hours are frequently worked. Fifty-seven hours per week, however, is stated as the average duration of employment.

In *Montreal* in 1889 no cases were found of over 60 hours per week being exceeded in factories, the average week for men being 59 hours and for girls and women 57 hours. In the country, however, instances were found of factories running 12 hours per day. In order to provide a shorter working day on Saturdays, the *Quebec* inspectors frequently allowed a reduction of the midday meal interval, after consultation with the workmen. In other cases, as was reported in *Montreal* in 1898, women and children were found beginning work at 6.30 in the mornings in order to shorten the working day on Saturdays. The fact that the half holiday on Saturdays was almost universally recognized as of great benefit led the inspectors to recommend, in some instances, that it be made statutory owing to the injurious tendency of the expedients adopted to secure it.

In *Ontario* factories the weekly hours as a rule did not exceed 60 in 1888, and in the majority of establishments ranged from 54 to 59. The hours of labour of females in millinery shops and dressmaking establishments were frequently reported excessive, and it was found exceedingly difficult to compel these establishments to

conform strictly with the law, especially during their busy season. In cotton, woollen and other textile factories, comparatively long hours were worked, amounting frequently to 10½ and 10¾ per day, with a short day on Saturdays. These industries, also were among the last to react to influences which in other cases caused a shortening of hours. The long hours of men in saw mills was also a matter of complaint, the majority of such establishments working eleven hours and upwards in 1893, at wages of from \$20 to \$22 per month and board. The enactment of legislation in 1895 limiting the hours of labour of employees in bake shops in any one week was found in 1896 to improve conditions in this class of employment, and to have an indirect result in the way of added cleanliness and carefulness of manufacture. As in *Quebec*, longer hours were worked in villages and small towns than in cities. The law with regard to the hours of female and child labour was reported on the whole well observed, overtime employment being regarded as poor economy and employees showing a waning inclination to seize every opportunity of making extra wages. The shortening of hours was also recommended as a potent means of preventing accidents around machinery.

Sunday Labour.

The periodical visits of the inspectors did much to insure a stricter enforcement of the law prohibiting Sunday labour. In 1894 the chief inspector for *Quebec* found that there were a large number of Jews in the province, carrying on the trades of tailors, furriers, &c., employing Catholic Canadian workmen whom they frequently obliged to work on Sundays. In *England*, it was pointed out, establishments belonging to Jews are closed on Saturdays, the law allowing them as compensation to work on Sundays, though they are not permitted to make any man work more than 60 hours per week. The Canadian law, it was recommended, should provide better protection for workmen under such circumstances. In *Ontario* the question of Sunday labour

arose chiefly in connection with employment in bake shops. In 1896 employees were found generally objecting not to the necessary work that fell to be done on Sundays, but to the extra employment that was involved in supplying hot bread on Monday mornings. In the same year the Act relating to employment in bake shops was passed, which, while prohibiting Sunday labour in bake shops, did not prevent an employing baker setting his sponge on Sunday nights. Some complaints to the effect that small bake shops were operating their bake ovens on Sundays were also received, and were found difficult to deal with under the law.

Industrial and Trade Conditions.

As already noted incidentally, the reports of factory inspectors contain many references to contemporary industrial and trade conditions. These have been mentioned in so far as they have reacted directly on certain phases of employment. Reference may be added to the effect of general trade conditions upon the quantity of employment, and what is implied therein, for the material welfare of wage earners.

In *Ontario*, during 1889, it was noticed by the inspectors that dullness of trade and financial stringency were causing a number of factories to run on short time or to close down completely. Canning and desiccating factories, in particular, were limiting their product, both because of a scarcity of fruit and as the result of over-production in 1888. The same conditions were noted in an intensified state two years later when the number of employees in factories had very noticeably diminished; in the piano and coffin making trades alone was there noted anything approaching activity in 1891 in Western Ontario. The hours of labour, especially of female labour, were diminished and many factories shut down from two to ten weeks during the ensuing winter. Bad harvests and low prices for farm produce were held chiefly responsible. This depression continued without material alleviation through 1893, reaching its climax in 1894 when staffs had been still fur-

ther reduced by 30 or 40 per cent than in the previous two years. Cotton, woollen and steel factories and foundries were particularly affected. Boot and shoe workers, glass cutters and garment workers were also mentioned as suffering intensely from dull times. In the year 1895, though the majority of manufacturers still reported depression, signs of improvement in the general situation were noted. A number of new factories were started, among which four were for the manufacture of bicycles. In 1896, the depression was again reported as general and intense, nearly every factory working short time with reduced forces, with the exception of bicycle manufacturers and agricultural implement makers, who were busy. Towards the close of 1897, a marked improvement began both in the number of persons employed and of plants in operation. By 1898 business was reported more active than for several years; extensions to buildings were being made and there was a general increase in manufactures, in the number of workmen employed and the hours of labour worked, these conditions having extended to all branches of industry. In 1899 factories were working night and day, wages were increasing and employees were difficult to obtain. Still further improvements were noted in 1900; the demand for labour had greatly increased, wages being universally higher; new factories were being established on all sides, manufacturing jewellers being particularly prosperous; the bent-wood trade alone was mentioned as stagnant. In 1902, similarly, heavy investments of capital in manufacturing establishments were reported; the output of factories was on a scale never before known; and the number of employees and wages advanced. In the last report received, for the year 1903, extremely busy conditions were reported as in continuance.

In *Quebec* the activity of industry followed much the same lines as in Ontario, the years from 1891 to 1896 inclusive being characterized by general dullness, factories running on short time and with reduced staffs. In 1898, however, manufacturing in Montreal was reported more active than

in the past 10 years, especially among cotton and woollen mills. Similarly, in 1901 the expansion of manufactures and a plentiful amount of employment were prominent features of the year. In the last report of the inspectors unexampled activity in all lines was recorded, mention made of new factories going up, old factories being extended and employment generally plentiful.

Some index to the activity of employment prevailing in any given year is afforded by the number of overtime permits granted by factory inspectors allowing women and children, under certain exceptional circumstances, to be employed during a limited period for longer hours than are specified in the statute as of usual application. According to this record the highest total was reached in Ontario in 1902 when 81 overtime permits were granted. The next highest number was 41 in 1901 in Ontario there being 28 such permits issued in 1898 and 32 in 1889. In Quebec the highest totals were 26 in 1898 and 24 in 1900. Inasmuch, however, as a systematic record was not kept of these returns and as the permits in many cases were designed to meet other contingencies than those attending an exceptional rush of orders, much significance is not to be attached to these returns.

Directory of Factory Inspectors.

The following is a list of the names, addresses and districts of the factory inspectors at present holding office in Canada:—

Quebec—

Montreal—Western division, Louis Guyon, 20 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

Montreal—Eastern division, James Mitchell, St. James street, Montreal, Que.

Quebec division—P. J. Jobin, Government Buildings, Quebec, Que.

Eastern Townships division—Dr. E. N. Stevenson, Coaticook, Que.

Female inspector for the eastern division of Montreal, for Quebec, &c.—Mrs. L. D. Provencher, 20 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

Female inspector for the western division of Montreal—Mrs. Louisa King, 20 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

Chief inspector—Louis Guyon, 20 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

Ontario—

Western district—Jas. T. Burke, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Central district—O. A. Rocque, Orleans, Ont.

Eastern district—Thos. Keilty, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Female inspectors for factories in which female labour is employed—Miss Margaret Carlyle, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. James R. Brown, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Arthur W. H. Holmes, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Manitoba—

For the province—W. Smith, 248 Smith street, Winnipeg, Man.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARBITRATION BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN G. T. R. Co. AND TELE- GRAPHERS.

SITTINGS of the Board of Arbitrators appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in the matter of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers, were continued during October in the city hall, Toronto, on the 14th, 15th, 21st and 22nd of the month.*

* An account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the honourable the Minister of Labour, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for August, page 168. The proceedings of the Conciliation Committee and of the Board of Arbitration under the Act during August and September were reported in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September and October at pages 266 and 366 respectively.

There were present at the meetings the following arbitrators and principals:—

Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel, Chairman.
G. F., Shepley, Esq., K.C., for G. T. Ry., Arbitrator.
J. H. Hall, Esq., for Telegraphers, Arbitrator.
D. Campbell, Esq., 3rd Vice Pres., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
W. Faskin, Esq., General Chairman, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
D. M. Kennedy, Esq., Secretary, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
F. H. McGuigan, Esq., Manager G. T. R.
W. W. Pope, Clerk G. T. R. Co.
W. R. Tiffin, Esq., Supt. Northern Division G. T. R.
M. S. Blaiklock, Esq., Supt. Eastern Division G. T. R.
G. C. Jones, Esq., Supt. Middle Division G. T. R.
G. R. McLeod, Esq., Secretary to Mr. McGuigan.

At the meeting of the board held on October 14 it was decided that proceedings should not be conducted in public, the statement made by His Honour Judge Teetzel on the opening of the session being as follows:—

Section 16 of the Railway Labour Disputes Act expressly prohibits the making public of any books, papers and other documents used by this board or any information obtained therefrom. As a good deal of this inquiry will involve the use of books, papers and documents prohibited by this section from being made public, and for other reasons, the majority of the board have decided that, under the provisions of the Act, and the prohibitory section as to a certain portion of the information being kept private, it is better to have all private, so that reporters will please not join with us. When the award is made it will be complete and consist of all the necessary facts from which the public will be able to judge whether the award is reasonable or not, and the information will be given in a more concrete form and permanent way than it would be otherwise.

The scope of the arbitration was then taken into consideration, and it was decided that, for the present, only sections 13, 22 and 23 in the schedule of demands presented by the telegraphers, would be dealt with, it having been intimated that the other sections of the schedule had been so amended as to be acceptable to both parties. Article No. 13 is to the effect that telegraphers be not required to work on Sundays and the following legal holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Dominion Day in Canada, 4th of July in the United States, Labour Day or Christmas Day, except when absolutely necessary to protect the Com-

pany's interests, Sunday labour to be paid at overtime rates. Article 22 is to the effect that two consecutive weeks' leave of absence annually with full pay and free transportation be given to telegraphers for themselves and families to any point on the system. Article 23 relates to minimum salaries.*

In proceeding upon this basis the right was reserved by the telegraphers to present later an argument with regard to their demands as a whole.

The remaining sessions of the board during October were devoted to the examination of witnesses produced by the telegraphers, the filing of exhibits, &c. There were two additional witnesses still to be heard on behalf of the telegraphers at the close of the proceedings on the 22nd.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Toronto, on November 16.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The seventh annual convention of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction held its opening meeting in the City Hall, London, Ont., on Wednesday, October 5. A large representation of delegates from different cities in Ontario and Quebec was present throughout the meetings. The conference adjourned on October 7.

A subject prominently under discussion at the meetings of the conference was the most effective method of dealing with wayward children of both sexes. In a paper read by Col. Farewell, County Crown Attorney of Ontario, on the opening day of the convention, entitled 'The Question of Crime,' the writer expressed approval of the use of corporeal punishment. The chief feature of the evening session of the opening day, however, was a lecture by In-

* See *Labour Gazette* for October, 1904, page 366, for a statement of the minimum rates demanded.

spector Hughes, of Toronto, on 'The Bad Boy,' in which strong opposition to flogging was expressed, the causes of a boy's misbehaviour being classed under three headings, viz.: hereditary, physical causes and bad training. Kind treatment, proper food and an absence of coercive training were urged as the chief essentials in dealing with wayward children. The subject was continued on the second day's session in an address by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of the Ontario Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, who emphasized the importance of kindness and moderation. Mr. C. Furier, Superintendent of the Industrial School at Mimico, also spoke, referring to the necessity of making schools attractive in order to prevent truancy. Police Magistrate Love, of London, differed from the preceding speakers in advocating the flogging of boys. A paper prepared by Mrs. Yarker, entitled 'Girls Requiring Special Supervision,' was also read, the class of girls dealt with being those who are not wholly degenerate, but who are wayward, though not bad enough to be sent to the Mercer Reformatory. The suggestion was made that homes should be established in the larger cities to which girls of this class might be sent, and from which they might go out to perform domestic service under supervision. A paper of interest was read by Dr. Roseburgh, of Toronto, on the treatment of inebriates, drunkenness being described as the principle cause of parental neglect, and of the work which now falls on children's aid societies, charity organizations, &c. A system of government aid to voluntary hospitals for the treatment of drunkards was advocated. A resolution was subsequently passed by the conference referring the question of the treatment of inebriates to the executive committee to take such action as it might see fit.

Other addresses delivered were by Mr. Sheriff Cameron, on the subject of women and girls who had lost their self-respect through drink. Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Lugsden, of the Mercer Reformatory and the Alexander Girls' Industrial School,

respectively, spoke of the classes of girls dealt with in these institutions. The work of the charity organizations of different cities was also discussed. Mr. Frank Walsh, of Toronto, delivered an interesting address on the 'Housing of the Poor,' describing the organization of a building society to furnish houses at a small rental, the society to be content with a five per cent profit. A charter for such a society, it was stated, would be applied for at once. Other addresses were by Dr. Lulon, of St. Thomas, on 'Houses of Industry,' and by Rev. D. G. MacBeth, on the 'Social Problems of the Canadian West.'

Officers Elected.

The election of officers resulted as follows :—

President—Col. F. E. Farewell, K.C., Whitby.
Vice-presidents—Mayor Beck, London; J. J. Kelso, Toronto; Alex. Shaw, K.C., Walkerton.
Treasurer—Rev. James Ledlard, Owen Sound.
Honorary Secretary—Dr. A. M. Roseburg, Toronto.

Secretary—Mr. Frank Walsh, Toronto.
Executive Committee—Dr. R. B. Bray, Chatham; R. H. Lane, Montreal; S. M. Thompson, Brantford; John Keane, Ottawa; R. Massie, Toronto; O. Labelle, London; C. Ferrier, Toronto; A. McMurchy, Toronto; Mrs. E. Yarker, London; Mrs. J. Urquhart, Hamilton; Mrs. O'Sullivan, Toronto.

The conference decided to hold its next meeting in Toronto on Sept. 27, 28 and 29, 1905.

*7th Cdn. Conf on
Charities & Correction,
Oct 5*

PROPOSED PENSION FUND FOR M. C. R. CO'S. EMPLOYEES.*

DURING October the establishment of a pension fund was discussed by certain employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company at a special meeting held in the city of St. Thomas during the second week of the month.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that similar institutions in the United States had met with the approval

* Information contained in this statement was supplied by Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for St. Thomas, Ont., and district.

of the employees of different railway companies ; that the general manager of the Michigan Central Railway had expressed the willingness of the company to co-operate in a pension fund scheme, the company to provide half of the money necessary ; and that in order to make the scheme practical it would be necessary that contributions to it should be made compulsory.

Resolutions were passed expressing a desire to adopt some system of superannuation for the Michigan Central Railway Company's employees, and recommending

the appointment of a representative committee to confer with other organizations and the officers of other railroads where such systems are in operation. The committee to formulate the details and workings of such scheme, and to submit it for sanction to another meeting of the employees to be held in St. Thomas.

A committee consisting of a representative from each department of the railway service was appointed in pursuance of this resolution.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

FEW arrivals of immigrants were reported during October, the active season having closed during the preceding month.

The number of immigrants for Canada entered at British ports during September, according to nationality, was as follows:—

English.....	6,050
Irish.....	369
Scotch.....	167
Foreign.....	1,995

A number of mechanics were included in the arrivals from England during October, several bricklayers reporting at Toronto and Winnipeg. Sixty English bricklayers arrived at Toronto on October 14. They were met by a local representative of the bricklayers' union, with whose assistance accommodation was secured, and the party obtained work immediately.

The report of the Montreal Colonization Society for the month of September showed that 289 new settlers had registered, an increase of 142 over last year.

The Movement During the Coming Season.

Among the more important projects discussed with reference to the season of 1905 was the proposal of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, looking to the immigration of a large number of British female factory operators, and the establishment of a receiving home in connection with the movement by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In

Great Britain the movement will be under the auspices of the British Women's Emigration Association, which recently sent a special representative to report on the outlook for female labour in Canada.

It was stated that immigration work will be continued on an extensive scale next year by the Salvation Army. The maritime provinces will be the field to which its chief attention will be turned during the coming winter.

C. P. R. Land Sales.

During the nine months of the present year, from January 1 to September 30, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company disposed of 431,282'82 acres of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, for which the sum of \$1,879,841.05 was realized. The number of acres sold and amounts realized per month were as follows:—

Month.	Acres.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
January.....	116,840'79	386,649 88
February.....	14,729'69	73,428 94
March.....	12,992'06	59,660 03
April.....	24,064'24	116,349 19
May.....	51,477'16	203,768 02
June.....	155,973'24	712,812 21
July.....	36,425'73	177,473 94
August.....	15,669'90	88,735 88
September.....	13,110'02	61,962 96
Total.....	431,282'82	1,879,841 05

Homestead Entries during the Month of September, 1904.

The following table, furnished by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries during the month of September, 1904, as compared with September, 1903 :

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Agency.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	131	162	.....	31
Battleford.....	156	42	114	.....
Brandon.....	24	41	.....	17
Calgary.....	241	206	35	.....
Dauphin.....	35	26	9	.....
Edmonton.....	221	252	.....	31
Kamloops.....	13	7	6	.....
Lethbridge.....	145	126	19	.....
Minnedosa.....	15	21	.....	6
New Westminster.	2	1	1	.....
Prince Albert.....	141	124	17	.....
Regina.....	441	462	.....	21
Red Deer.....	143	99	44	.....
Winnipeg.....	45	62	.....	17
Yorkton.....	262	214	48	.....
Total. . .	2,015	1,845	293	123

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during the year of 170.

A statement of the homestead entries made during July, August and September, 1904, is as follows :—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
July.....	3,011	3,438	.....	427
August.....	2,360	2,288	72	.....
September....	2,015	1,845	170	.....
Total....	7,386	7,571	242	427

It will be seen that the net decrease for the last two months amounted to 185.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the De-

partment of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the month of September, 1904, were as follows :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING SEPTEMBER.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	275
" Quebec.....	45
" Nova Scotia.....	10
" New Brunswick.....	11
" Prince Edward Island.....	6
" Manitoba.....	79
" North-west Territories.....	34
" British Columbia.....	2
Persons who had previous entry.....	255
Canadians returned from United States.....	39
Americans.....	583
Newfoundlanders.....	.....
English.....	240
Scotch.....	74
Irish.....	30
French.....	25
Belgians.....	6
Swiss.....	1
Italians.....	1
Roumanians.....	8
Greeks.....	.....
Syrians.....	.....
Germans.....	89
Austro-Hungarians.....	97
Hollanders.....	3
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	2
Icelanders.....	10
Swedo-Norwegians.....	60
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	27
Mennonites.....	2
Doukhobors.....	.....
Chinese.....	1
Total.....	2,015
Representing 5,370 souls.	.....

Of a total number of 622 entries made during September by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 129 were from Dakota, 114 from Minnesota, 45 from Washington, 41 from Wisconsin, 39 from Iowa, and 28 from Montana.

Lands Patented in September, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of September, 1904, is as follows :—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.	3	446·71
British Columbia sales.	3	384·00
Commutation grants.		
Homesteads.	441	70,132·35
Military Bounty Grant.		
Military Homesteads.		
Mineral rights.		
North-west Half-breed grants.	12	1,986·42
Quit-claim special grant.	3	
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.	3	1,344·05
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.	51	317,200·78
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris Branch).	80	136,957·74
Can. Pac. Railway roadbed and station grounds.	4	92·60
Man. and North-western Ry.		
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry.	18	2,734·37
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	19	24,689·72
Sales.	20	2,252·68
School lands sales.	2	800·00
Special grants.	2	81·00
Yukon Territory sales.	2	
Yukon Territory special.		
Totals.	663	559,102·42

In September, 1903, the number of patents issued was 345 covering an area of 59,585·44 acres.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER, 1904.

During the month of October the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing employment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.	872 55
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.	30 35
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.	435 24
Making and repairing post office scales.	142 00
Supplying mail bags.	2,012 50
Repairing mail bags.	1,100 28
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.	333 65
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes, and repairing street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.	202 93
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.	5 00
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.	1,779 45

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING OCTOBER, 1904.

THE general business situation throughout Canada during October was reported satisfactory, though both foreign and domestic trade were on a somewhat lower level of activity than a year ago. The revenue of the country, however, was well maintained, and trade with other members of the Empire shows fair prospects. On the whole, the outlook for the winter season is favourably regarded, a moderate and safe movement of products being considered as now practically assured by the satisfactory statements with regard to the crops. A more detailed account of the important de-

velopments of the past month is given under the following headings, relating respectively to foreign, domestic and imperial trade, and to Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

There was a slight decline in foreign trade during September, as will be seen from the accompanying tables, furnished by the Department of Customs, Canada. The decline was wholly in exports, imports showing a slight increase. For the three months ending September 30, also, declines are shown amounting to about \$100,000 in

imports and about \$5,300,000 in exports. During September the chief decline noted was in products of the forest, amounting to about \$1,000,000. Animals and their products, and agricultural products also, showed a slight falling off. Products of the mine and fisheries, on the other hand, showed increases.

By Order in Council passed during October, the duty on steel rails of \$7 per ton which went into effect on October 1, is not

to apply to rails actually contracted for abroad prior to August 28, if imported into Canada not later than November 30, 1904, and laid on the track in Canada not later than February 28, 1905.

Openings for Canadian apples, hay and wood pulp were reported in Norway and Sweden by the Commercial Agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.		THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	14,689,764	13,512,450	39,579,910	38,408,683
Free goods.....	8,800,755	7,646,171	24,940,898	23,248,938
Total.....	23,490,519	21,158,621	64,520,808	61,657,621
Coin and bullion.....	563,612	2,979,752	2,375,029	3,928,044
Grand total.....	24,054,131	24,138,373	66,895,837	65,585,665
Duty collected.....	3,998,717	3,837,975	10,719,494	10,620,543

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.				THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	4,331,274	28,251	4,490,523	22,294	11,515,889	58,295	9,394,119	53,327
The Fisheries.....	717,657	.....	873,461	1,639	2,403,815	5,668	2,900,596	5,345
The Forest.....	4,677,749	11,171	3,656,736	1,179	12,712,297	122,863	11,088,068	37,960
Animals and their products.....	7,940,494	101,494	7,660,772	124,197	21,823,938	244,677	20,658,122	262,815
Agriculture.....	2,174,250	602,345	2,016,488	528,949	8,148,951	4,175,176	7,231,694	1,027,026
Manufactures.....	1,779,811	349,156	1,773,173	382,395	4,897,316	676,198	4,878,914	848,529
Miscellaneous.....	3,347	37,137	3,698	41,470	8,178	99,616	13,596	122,019
Total merchandise.....	21,624,582	1,120,554	20,474,851	1,102,423	61,479,884	5,382,403	56,165,106	2,337,021
Coin and bullion.....	.....	61,614	.....	125,616	.....	118,212	.....	427,409
Grand total exports.....	21,624,582	1,182,168	20,474,851	1,228,039	61,479,884	5,500,615	56,165,106	2,784,430

Imperial Trade.

The September statement of the London, Eng., Board of Trade, shows a decrease of £11,886,000 in imports into the United Kingdom, and an increase of £13,064,500 in exports. Imports from Canada for the month of September were as follows:—

—	Amount.	Value.
		£
Cattle..... head	16,850	200,135
Sheep..... "	5,941	10,397
Wheat..... cwts.	337,400	127,292
Wheat meal and flour.. "	139,100	70,970
Pease..... "	11,020	4,111
Bacon..... "	104,787	249,163
Hams..... "	26,110	65,767
Butter..... "	59,937	267,752
Cheese..... "	226,214	485,656
Eggs.. .. great hund.	8,686	3,242

The weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during October, showed that much of the future success of Canadian trade with *Great Britain* depended on the securing of cheap freight routes and the proper description and invoicing of goods. The market for Canadian breadstuffs, grains and fruits was reported as at present particularly promising. An opening for Canadian leather and cider was also reported from Bristol. In the *British West Indies*, in reply to a circular letter from the department asking particular information with regard to the market for Canadian flour and the prospects for increasing the trade, conditions were generally reported favourably, though this product has been regarded with prejudice in a few of the islands. Several practical suggestions were added as to the best method of packing and shipping. In *Australasia*, Canadian wheat, agricultural machinery, carbide of calcium, furniture and timber were reported to be meeting on the whole a good market, though in *New Zealand* some contraction in the demand for imported goods is anticipated. In *South Africa* a general shrinkage in imports was reported, though prospects are stated to be improving.

The Canadian cattle trade with Great Britain suffered somewhat in activity dur-

ing October, from the large proportion of medium and poor grade animals offering, for which only a moderate demand was reported. Good lots, however, found a ready sale, though the entire export trade for live stock was quiet.

The Canadian agent for the Department of Agriculture at Liverpool, England, stated that \$5,846,997 worth of poultry and game was imported into Great Britain during the last calendar year, of which \$132,000 worth came from Canada. The shipment of regular supplies over as long a period as possible was advised in order to avoid the glut in the markets during the Christmas season.

Domestic Trade.

Though the month of October was on the whole somewhat less active than the corresponding period of 1903, very fair conditions were reported from the wholesale and retail points of distribution. In Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, domestic trade was particularly active. The mildness of the weather in Eastern Canada somewhat interfered with sales of winter dry goods stocks, though the sorting trade was reported to be of the usual volume of the season, with an improvement in payments. With the assurance of a good western harvest the general outlook is regarded as satisfactory, though buying is characterized by a spirit of moderation. The approaching close of navigation gave a stimulus to the movement of goods into localities depending on water transportation.

The 49th annual report of the Molsons Bank for the year ended September 30, 1904, showed a net profit of \$457,290, out of which \$150,000 were added to the reserve fund, which now equals the paid up capital, namely, \$3,000,000. An additional branch was opened during the year, and the expectation expressed that the dividends of the bank might be substantially increased next year.

According to Dun's Review there were 910 business failures in Canada during the first nine months of the present year, of which 366 were in Quebec and 317 in On-

tario, liabilities aggregating \$8,988,140 as against \$5,332,611 last year, when there were 721 failures. Manufacturing failures were 225 in number as against 167 last year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Official returns show a total of \$70,657,-078.18 revenue for the present fiscal year up to September 30, as against \$66,037,-065.93 last year. On capital account during

the same period, \$11,035,970.58 have been expended as against \$10,051,628.62, last year. The chief items of this expenditure were as follows:—

	1903.	1904.
Public Works, Railways and Canals.. ..	\$6,174,958 98	\$5,817,773 65
Militia capital....	428,223 40	1,299,910 11
Railway subsidies..	1,463,222 34	2,046,878 45
Bounty on iron and steel.. ..	1,408,252 60	1,130,041 29

N. W. T. LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1904.

ON October 8 assent was given by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories to an Ordinance 'Respecting Master and Servant,' passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territories. The Ordinance constituted the only measure introduced during the session which directly affected the condition of labour.

The Ordinance provides that every contract for personal service is to be subject to its provisions, a contract for any period longer than one year to be in writing and signed by the contracting parties.¹

Misconduct of Servants.

The relations of master and servant are dealt with from two points of view according as the offender is an employee or an employer of labour. Drunkenness on the part of an employee, the absenting from employment without leave, or the dissipating of employer's property, is made punishable by a maximum fine of \$30, together with the cost of prosecution, imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month being prescribed in default of payment of the fine.²

Recovery of Wages, Improper Dismissal, &c.

The Ordinance also provides, in protection of the interests of labour, for the pun-

ishment of masters (under which term corporations, as well as individuals or partnerships are included)³ for non-payment of wages, and the ill-usage or improper dismissal of servants. Employers guilty of any of these offences may be summoned by a justice upon oath of the employee, and upon due proof of the cause of complaint appearing, the justice may discharge the employee from service of his master and direct the payment to him of any wages found due. Action, however, cannot be brought for a greater sum than two months' wages. Damages for improper dismissal may also be assessed against the master up to the amount of four weeks' wages. Counter claims by an employer may be dealt with by a judge.³ Proceedings under the Ordinance may be taken within three months after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within three months after the last installment of wages has become due, whichever may last happen.⁴ The Ordinance in no way curtails other remedies for the recovery of wages or for damages which employers may have against servants.⁵

The Ordinance repeals all previous legislation on the subject of master and servant.

(¹) Sec. 1.

(²) Sec. 2.

(³) Sec. 3.

(⁴) Sec. 4.

(⁵) Sec. 6.

(⁶) Sec. 8.

(⁷) Sec. 7.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

THE month of October was free from serious industrial disturbances, no disputes of great magnitude having taken place in the Dominion. The only places where new strikes took place were Sydney, N.S., Montreal, Que., Toronto and Goderich, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., only one of which affected more than 100 work-people.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 10 disputes in existence during the month, of which two began prior to October 1 and eight after. This was the same number as in the previous month, and a decrease of one compared with October, 1903. About 14 firms and 457 employees were affected by trade disputes during the month.

The magnitude of the new disputes, according to the number of working people involved, was as follows:—

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.
From 100 to 200.. . . .	1
From 50 to 100.. . . .	3
From 25 to 50.. . . .	2
From 6 to 25.. . . .	2

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during October was approximately 5,250 working days, a decrease of about 37,000 days compared with September and of 8,750 days compared with October, 1903.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by the new disputes of the month.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Fishing.. . . .	1
Metal trades.. . . .	1
Woodworking.. . . .	1
Printing.. . . .	3
Clothing.. . . .	1
Unskilled labour.. . . .	1

Causes of new disputes.—Six of the new disputes were due to the refusal of the employers to grant increased wages; one was due to the employment of unskilled labour

to operate machines which the strikers claimed required skilled mechanics or apprentices, and one was due to the employment of a shareholder in a firm to operate a machine, the strikers claiming that he was a non-unionist employee.

Methods of settlement.—Of the 10 disputes in existence during the month, definite settlements were reached in 4 cases, and in 2 others conditions ceased to be affected, leaving 4 still in existence at the end of the month. Two disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and the remaining four came to an end without any negotiations.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in three disputes which were terminated, the employees were successful in one, and a compromise was reached in two cases, in one of which a reduction of wages was accepted by the men and in the other an increase in wages was granted.

Disputes commenced prior to the beginning of the month.

The only disputes which began before October and were in continuance during the month were a strike of saw-smiths at St. Catharines, Ont., and a strike of iron moulders at Hamilton, Ont.

The dispute of saw-smiths of the Welland Vale Saw Works at St. Catharines, Ont., which began on June 30, ceased to affect the industry in the course of the month, the factory having been declared an 'open shop,' in September.

A strike affecting about 50 iron puddlers and rollers of the Ontario Rolling Mills at Hamilton, Ont., which began on September 26, was settled on October 5. The dispute was due to a reduction in wages of 13 per cent, which the company had proposed to put into effect. After negotiations between the parties concerned an agreement was reached, the men consenting to accept a reduction in wages of 8 per cent.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 46.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.	Indirectly.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
Ontario.....	St. Catharines	Saw smiths	Objection to employment of an extra apprentice.	1	5	15	June 30	.....	Factory declared an open shop, conditions ceased to be affected.
"	Hamilton	Iron moulders	Objection to reduction in wages of 13 per cent.	1	50	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 5	Men agreed to a reduction in wages of 8 per cent.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.									
B. Columbia	Vancouver..	Habitat fishermen.	Demand for increase in wages .	1	70	.....	Oct. 1	.....	No settlement reported at end of month but company named two ships with others.
Quebec.....	Montreal....	Printers and book binders.	Demand for increase in wages from \$12.50 to \$14 per week of 54 hours.	5	69	.....	" 10	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
Ontario.....	Georgetown..	Labourers.....	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2.	1	40	.....	" 15	.....	Men walking streets with no likelihood of being taken on as a compromise of \$1.75 fell through.
"	Toronto.....	Piano workers....	For increase of finishing department from 27, 28 to 30c. an hour.	1	16	96	" 6	Oct. 21	Two men were given 2c. per hour increase, the others returned for same rate.
Quebec.....	Montreal....	Silk waist makers (female).	Demand for increased price on new style of silk waist.	1	50	.....	" 20	" 24	Company granted an increased price.
Nova Scotia.	Sydney.....	Machinists.....	A protest by strikers against employment of unskilled labour to operate machines which they claimed required skilled mechanics or apprentices.	1	28	.....	" 22	" 24	Strikers withdrew protest and returned to work.
Quebec.....	Montreal....	Printers.....	Discharge of 4 men for refusing to work at night for a less rate than time and a-half.	1	26	.....	" 25	.....	" " "
Manitoba...	Winnipeg....	"	Objection of men to partner of firm working on a machine.	1	12	....	" 26	.....	" " "

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

New Disputes.

None of the new disputes of the month, of which there were eight, were of sufficient importance to require more than a brief mention.

A strike occurred at Vancouver, B.C., early in the month, affecting about 70 deep-sea fishermen employed in halibut fishing, owing to the failure of employees of the New England Fish Company to reach an agreement with the company with regard to the rate of payment for the season. At a conference the men proposed that they should be paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound for fish during the first six months, and 1 cent per pound during the following six months, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound for a year. The company refused this and offered \$1.15 per 100 pounds for four months, and 1 cent a pound for the next eight months, fish under 10 pounds and scarred fish to be half price. This offer was rejected by the men. No settlement was reached during the month, but the company succeeded in manning two ships, one of which sailed on October 8th, and the other on the 11th.

On October 10th a strike took place at Montreal, affecting about 69 printers and bookbinders, employees of 5 firms. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of these establishments to grant the demand for an increase in wages from \$12.50 to \$14 per week of 54 hours. No settlement of the dispute was reached during the month. The other printing houses of Montreal had granted this increase.

On October 6 16 piano workers in the finishing department of the Palmer Piano Company, Toronto, declared a strike, owing to the refusal of the company to grant them an increase in wages from 27 and 28 cents to 30 cents per hour. The strike lasted until October 21, and affected 96 other employees indirectly. The company reported that the executive committee of the Piano Workers' Union ordered the men to return to work, after they had looked over the pay roll and ascertained their earnings. The strikers accordingly did so on the 21st, two of their number having been granted an increase of 2 cents per hour.

On October 20, about 50 female employees of the American Silk Waist Company of Montreal, stopped work, owing to a refusal of the company to grant them higher prices for piece-work on a new style of waist than they had been receiving for work done on a former pattern. The strikers claimed that the new style was such that they would be unable to earn sufficient to live on at the old rate. The company, however, stated that they were unable to grant higher rates owing to increased competition, but a few days later an increase was granted and the employees returned to work on October 24. Exact particulars of the change in prices were not reported to the department.

On October 22, about 8 employees in the machine shops of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at Sydney, N.S., engaged on the night shift, stopped work owing to the employment of a handy man to operate machines, which they claimed required a skilled mechanic or apprentice to operate. The company reported that two days later the men agreed to return and to raise no further objection to a handy man doing this class of work.

On October 15 about 40 labourers employed by Messrs. M. A. Pigott & Co., on construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Goderich, Ont., went on strike, owing to the refusal of the firm to increase their wages from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. The strikers were offered \$1.75 per day but refused to accept it, and no settlement of the dispute was reported at the end of the month.

On October 25, a strike of printers of the Gazette Printing Company, of Montreal took place. The cause of the dispute was the discharge of four employees who refused to work at night at a rate of wages less than time and a half. No settlement was reached by the end of the month.

A strike of 16 printers was declared at Winnipeg on October 26, which affected 12 men, and was in continuance at the close of the month. The question in dispute was as to whether a shareholder should be regarded as an employer or an employee. The

Moore Printing Company had installed a Lanston Monotype machine, which was operated by a partner in the firm. The printer's union claimed that this partner lived on his salary and not on dividends from the firm, and he should, therefore, be regarded as an employee, and the printers refused to work with him on the ground that he was not a member of their union.

On October 10th, a dispute occurred at Hamilton, Ont., which partook of the nature of a lockout. Four vessel owners discharged 23 members of the Longshoremen's Union No. 120, on the ground that their wages were too high and their work unsatisfactory,

and other men were engaged in their places. The discharged employees placed the matter in the hands of the International Executive Committee of their Union, but no settlement of the case was reached by the end of the month. As this dispute does not appear to have caused any interruption to industry, it has not been included among the disputes of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of October, and which have been reported to the department.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

(Information supplied by the Department of Public Works.)

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signature of both parties to them during the past four months, together with a minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'Fair Wages' schedule inserted in each contract :—

Crib wharf—Bracebridge, Ont., Contractor, John Baker, Bracebridge, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1904 ; Amount of contract, \$8,200.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Carpenters	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with 2 horses.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "
Timekeeper	1.50	" 10 "

Wharf at Chamford, P.Q.—Contractor, Arthur du Tremblay, Roberval, P.Q. Date of contract, September 22, 1904 ; Amount of contract, \$9,250.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages	
	Not less than the following rate :	
Foreman carpenter.. . . .	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	1.75	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "

Deep water wharf, Campbellton, N.B.—Contractors, C. J. B. & S. D. Simmons, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, October 11, 1904 ; Amount of contract, \$35,300.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Foreman carpenter..	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers..	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Closed-faced timber wharf at St. Fidèle, Charlevoix Co., P.Q.—Contractors, F. Tremblay & Ernest Savard, both of St. Fidèle, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1904 ; Amount of contract, \$15,266.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

The Department of Labour received notice of industrial accidents to 201 individual workpeople, which took place in Canada during October, involving a loss of 70 lives, and serious injuries to 130 other persons. Compared with September, this was a decrease of 29 in the total number of persons meeting with accidents, and a decrease of 6 in the number of lives lost.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	16	19
Fishing	12	.....	12
Lumbering	4	6	10
Mining.....	7	14	21
Building trades	3	9	12
Metal trades.....	2	16	18
Woodworking trades.....	1	3	4
Printing trades.....	.....	1	1
Textile trades .....	.....	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation.....	.....	3	3
Leather trades.....	.....	1	1
Railway service.....	14	25	39
General transport.....	14	13	27
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	10	13
Unskilled labour.....	7	11	18
Total	70	130	200

In addition to the above, there were reported to the department 10 accidents, in-

volving the loss of 4 lives, which took place prior to October 1, information of which had not been previously received.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The greatest loss of life from any single accident during the month was due to the wrecking of a steamship in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during a heavy gale on October 8, when all on board, to the number of 19 people, were drowned. About 12 of these were fishermen, and the crew of the vessel numbered 5 persons. While the number of accidents to railway employees was much less than in the previous month, one serious disaster occurred which caused the loss of 6 lives, nearly half of all who were killed in this industry during the month. This disaster, an account of which is given below, occurred at the St. Clair Tunnel on October 9th, another accident causing injuries to a number of persons, a description of which is also given below, was due to a boiler explosion in Beverley township, Ont., on October 8.

Disaster in the St. Clair Tunnel, Ont.

On October 9, six men were suffocated by carbonic gas in the St. Clair submarine tunnel, which connects Sarnia with Port Huron. The following is the official statement of the accident given by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, whose train was being taken through the tunnel. The victims, however, were employees of the St. Clair Tunnel Company.

Run No. 40, engineer John Coleman, conductor J. B. Simpson, seventeen cars, left West Summit 5.25 a.m., broke apart in tunnel; took three cars out at 5.35 a.m.; went back and brought out one car chained up at 6.10 a.m.; returned and brought out three cars at 6.35 a.m.; returned for remainder of train and pushed it out through American portal, when engineer Coleman was overcome and train stalled. Brakeman Short ran out to American portal and called for help. Mr. Begg, with engineer Morden and pumpman Millen, started to assist conductor Simpson and Tinsley, who were in the caboose, but Mr. Begg was overcome, and, while trying to carry him out, engineer Morden was overcome, but pumpman Millen managed to get out at 7 a.m. Engine went in from Sarnia in charge of yardmaster McKee, conductor Fisher and brakemen Hamilton, Hann, McGrath and Cameron. They found trackwalker overcome and got him out. While trying to get train out brakemen were all overcome, but were taken

out and revived, except McGrath, who was dead. They finally got train out at 10 a.m. and cleared tunnel.

Following is the list of dead :

Engineer J. Coleman.
Conductor J. B. Simpson.
Conductor R. Tinsley.
Brakeman McGrath.
Brakeman D. A. Gillies.
A. S. Begg.

Fireman of engine 1301 saved himself by getting in tank of engine. There was a heavy fog and atmosphere very heavy. Only slight air stirring and gas and smoke came through tunnel from east end, making it almost impossible to do anything from west end. Mr. Begg's body was taken to undertaker's at Port Huron, and the others in charge of the Canadian authorities. Mr. Begg's body was found about half-way between the portal and the flat, and was recovered by engineer Cook, fireman, and yardmaster Bowen.

(Signed) W. G. BROWNLEY,
Superintendent.

A coroner's jury, which conducted an inquiry into the death of J. Gillies, one of the victims, rendered the following verdict after an examination of over twenty witnesses :

J. Gillies came to his death by suffocation from gas in the St. Clair tunnel on October 9, 1904, while in the discharge of his duty as a tunnel brakeman for the St. Clair Tunnel Company. The jury also are of the opinion that if the St. Clair Tunnel Company had better equipment for ventilation it would, in a measure, have prevented the accidents that have occurred since the opening of the tunnel for traffic. And we strongly urge that the railway commission appointed by the government investigate what means the St. Clair Tunnel Company should adopt to prevent loss of life in the future.

(Signed) DAVID STOKES.
Foreman.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Beverley Township.

The death of two workpeople resulted from the explosion of the boiler in a portable saw-mill in Beverley township, Ont., on October 8. One of the victims was thrown under the saw and died two hours later; the other was a boy fifteen years old who was acting as fireman and engineer. The mill was wrecked by the explosion and two other hands slightly injured. A Dundas coroner was notified and an inquest held.

Accident to Farm Labourers at Clearville, Ont.

On October 24 four farm labourers at Clearville, Ont., received serious injuries

when sawing rails. A pile of rails, standing on end near the sawing machine, fell over, burying the men beneath them. When the rails were removed, it was found that all of them had received deep cuts on the head, and one had his arms and shoulders almost crushed to a pulp. Another had a broken leg, and a third was also injured on the shoulder and back. None of the injuries, however, proved fatal.

The Records by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—In addition to the accident noted under a separate heading above, by which four men were severely injured, the record for the month shows 15 additional instances of severe injuries received, three of which proved fatal, and two others, namely, that of a farmer at Portage Creek, Man., who was gored by a bull, and that of a farmer at St. Isidore, Que., whose back was broken by being jammed between a load of hay and the barn door, will probably prove fatal. Other injuries reported were suffered by two farmers, one of whom fell from a silo and the other from a wagon while loading hay; an apple picker who fell from a ladder while picking apples, and a farm hand who fell into a cylinder of a threshing machine and had one leg torn off and the other badly crushed. The fatal accidents happened to a farmer at Eaton Corner, Que., who was run over by a train; a farmer at Gaspé, Que., who was struck by a broken wheel of a threshing machine on October 25, and a farmer's son, who fell off a loaded wagon and was run over near Dutton, Ont., on October 19.

Fishing.—There was only one disaster reported to the department during the month in the fishing industry, but it caused the death of about 12 fishermen. On October 8, the steamship *Call*, of about 300 tons burden, was sunk in a gale near New London, P.E.I., with all on board. There were 14 passengers, nearly all of whom were fishermen. No particulars of the wreck could be obtained.

Lumbering.—In addition to the accident to saw-millers in Beverley township, Ont.,

noted in a special paragraph above, there were two fatal accidents and five involving serious injury to workpeople under this heading. One fatal accident was the drowning of a lumberman at St. Martins, Que., by the overturning of a boat while working at a log jam, and the other happened to a saw-mill hand at Parry Sound, Ont., on October 25, whose face was pierced to the brain by a piece of wood which flew off from a gang edger. Other accidents were to a lumberman at Sudbury, Ont., whose leg was broken by the shifting of a log, and to a boy employed in a saw-mill at Gaspé, Que., whose clothing was caught in the shafting while he was adjusting a belt, and whose leg and arm were broken before the machinery could be stopped.

Mining.—Seven fatal accidents were reported, one occurring in the case of a boy who fell from a moving coal box at North Sydney, N.S., and one in the instance of a drill operator at Amherstburg, Ont., who was thrown into the water by an explosion of dynamite and drowned while unconscious, before rescue was possible. One miner was killed by falling rock, another by falling into an old pit, a miner and a quarryman were run over by cars, and a miner was killed at Alamo, B.C., when engaged in work, but particulars of his death were not received. Five miners at Glace Bay were burned about the head by an explosion of gas in Reserve Colliery, which followed the falling of coal, the gas becoming ignited from the miners' lamps. Two quarrymen had their limbs crushed while moving large stones, amputation being necessary in one case.

Building trades.—There were three fatal accidents in the building trades, and nine not fatal. A painter was killed by falling 60 feet, owing to the breaking of a scaffold. A builder's labourer fell from a third story window, and died from his injuries on the following day, and another labourer met his death by being struck on the head by a brick which fell from a chimney. Two serious accidents were caused by scaffolding giving way, and all the other accidents, except one, were caused by falls, the exception

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. No. 11

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Farmer	St. Isidore, Que.	Oct. 11	1	1	Back broken.	Jammed between load of hay and door.
"	Middlemarch, Ont.	" 4	1	1	Rib broken and internally injured.	Fell from top of silo.
"	Portage Creek, Man.	" 24	1	1	Ribs broken and probably fatally injured.	Gored by a bull.
"	Centreville, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Leg broken.	Thrown from wagon while loading hay.
Farm hand	Carletonville, N. W. T.	" 1	1	1	One leg torn off; the other crushed.	Fell into cylinder of threshing machine.
Apple picker.	Bowmanville, Ont.	" 1	1	1	Sciatic nerve injured.	Fell from ladder while picking apples.
Farm hands	Clearville, Ont.	" 24	1	4	One man's leg was broken, others had severe cuts and bruises.	By overturning of a pile of rails.
Farmer	Quebec	" 8	1	1	Leg broken.	By a fall.
"	Erin, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Jaw broken.	Kicked by a colt.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 23	1	1	Two ribs broken.	Attacked by a bull.
"	Riceburg, Que.	" 7	1	1	Lost a finger.	Blown off by a stick of dynamite.
"	Eaton Corner, Que.	" 25	1	1	.....	Struck by a train when crossing a track.
Farmer's son	Gaspé, Que.	" 19	1	1	.....	Wheel of threshing machine broke and struck his head.
Thresher	Near Dutton, Ont.	" 23	1	1	Jaw broken.	Fell off a loaded wagon and was run over.
Farm hand	Mackenzieville, Man.	" 17	1	1	Arm broken.	A cylinder head blew out.
Fishing—	Moosemin, N. W. T.	" 17	1	1	Arm broken.	Caught in the wheel of a threshing.
Fishermen.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	" 8	12	1	Drowned.	Steamer sank in gale.
Lumberman	St. Martin, Que.	" 13	1	1	.....	Boat overturned while working at a log jam.
Saw-millers	Sudbury, Ont.	" 8	2	1	Leg broken.	Log rolled on leg.
Saw-mill hand (aged 15).	Beverly Township, Ont.	" 12	1	1	Arm and leg broken, with other injuries.	By explosion of boiler of portable saw-mill.
"	Gaspé, Que.	" 10	1	1	Arm broken.	Clothing caught while adjusting belt operating a circular saw.
"	Gaspé Basin, Que.	" 25	1	1	.....	Caught between belt and pulley.
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Leg broken.	Face and brain pierced by a piece of wood, when working a gang edger.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 4	1	1	Lost two fingers.	Caught in a wheel.
"	Fredricton, N. B.	" 18	1	1	Lost two fingers.	Caught by a circular saw.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 18	1	1	Fingers badly cut.	Hand caught in machinery.
Miner hand (14 yrs. old).	North Sydney, N.S.	" 18	1	1	.....	Fell from a coal box and 20 boxes passed over him.

Drill operator	Amherstburg, Ont.	Oct.	12	1	Drowned	Thrown into water by explosion of dynamite.
Miners	Glouce Bay, N.B.	"	14	5	Burned about head	By an explosion of gas in Reserve colliery.
Miner (coal)	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	11	1	Small bone of leg broken	Struck by falling coal.
"	"	"	12	1	Head cut and leg broken	"
Miner (gold)	Roseland, B.C.	"	3	1	Lost little finger	Killed when working in a mine.
"	Alamo, B.C.	"	11	1	Collar bone fractured	
Miner	Roseland, B.C.	"	13	7	"	Fell into an old pit.
"	Thetford Mines, Que.	"	13	1	"	Killed by falling rock.
" (coal)	Sydney, N.S.	"	13	1	Seriously injured	Struck by falling coal.
"	"	"	13	1	"	Injured by a gas explosion in a mine.
"	Reserve Mines, N.S.	"	14	2	"	Fell off the trip in a coal mine and was run over.
"	Sydney, N.S.	"	18	1	Leg crushed, requiring amputation.	By a 500 ton stone which was being raised.
Quarryman	Shediac, N.B.	"	14	1	"	
"	Spoon Island, N.B.	"	1	1	Leg broken	By fall of a stone.
"	Stony Mountain, Man.	"	4	1	"	Fell beneath a loaded stone car.
<i>Building Trades—</i>						
Carpenter	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	4	1	Face badly cut	Fell from a crib.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	19	1	Arm broken	By fall from scaffolding.
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	6	1	Face cut and bruised, and small bones of foot broken.	Fell 30 feet from a roof.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	7	1	Back severely injured	Fell 12 feet from scaffold.
Painter	Montreal, Que.	"	14	1	Leg broken	Fell 15 feet off a ladder.
"	Brockville, Ont.	"	17	1	Head badly cut	By fall of scaffolding.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	18	1	"	Scaffold broke and he fell 60 feet.
Bricklayer	London, Ont.	"	1	1	Leg broken and back injured	Fell 20 feet from a scaffold.
Builders' labourer	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	1	Arm and hip broken and injured internally.	Fell from a 3rd story window; died next day.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	27	1	Head badly cut	Struck by a falling block and pulley.
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	18	1	Rib and arm broken	Scaffold gave way.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	4	1	Head crushed	Struck by a brick falling from a chimney.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>						
Steel worker	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	13	1	Seriously injured internally	Fell from a building.
Moulder	London, Ont.	"	18	1	Head cut	Piece of metal flew up.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	19	1	Right foot burnt	Spilled molten iron on his foot.
Tube mill hand	"	"	29	1	Neck and back burnt	Molten metal fell on him.
Lineman	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	7	1	Shocked and badly shaken by fall.	Came in contact with live wire and was thrown from 30-foot pole.
"	"	"	4	1	Skull slightly fractured	Fell 10 feet off some false work.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	18	1	Badly burned about hands.	With boiling pitch.
Machinist	Montreal, Que.	"	17	1	Neck broken	By fall of a piece of iron.
Employee of electric machine factory.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	12	1	Badly cut on head	Struck by a piece of iron.
Employee of locomotive works	Welland, Ont.	"	8	1	Eye injured, may lose it.	Struck by a piece of flying steel.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	20	1	Had a severe scalp wound.	Struck by machinery when moving it.
"	"	"	23	1	Hand injured	Caught in a cog-wheel.
"	Woodstock, Ont.	"	18	1	Skull crushed	Struck by an iron bar.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	13	1	Hand badly cut	Caught in a lathe.
Machine shop hand	Hamilton, Ont.	"	15	1	Hand injured	Crushed by a drop press.
Tinsmith	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	6	1	Lost part of a finger.	Cut in a tin cutting machine.
Blacksmith	Montreal, Que.	"	22	1	Face seriously burnt	By a burst of flame.
Stationary engineer	"	"	18	1	Legs scalded	By a jet of hot water.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>						
Mill hand.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Oct. 17	1			Pulley in a moulding machine flew in pieces, striking him on head.
"	London, Ont.....	" 17		1	Hand lacerated.....	Caught by a saw.
Pattern maker.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 21		1	Lost a thumb.....	Cut off by a buzz saw.
Handle factory hand.....	London, Ont.....	" 17		1	Hand badly lacerated.....	Caught by a saw.
<i>Printing</i>						
Lino type operator.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 17		1	Lost a thumb.....	When operating a lino type machine.
<i>Textile Trades—</i>						
Knitting mill hand (female).....	Rockwood, Ont.....	" 25		1	Scalp torn.....	Hair caught by a revolving shaft.
Cotton mill hand.....	Montmorency, Que.....	" 11		1	Face and head cut and arm bruised.	Caught by belt and thrown down.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>						
Butcher.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25		1	Leg broken and body badly bruised.	Fell 60 feet down an elevator shaft.
Employee in a jam factory.....	Sherrbrooke, Que.....	" 7		1	Hand badly injured.....	Caught in machinery.
Ice man.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18		1	Head cut.....	Piece of ice fell.
<i>Leather Trades</i>						
Tanner.....	Quebec.....	" 3		1	Leg broken.....	Fell down stairs in a tannery.
<i>Railway Service—</i>						
Superintendent of terminals.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 9	1			Suffocated in a tunnel.
Conductor.....	Burlington, Ont.....	" 4		1	Knee-cap torn off.....	Fell between train and platform.
"	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 9	2			Suffocated in a tunnel.
Engineer.....	Near Sapperton, B.C.....	" 5	1		Fatally scalded; died Oct. 11	Engine valve broke in a collision.
"	Near Westmount, Que.....	" 19		1	Leg broken.....	Hurt in a collision.
"	"	" 19		1	Hand crushed.....	"
"	McKinnon's Harbour, N.S.....	" 15		1	Arm and leg broken.....	"
"	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 9	1			Suffocated in a tunnel.
Fireman.....	Near Westmount, Que.....	" 18		2	Legs broken.....	Hurt in a collision.
"	Murillo, Ont.....	" 15		1	"	Jumped from engine to escape a collision.
"	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 12		1	Badly cut on forehead.....	Fell out of engine cab.
Brakeman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1		1	Lost an arm.....	Fell under moving train and two cars passed over him.
"	"	" 4		1	Knee injured.....	Hurt by a fall.
"	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 8		1	Foot crushed.....	When trying to adjust a coupling with his foot cars came together and crushed it.
"	Sedroey, N.S.....	" 17		1	Legs and an arm badly crushed; may lose them.	Foot caught in a frog and he was run over.
"	Chamboard, Que.....	" 28		1		Crushed between cars when coupling them.

"	Sarnia, Ont.	"	9	2	1	Hand crushed and legs bruised.	Suffocated in a tunnel.
"	Near Westmount, Que.	"	19	1	"	"	Hurt in a collision.
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	Killed in a collision.
"	McKinnon's Harbour, N.S.	"	15	1	"	"	"
"	Murillo, Ont.	"	15	1	1	Badly scalded and injured internally by inhaling steam.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	9	1	1	Badly injured internally.	Fell from the top of a car.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	14	1	1	Side injured.	Fell off a car.
"	Bowmanville, Ont.	"	20	1	1	Lost both feet.	Fell when boarding a train and was run over.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	3	1	"	"	Crushed between two engines.
"	Fort William, Ont.	"	16	1	"	"	Run over by a switch engine.
"	"	"	21	1	"	Skull fractured.	Fell off a tender.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	14	1	1	Almost suffocated.	Overcome by coal gas.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	16	4	1	Ribs broken.	Struck by a train.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	29	1	1	Head cut and hip and back injured.	Struck by an engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	20	1	1	Legs badly crushed.	Fell between cars and was run over.
"	Bowmanville, Ont.	"	17	1	"	Neck broken.	Struck by a train.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	16	1	"	Injured internally.	Crushed between an electric car and a vehicle.
"	"	"	17	1	"	Hand badly smashed.	When clearing away wrecked cars.
"	Stratford, Ont.	"	19	1	1	Legs badly injured.	Struck by a large piece of iron.
"	Preston, Ont.	"	17	1	1	Lost left foot and had other severe injuries.	Hurt in a collision.
<i>General Transport—</i>							
"	Halifax, N.S.	"	8	5	"	"	Swept overboard and drowned.
"	Northumberland Strait	"	21	1	"	"	In sinking of ss. <i>Call</i> in a gale.
"	Seaman.	"	24	1	"	"	Fell out of a stiff.
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	21	1	"	"	Fell into a ship's hold.
"	Longshoreman.	"	18	1	"	"	Caught in shafting.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	28	1	"	"	Horses ran away and he was thrown out of cart.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	8	1	"	"	Fell under wheels of a cart.
"	Quebec, Ont.	"	22	1	"	"	By slipping of timbers.
"	Kingston, Ont.	"	1	1	"	"	Brake of stage refused to work.
"	Askerott, B.C.	"	1	1	"	"	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	4	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	9	1	"	"	"
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	"	10	1	"	"	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	13	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	4	1	"	"	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	16	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	18	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	"
"	Hull, Que.	"	20	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	"
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	8	1	"	"	"
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	19	1	"	"	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	19	1	"	"	"

General Transport—

"	Seaman.	"	8	5	"	"	Swept overboard and drowned.
"	Crew of ss. <i>Call</i> .	"	21	1	"	"	In sinking of ss. <i>Call</i> in a gale.
"	Seaman.	"	24	1	"	"	Fell out of a stiff.
"	Longshoreman.	"	18	1	"	"	Fell into a ship's hold.
"	Employee in elevator.	"	28	1	"	"	Caught in shafting.
"	Teauster.	"	8	1	"	"	Horses ran away and he was thrown out of cart.
"	Cartier.	"	22	1	"	"	Fell under wheels of a cart.
"	Whelan.	"	1	1	"	"	By slipping of timbers.
"	Stage driver.	"	1	1	"	"	Brake of stage refused to work.
"	Teamster.	"	1	1	"	"	"
"	Drayman.	"	4	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	9	1	"	"	"
"	Watchman on steamer.	"	10	1	"	"	"
"	Cartier.	"	13	1	"	"	"
"	Elevator man.	"	4	1	"	"	"
"	Cartier.	"	16	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	18	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	20	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	"
"	Driver.	"	8	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	"
"	"	"	19	1	"	"	"

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Broom maker.	Montreal, Que.	Oct. 18	1	1	Thumb cut.	Cut by a machine.
Chimney cleaner.	Woodstock, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Both arms broken.	Fell from a roof.
Commercial traveller.	Northfield, N. B.	" 3	1	1	Leg broken.	In jumping from a car which had left the rails.
Hoist runner.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Lost a finger.	Caught under rope in a block.
Milkman.	Brantford, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Arm broken.	Slipped on a wet board.
Domestic (female).	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Back seriously injured.	Fell from second story when cleaning a window.
" "	Hamilton, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Face cut.	Fell from first story when cleaning a window.
Greasy clerk.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 25	1	1	Leg broken and badly bruised.	Fell 40 feet down elevator shaft.
Gas works employee.	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Head injured.	Crushed by earth falling into a drain.
" "	Hochelega, Que.	" 29	1	1	Head injured.	Hurt in a gas explosion.
" "	"	" 29	1	1	Head injured.	Killed by a gas explosion.
Railway fencer.	Ingersoll, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Head injured.	Struck by a train.
Lime kiln employee.	Montreal, Que.	" 16	1	1	Three ribs broken.	Fell 20 feet from a scaffold.
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>						
Railway construction labourer.	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Collar bone broken.	By discharge of dynamite.
Labourer.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 4	1	1	Collar bone broken.	Killed by a falling brick.
Civic labourer.	Vancouver, B. C.	" 3	1	1	Several ribs broken.	By cave in of a sewer.
Corporation labourer.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 14	1	1	Several ribs broken.	Crushed by cave-in of a sewer.
" "	"	" 17	1	1	Several ribs broken.	Crushed by cave-in of a sewer; jury decided that if sewer had been shored up accident would not have happened.
Railway labourer.	Montreal, Que.	" 18	1	1	Skull fractured.	Struck by a train.
Labourer.	Parry Sound, Que.	" 5	1	1	Skull fractured.	Killed by a dynamite explosion.
" "	Montreal, Que.	" 10	1	1	Shoulder bone broken.	Struck by the beam of a crane.
" "	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Shoulder bone broken.	By cave in of a drain.
" "	Walkerville, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Face cut and foot seriously injured.	Struck by a heavy piece of iron.
" "	Niagara Falls.	" 10	1	1	Face cut and foot seriously injured.	Fell from a concrete mould.
" "	Hamilton, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Hand severely scalded.	Scalded with boiling pitch.
Delivery employee.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 11	1	1	Back badly injured.	Horse ran away throwing him from wagon.
Labourer.	Deseronto, Ont.	" 26	1	1	Injured internally and shoulder dislocated.	Fell 30 feet from a wood pile.
" "	Niagara Falls	" 18	1	1	Back and hips injured.	Fell from a scaffold.
" "	London, Ont.	" 14	1	1	Back and head injured.	Derrick broke and fell on him.
" "	Georgetown, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Jaw broken.	When raising stone with a derrick the handle flew back and struck him.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN OCTOBER.

Farmer.....	Pleasant Valley, Ont.....	Sept. 24.....	1.....	Shoulder and neck hurt and ankle badly sprained.....	Fell from a mow.
".....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	".....	1.....	Back crushed.....	Struck by lightning.
Miner.....	Ymir, B. C.....	29.....	1.....	".....	Run over by a flat car.
".....	Wellington, B. C.....	24.....	1.....	Lost an arm.....	Run over by a train.
Brakeman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	21.....	1.....	".....	Struck by a train when crossing a track.
Telegraph operator.....	Bridgebury, Ont.....	30.....	1.....	Cut and bruised and had a severe shock.....	Fell off a barge and was drowned.
Express driver.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	".....	1.....	".....	Killed by a cave-in when digging a drain.
Seaman.....	Yukon River.....	27.....	1.....	Collar bone broken.....	Hurt by a cave-in when digging a drain.
Civic labourer.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	30.....	1.....	".....	
".....	".....	30.....	1.....	".....	

being that of a builder's labourer, whose head was struck by a falling block and pulley.

Metal trades.—The two fatalities in the metal trades were both caused by blows from pieces of iron. There were 16 serious accidents in addition to these in the metal trades.

Woodworking trades.—The only death in the woodworking trades was caused by the pulley in a moulding machine flying to pieces and striking a mill hand on the head. Three other employees had their hands badly injured from saws.

Printing trades.—The only accident in the printing trade happened to a linotype operator who lost a thumb when working on a linotype machine.

Textile trades.—A female employee in a knitting mill had her scalp torn by her hair catching on a revolving shaft, and a cotton mill hand was caught by a belt and thrown down, cutting and bruising his face and head.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A butcher had his leg broken by falling down an elevator shaft, when working beside it. An employee in a jam factory had his hand badly injured in machinery, and an iceman was struck on the head by a block of ice.

Leather trade.—The only accident in the leather trade was that of a tanner, whose leg was broken by falling down stairs in a tannery.

Railway service.—There were 14 deaths and 25 other accidents among railway employees during the month. An account is given above of the accident in the St. Clair tunnel, which caused the loss of 6 lives. In addition to these, an engineer was fatally scalded in a collision, two brakemen were killed in collisions and one caught his foot in a frog and was run over. A switchman was crushed between two engines and another was run over. An engine cleaner fell off a tender and fractured his skull, and a railway labourer was struck by a train.

General transport.—There were 14 deaths in the trades relating to general transport. These included the drowning of 8 seamen. The other fatal accidents occurred to 5 draymen and carters, and one elevator man.

Miscellaneous trades.—The deaths in the miscellaneous trades included two employees of gas works, one of whom was killed by an explosion and the other by a cave-in when digging a drain. The only other fatality occurred to a railway fencer, who was run over by a train.

Unskilled labour.—There were 7 deaths among unskilled labourers during the

month. Two were killed by dynamite explosions, three by the cave-in of drains, one was killed by a falling brick and one was struck by a train.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904.

Quebec—Montreal, plasterers.

Ontario—London, cloth, hat and cap makers ; Stratford, tailors.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA— THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

THE Department of Labour presents herewith the first of a series of statistical articles and tables compiled with the design of giving a complete and accurate return of current rates of wages and hours of labour in the different trades and industries throughout Canada, as well as illustrating the tendency whether towards an increase or decrease of wages and hours in the several branches during recent years.

Importance of the Return.

The exceeding importance and value of a comprehensive and reliable return of this nature scarcely requires to be pointed out. Not only is the information in question of the greatest practical utility to all employees and employers of labour, in assisting in the equitable arrangement from time to time of schedules of wages and hours, but it affords an exceptionally trustworthy criterion of conditions as a whole prevailing at a given time in the particular trade or industry dealt with, as well as of the status of labour in the community and the general tone of industrial life. From the social and economic standpoint, also, statistics of this kind are of the first importance, as affording material for the proper

understanding of industrial and labour problems, throwing light, for example, upon such questions as the influence of locality upon conditions of employment, comparative rates of wages and hours of labour in large and small centres, and as between the different crafts, &c. Especially is this true in the case of a country of such wide geographical extent as Canada, in which conditions of the most varied and often diverse character are to be found. The present series of returns, moreover, are more extensive than any previously presented, giving not only a statement as to present conditions from a greater number of localities than before, but including for the first time a reference to the more important tendencies that have resulted in bringing about these conditions during several years.

Information previously collected by the Department.

An investigation into the current rates of wages and hours of labour in Canada was one of the first duties to which the department turned its attention after its establishment in September, 1900, the results being published in the form of statistical articles in the *Labour Gazette*, beginning with the issue for January, 1901, and ending with

the issue in May, 1902.* The current wages and hours of railway employees were made the subject later of a separate investigation by the department, the tables being published in different issues of Vol. III. of the *Gazette*.† In December last, also, publication was begun of a series of articles dealing with hours of labour in Canada, this being since merged in the present investigation. The department since its establishment has also published from time to time a number of articles of a special character on current changes in rates of wages and hours of labour throughout Canada, together with a large and varied body of information relating to the same subject contained in the monthly reports of local correspondents to the *Gazette*, the fair wages schedules prepared by officers of the department for embodiment in government contracts, the monthly articles on trade disputes, special articles on labour conditions prevailing in particular trades or localities, etc.

Present Special Investigation by the Department.

It was with the intention of utilizing this material in collected form, more particularly in connection with the historical aspect of the situation, as well as of presenting the fruits of an entirely new and distinct investigation into existing conditions conducted on a more extensive scale than had been before attempted, that the present inquiry into wages and hours conditions in Canada, was undertaken. From the outset the securing of as full information as possible relating to past tendencies as well as present conditions was kept steadily in view. In collecting this new material a special blank form was prepared for insertion of returns both of the rates of wages and hours of labour prevailing at the present time and in previous years in the different trades and industries included in the investigation. This, with a covering circular letter, was ad-

dressed to the various employers of labour and secretaries of trade unions concerned throughout Canada, in so far as the names and addresses of the same were obtainable from business and other directories and the record of Canadian labour organizations compiled by the department.

Scope of the Investigation.

The trades and industries included in the investigation were the following:—Printing and allied trades, building, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, woodworking and furnishing, clothing, food and tobacco preparation, leather, transport (electric and steam), miscellaneous, and mining. Up to the end of August a total of 15,371 circular inquiries, as above described, had been sent out, 14,468 of them being addressed to employers and the balance to secretaries of labour organizations. In addition a request for similar information was made to the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* resident in the different cities of the Dominion. During the same period 1,694 replies to the circular communication had been received, representing 11.02 per cent of the number sent out.

As the returns received include all the leading industrial centres and more important districts of trade activity throughout Canada, the tables and statements based thereon may be considered as applying to the great majority of workpeople in the several branches referred to.

It may be added that the report of the Royal Commission (which was appointed in 1886 and reported in 1889,) on the relations of labour and capital in Canada, has been made use of, the rates of wages and hours of labour current during the period named and the present time, and thus affording further information as to developments in the wages movement in Canada during the past fifteen years.

II. PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

The two statistical tables presented herewith relate to rates of wages and hours of labour in the printing and allied trades in Canada and are the first of the series of returns and articles compiled in accordance with the general plan outlined above. Re-

* See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 1, pp. 310, 355, 429, 571; Vol. 2, pp. 45, 299, 354, 399, 452, 516, 619, 659.

† See pp. 165, 249, 463, 609, 699 and 901.

ference is made in the present installment, owing to lack of space, only to the wages and hours of compositors—hand and machine, table No. 1 being devoted to the former, and table No. 2 to the latter, the department reserving for a future number of the *Gazette* the tables referring to pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, and the other branches included in this group of trades.

Nature of Investigation.

In connection with the special investigation of the department into wages and hours in these trades, a total of 1,140 communications and blank form of the kind already referred to were sent out under date of May 23. The branches concerning which special inquiry was made included machine operators, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers and bookbinders. Of the special inquiry forms sent out, 1,087 were addressed to employers, and the balance to secretaries of labour organizations of the different trades concerned. By provinces the inquiries sent out were distributed as follows:—

Province.	To Employers.	To Unions.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	105	2	107
New Brunswick.....	62	2	64
Prince Edward Island.....	11	.....	11
Quebec.....	117	7	124
Ontario.....	627	26	653
Manitoba.....	25	3	28
N. W. Territories.....	80	3	83
British Columbia.	60	10	70
Totals.....	1,087	53	1,140

Replies to the above were received to the number of 268, distributed by provinces as follows:—

Province.	Number.
Nova Scotia.....	18
Prince Edward Island.....	8
New Brunswick.....	3
Quebec.....	29
Ontario.....	159
Manitoba.....	18
North-west Territories.....	9
British Columbia.....	24
Total.....	268

The department has accordingly received replies to 23.5 per cent of the requests for information sent out in connection with its inquiry into wages and hours conditions in the several branches of the printing and allied trades. It will be seen further that these are well distributed among the provinces, and that no important centre of population, and no district in which the trades concerned are represented to any extent in the industrial life of the community, has had to be omitted in setting forth the results of the inquiry. The tables accordingly may be regarded as representative of conditions as a whole throughout Canada in regard to the different particulars dealt with.

The arrangement of the returns in the tables is alphabetical under the headings of the several provinces from east to west. In so far as possible all of the information collected has been embodied in the tables, a column being added in which the amounts of the various changes recorded have been worked out, in order to indicate at a glance the extent to which tendencies toward an increase or decrease in wages or hours have operated during recent years.

Current Wages and Hours.

In so far as the information set forth in the tables with regard to current wages and hours is concerned, comment is for the most part unnecessary, the tables themselves indicating the more important tendencies prevailing. With regard to one or two features, however, which may be regarded as more prominently illustrated by the tables, the following brief statements are offered, the tables being considered in respect to these matters to demonstrate very clearly the influence of certain facts and principles. Among the aspects of the inquiry dealt with in this way are the comparative distribution and remuneration of machine and hand compositors, the effect of locality on employment, and the tendency in the larger centres of industry towards more favourable conditions of wages and hours.

Machine and Hand Compositors.

That machine operators are employed to a much less extent than hand compositors

would appear to be illustrated from the fact that a smaller number of returns appears in Table No. 2 than in Table No. 1, the table for hand compositors containing returns from 162 localities, while machine operators are represented in 55, or approximately only one-third of that number. In this connection, however, it should be pointed out that the number of returns presented in the tables does not necessarily imply a corresponding number of employees affected by the conditions set forth. An increased number of returns, however, does indicate a wider distribution of the class of labour referred to, inasmuch as the department addressed its request for information to every printing office in Canada of which the address was obtainable. That machine composition is for the most part limited to the cities and the larger towns is accordingly demonstrated, very few localities of the lesser rank appearing on Table No. 2.

With regard to the comparative rates of wages and hours of labour as between the two classes, it will be seen that on the whole machine operators enjoy more favourable conditions than hand compositors, except possibly in the smaller centres where fewer skilled workmen are employed and where the wages of the two classes appear at or about the same level. Thus at Halifax the rates are \$1.80 and \$2.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively for hand and machine composition; at St. John, \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ and \$3.00; at Montreal, \$2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$2.50; at Guelph, \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ and \$1.83 $\frac{1}{3}$; at London, \$2 and \$2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and at Stratford, \$1.50 and \$1.75, these being typical instances in the central and eastern provinces. At Toronto there is less distinction. In Manitoba and the Territories also the same principle is illustrated, hand compositors at Brandon receiving \$2 and \$2.50 as against \$3 to \$3.50 paid machine operators; at Winnipeg \$3 to \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ as against \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ to \$3.66 $\frac{2}{3}$; and at Edmonton, \$2.50 as against \$2.50 to \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$. At Dawson, Y.T., the rates are respectively \$2.25 and \$2.50 per month for hand and machine compositors. In British Columbia the distinction is not so marked in some localities, the tables showing the same rates for machine and

hand men at Kamloops and New Westminster. In the majority of cases, however, as at Nanaimo, Rossland, Vancouver and Victoria wages conditions are more favourable for the machine workers by a substantial percentage. The fact also that machine operators constitute the great majority of the employees of this class who are engaged on night work, particularly on morning newspapers, for which a higher level of wages is paid, tends to increase largely the aggregate amount of their earnings as compared with those of hand compositors.

With regard to the comparative length of the working day for machine and hand compositors the tables show that where variations occur they are as a rule in favour of the former. Especially is this true if the hours of machine operators on night work be accepted as the standard of comparison, these being almost invariably shorter than for the same class when employed during the day by from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour. As between the day hours of machine operators and of hand compositors, however, there is less difference though distinctly shorter hours for the former are indicated in a number of localities as at St. John, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Brantford, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Windsor, Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Vancouver and Victoria. The distinction apparently, as in the case of the rates of wages paid, tends to disappear as the localities diminish in size, though at London and Toronto, among the larger centres, the hours of labour for a large number of employees of both classes are the same.

Influence of Population on Wages and Hours.

The extent to which the population of an industrial centre is an influence determining the wages and hours of labour has much light thrown on it by the accompanying tables. Examples are to be found, in both tables, occurring in all of the provinces of the general principle that wages show a relative increase and the hours of

labour a decrease in the communities with the larger population. Thus in Nova Scotia wages of hand compositors at Sydney and Halifax, the two cities represented in the table, are distinctly above the rates paid in the smaller towns, being in the former \$2.06 per day and in the latter \$2 per day, whereas in the various towns of the province a common wage is \$1.66½ and lower, with only a few instances of \$1.83½ to \$2 being paid. In New Brunswick, St. John represents the highest level in wages affecting a large body of workpeople, though individual cases of higher scales are quoted from Fredericton and Sussex. St. John, further, is the only return for the province of a short day on Saturdays. The province of Quebec shows a similar situation, Montreal offering the highest scale at \$2.08½, Quebec and Sherbrooke the next at \$1.75 to \$2, the other localities ranging from that figure down. From \$1.16½ to \$1.66½ would seem to be an average wage for hand compositors in the smaller industrial centres in Ontario, whereas in the cities prices run much higher. The only localities in which a rate of \$2 a day is exceeded are Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Toronto, the last representing the highest scales in the province. In Manitoba wages in this class range from \$1.66½ upwards, \$1.75 to \$2 being common; in Winnipeg alone does the scale exceed \$3 per day. Similarly in the North-west Territories the range is around \$2, as low as \$1.50 and as high as \$2.66½ being quoted. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the common wage is \$3.50, and there would appear to be less distinction between the cities and the smaller centres, though all instances of less than a nine-hour day are confined to the former. Among machine compositors also in British Columbia the highest wage scale and the lowest hours are to be found in the cities.

Influence of Locality.

The tendency of wages to be on a high level in the newer and more recently set-

tled portions of the country is very clearly indicated in the tables. Roughly speaking, the Dominion may be divided from this point of view into two great sections, according as it lies east and west respectively of the great lakes. In western Canada the recent development of the country is a leading factor influencing the rates of wages and hours of labour. The dividing line between these two sets of conditions is shown very clearly at Fort William, Ont., which may be considered as the most easterly town of importance from which a return was received west of Lake Superior. This town, though of less than 8,000 inhabitants, shows a level of wages conditions more favourable than in the largest centres in the east, Toronto alone excepted. From this point westward, also, other things being equal, there is a constant tendency towards higher wages and shorter hours, Manitoba and the Territories showing the 9-hour day general, and British Columbia a rate in many cases of considerably more than double that paid in Quebec and the maritime provinces, with the 8-hour day or better in force in the leading centres. There is, in fact, no instance of the 9-hour day being exceeded in the whole province. At Dawson, Y.T., the highest wages paid in the Dominion is recorded, viz.: \$250 per month for machine operators and \$225 per month for hand compositors, 53 hours per week being worked by both classes.

Analysis of current Hours.

In order to show the significance of the tables at a glance, in so far as they relate to current hours of labour, the two accompanying smaller tables have been prepared by way of an analysis of the facts set forth in the larger tables. Only the returns relating to working time on the first five days have been taken into consideration in presenting this analysis. The importance of a return on a subject like wages and hours depends, of course, very largely on the number of the employees affected by the conditions it represents. Of this aspect, how-

ever, it was impossible to take account in the analysis, the returns being treated as of equal importance. In view of the facts as above stated, that the more favourable conditions of employment are as a rule to be found in the larger centres of population, it may be inferred that the number of employees working under the 8 and 8½ hour day is much larger proportionately than would appear to be indicated by the number of returns. The tables in any case show with considerable clearness the distribution of the various hours schedules among the several provinces and the number of localities in which they occur.

It will be seen from the tables that the 9-hour day occurs most frequently, numbering 138 returns for the Dominion out of a total of 301, the number of 10 hour and 9½-hour returns being 57 and of 8-hour returns or less, 52. Some interesting comparisons, by way of amplifying the statement above presented as to relative conditions between machine and hand operators, are rendered available by the table. For example, in the case of machine operators the number of instances of shorter working days than 9 hours, viz., 47, considerably exceeds the number of returns for the 9-hour day, viz., 30, whereas less than half that number of returns were received of longer working days. Among hand compositors, on the other hand, the 9-hour day occupies relatively a much better status in the craft, there being only one-sixth as many returns of a shorter day than 9 hours, whereas there are over three-fourths as many returns of a longer day, the totals being respectively 18 for a shorter day than nine hours, 108 for a nine-hour day and 85 for a longer than nine-hour day. The distribution of the returns within the confines of the several provinces will be seen at a glance in the tables, the full particulars of each instance being recorded in the larger tables.

TABLE showing number of returns, by provinces, received by the Department of Labour of the 10-hour, 9½-hour, 9-hour, 8½-hour, 8-hour and 7½-hour day respectively among hand compositors.

Province.	10 hour day.	9½ hour day.	9 hour day.	8½ hour day.	8 hour day.	7½ hour day.
Nova Scotia.....	5	4	6	....	1	
Prince Edward Island.....	....	....	2	....	....
New Brunswick.....	4	6	7	....	....
Quebec.....	8	7	6	....	....
Ontario.....	32	18	54	....	5	1
Manitoba.....	....	....	13	....	3	
N. W. Territories.....	1	....	8	....	....
British Columbia.....	....	1	12	5	2	1
Total for Dominion.....	50	35	108	5	11	2

TABLE showing number of returns by provinces, received by the Department of Labour of the 10-hour, 9½-hour, 9-hour, 8½-hour, 8-hour, 7½-hour and 7-hour day respectively among machine compositors.

Province.	10 hour day.	9½ hour day.	9 hour day.	8½ hour day.	8 hour day.	7½ hour day.	7 hour day.
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....
New Brunswick.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Quebec.....	3	....	1	....	3	1	....
Ontario.....	3	5	23	5	14	1	2
Manitoba.....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....
N. W. Territories.....	....	....	2	....	....	4	....
British Columbia.....	....	....	....	1	6	2	....
Total for Dominion.....	7	6	30	8	28	9	2

Changes in the Wages of Hand Compositors.

A total number of 150 returns of changes in wages is recorded in the table relating to hand compositors, all being of the nature of increases. Full particulars as to the nature of each change will be seen by reference to the table.

By years the table shows the following record of changes:—

1880	1
1886	1
1887	1
1890	1
1891	1
1893	1
1896	2
1897	1
1898	2
1899	8
1900	10
1901	18
1902	35
1903	48
1904	16

The movement towards a higher rate of wages, it will be seen, has been particularly active, according to the above analysis, during the past four years, reaching its culminating point in this respect during 1903, when 48 changes were recorded. The first six months of the present year and 1902, in which the number of changes are stated as 16 and 35 respectively show approximately the same degree of activity, both representing a strong upward movement though less than in 1903. The years 1899, 1900 and 1901 apparently saw the beginning of the general

tendency towards an increase which has been so characteristic of the past four year period, with increases numbering 8, 10 and 18 respectively. For the closing decade of the last century 16 changes are recorded, and for the preceding decade only 3.

The difficulty of obtaining returns over an extended period of time, in the absence of official reports of a general nature prior to the establishment of the Department of Labour, must be taken into consideration in estimating the trend of the wages movement during the earlier years of the period covered in the above analysis. Additional light, however, is thrown on the general result of the developments of the past fifteen years by certain specific returns as to wages and hours in the printing trades scattered throughout the report of the Royal Commission on capital and labour, printed under date of 1889. For the sake of the comparison afforded between wages in the year named and at the present time, these have been collected as follows, the returns on present rates being taken from the large table:

TABLE of wages and hours of hand compositors in 1889 and 1904 respectively:

	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
Halifax, N.S.	1 50-1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
St. John, N.B.	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	9-10
Lévis, Que.	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$		1 50	
Quebec, Que.	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	1 75-2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1-1 50		1-1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Montreal, Que.	1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	12-15	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Ottawa, Ont.	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Toronto, Ont.	2 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ -2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	9	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -3 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Hamilton, Ont.	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ -2 00	9-10	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Catharines, Ont.	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	10	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -2 00	9
London, Ont.	1 50	10	2 00-2 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	8
Chatham, Ont.	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -1 50		2 00	9

If the above conditions be regarded as typical of conditions prevailing throughout Canada, and it will be noted that the localities in which the largest body of workpeople of this class is employed are represented therein, it will be seen that wages of printers have advanced on the whole, on a conservative estimate, by about 20 per cent during the past 15 years.

By provinces the returns of changes among hand compositors occur as follows:—

Nova Scotia	7
New Brunswick	5
Quebec	17
Ontario	95
Manitoba	8
N.W. Territories	4
British Columbia	13

Changes in Wages of Machine Operators.

The number of changes in the wages of machine operators recorded in the table totals 38, all of which were of the nature of increases.

Six of the changes in question are recorded without the dates being added. By years, however, the remaining changes are noted as follows:—

1896..	1
1898 ..	1
1899 ..	1
1900..	5
1901..	3
1904..	3
1903..	11
1902..	7

It will be seen that the past two years have witnessed the greatest number of increases in this branch, the fact that it is only in recent years that type-setting machines have been introduced into many loca-

lities doubtless accounting in some degree for this circumstance. The report of the Royal Commission, of 1889, probably for this reason, contains no information on which a comparison could be based.

By provinces the changes are recorded as follows:—

Nova Scotia	1
Quebec	2
Ontario	39
Manitoba	1
N.W. Territories..	1
British Columbia	3

Changes in the Hours of Labour of Hand Compositors.

The following table will show at a glance the result of the changes in hours recorded on the larger tables relating to hand compositors, both from the standpoint of the nature of the changes effected and the years in which they occurred:—

TABLE showing number of returns received of changes in hours of Hand Compositors.

YEAR.	NATURE OF CHANGE.							
	From a 10 to a 9½ hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	From a 9½ to an 9 hr. day.	From a 9½ to an 8½ hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8½ hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8 hr. day.	From an 8½ to an 8 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturday's.
1904.....	1				1	1		4
1903.....	5	6	1	1	2	3		20
1902.....	3	10				1	1	17
1901.....	1	2						4
1900.....		2						2
1899.....		1						3
1898.....	1	1						1
1896.....		1						3
1895.....	1							1
1892.....		1						1
1890.....		1						1
1889.....		1						1
1888.....								
1872.....		1						1

The department has secured a record, it will be seen, of changes occurring in fourteen different years. Of these, the year 1903 was the most active with a total of 38 changes, 1902 following with 32. The years 1904 and 1901 report 7 each. In 1900, 1899 and 1896, four changes were reported, in 1898, three and in the other years named in the table two each. The change recorded in 1872 re-

presents the adoption of the 9-hour day at Toronto.

With regard to the nature of the changes in question, the great majority of them are for a shorter work day on Saturday, the total being 59. Changes from a 10-hour to a 9-hour day number 27, from a 10 to a 9½-hour day 12, from a 9 to an 8-hour day 5, and from a 9 to an 8½-hour day 3.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>a</i> Amherst.....	1903		1.50-2		2-3			
<i>b</i> Antigonish.....					1.83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2.83 $\frac{3}{4}$			
<i>f</i> Halifax.....	1903	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.65	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.84	1903	10	5
".....	1903	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.67	20	1.80	1892	10	
".....			1					
<i>c</i> Kentville.....					1-1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$			
<i>d</i> Lunenburg.....								
<i>e</i> Pictou.....	1903				1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ -2.50			
<i>e</i> Port Hood.....	1902		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		2.00			
<i>h</i> Sydney.....				23	2.06			
<i>i</i> Truro.....	1900		1.00		1.66	1903	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10
<i>j</i> ".....	1899				1.66-2.66			
<i>k</i> Westville.....	1903	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20	1.25-2	15-25	1.50-2.50		10	5
<i>l</i> Weymouth.....			2.00		2.00		9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>m</i> Windsor.....	1886		1.00		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1895	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10	8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>n</i> ".....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
<i>o</i> Yarmouth.....					2.00			
".....							10	9

a Girls receive 75 cents to \$1 per day, and work 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours on first five days of week and nine hours on \$4.50 per week; nine hour day in operation for several years. *d* \$14.50 per week. *e* Girls \$3 per week Royal Commission printers received \$9 to \$11 per week in 1889; piece work prices were 30 cents and 25 cents *i* Girls, previous to 1900, 80 cents per day, now \$1 per day. The variation in hours represent winter and *k* Approximate. *l* Girls 30 cents to \$1 per day in previous years, and 20 cents to \$1 per day at present. per week and boys \$6 per week. *n* Boys \$2, girls \$1 to \$4.50 per week, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day; no union

Prince Edward Island.

<i>a</i> Charlottetown.....					75-1.50			
<i>b</i> ".....								
<i>c</i> ".....					1.00			

a For straight setting \$3 to \$5 per week. Foremen \$10 per week. *b* Mostly female compositors machines in town, but two at Summerside.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton.....	1903	15-20	1.50-2	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50-2	1903	10	10
<i>a</i> ".....	1903	13 $\frac{3}{10}$ -21 $\frac{7}{10}$	1.33-2.17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24	1.23-2.17	1903	10	10
Moncton.....	1897		1-1.25		1.50	1892	10	10
".....					1.50	1890	10	10
<i>b</i> St. John.....					1-1.50			
".....	1887	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1.50	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1889	10	10
Sussex.....	1901		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		2.00			
<i>c</i> Woodstock.....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			

a Girls \$4 to \$6 per week at present. *b* Girls \$3 to \$6 per week. In 1889, according to the Royal night work and 28c. day work. *c* Girls \$2.50 to \$5 per week, boys \$3 per week.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 10.

Hand Compositors.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9½		50-1.00						
9-10	7-8								
10	5	2½	19						
9		1½	13					1	
9	7								
8	6								
9	9								
9	9		33½						
9½	5½								
9½-10	8½-9		66						1
9									
10	5	2½-5	25-50						
9	8								
9-9½	7-7½		66½					½	1
10	5-10								
10	9								

Saturdays. *b* Boys \$2 to \$5 per week ; girls \$4 to \$5 per week. *c* Boys \$1.50 to \$3 per week ; girls \$3 to \$5 per week ; wages for men have increased \$2 per week in two years. *f* According to the report of the per 1,000 ems night work and day work respectively. *h* Apprentices 5 cents per hour, 14 cents per day, summer schedules. 11 men employed in 1900, 20 now. *j* Females \$4 to \$6.50 per week ; apprentices scarce. *m* Girls 8½ to 9 hours per day first five days of week, 6½ hours on Saturdays. Girls receive \$1 to \$4.50 in Windsor. *o* 15 hands employed : 12 four years ago.

9	7								
9	9								

employed at \$3 per week. Trade not very active just now. *e* Little change from former years ; no

9	9	2½						1	1
9	9	1-2½						1	1
9	9	25-50						1	1
9	9							1	1
9½-10	8½-9								
9-10	5-9	1½	16½					1	1-5
			33½						

Commission's report, compositors received \$10 per week day work ; piece work prices were 30c. per 1,000 ems

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Quebec.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>a</i> Arthabaska	1903		1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.50			
Granby				15	1.50			
<i>b</i> Hull					1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$			
<i>d</i> Lévis	1902		1.17		1.50			
Magog		15	1.50	15	1.50		10	9
<i>c</i> Montreal	1902	17	1.66	23	2.08	1902	10	9
"	1903	18	1.83	23	2.08	1903	10	10
"	1901		1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.08		10	6
"	1902	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.66	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.08	1902	10	6
"	1902	15	1.50	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.34	1902	10	6
"	1903		1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.08	1904	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>e</i> Quebec	1903		1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ -1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			
"	1901	25	1.50-1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1901	9	9
"	1904	16	1.50	19	1.75	1888	10	10
"	1903		1.50-2		1.75-2.10	1900	9	9
"			1.50		1.75		9	7
St. Hyacinthe	1900		1.00		1.25		10	10
<i>f</i> "				10	1.00			
"	1903		1.22		1.33			
"				10	1.00		10	9
<i>g</i> Sherbrooke				19-20	1.75-2		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1903		1.25-1.75		1.50-2		9	5-8
Sorel	1898	10	1.00	15	1.50			
Valleyfield	1900		1.50		1.75	1902	10	10

a Girls, previous to 1903, \$2 per week; now \$3 to \$6 per week. *b* Females \$5 per week; 52 hours per week and on job work \$9 to \$12; hours average 12 to 15.

c According to report of Royal Commission printers received \$8 in 1889 and 30 cents per 1,000 ems. \$1.50 per day; apprentices commencing at \$100 per year. *d* According to report of Royal Commission *e* No change in wages in several years.

<i>Ontario.</i>								
Alliston	1903		1.25		1.50		10	10
Arnprior					1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ -1.50	1898	10	10
Atwood	1902		1.00		1.50			
Ayton	1904		1.00		1.25			
Beamsville					1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$		9	9
Beeton					1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1903	10	10
Belleville	1899	10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-1.25	10-15	1-1.50		10	9
<i>a</i> " "					1.75			
Berlin	1903	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	15	1.50	1903	10	9
"	1901		1.20					
"	1902		1.25					
"	1903		1.35		1.50	1903	10	9
<i>b</i> Bothwell								
Bowmanville	1902	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	15	1.50			
Brantford	1903	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	18-20	1.62-1.80	1903	10	9
"	1899	20	1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1899	10	9
<i>c</i> " "	1901				1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1901	10	10
<i>d</i> " "					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		10	10

a Office of "The Canadian Mute."

b Employing a two-thirder at \$5 per week of 54 hours.

c Fore

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

Hand Compositors—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days, of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9½	9½		16½						
10	6								
9	9								
10	10		33						
10	9								
9	9	6	42					1	
10	5	5	25						5
9	9		25					1	3
9½	5	6	42					4	1
		8½	84						
9½	5½		25						2
9-10	5								
9-10	9-10		16½						
9½	6½		25						3
9½	6½	3	25					½	3½
9½	6		10-25						3
9	7								
10	9		25						1
10	9								
10	9		11						
10	9								
9½	4½								
9	5-8		25						
		5	50						
9	9		25					1	1

week. c According to report of Royal Commission printers on newspapers in 1889 received \$7 to \$16 per maximum wages was \$8 in 1889 per week, and the minimum \$1.50.

f No change reported in several years. In 1889 the Royal Commission reported wages as ranging from \$1 to

10	10		25						
9	6								4
9	9		50						
10	10		25						
9	9								
9½	9½							½	½
10	9	2½	25						
		2½	25					½	2
10	5	{ 5 10 15 }							4
10	10	2½	25						
9	5-9	1½-3½	12-30					1	4
9½	6		33½-1.00					½	4
9	9							1	1
9	9								

men \$12 per week. d Previously \$9 per week.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE NO. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>								
Campbellford.....		15	1.50		1.50		10	9½
Cannington.....						1896	10	10
Carleton Place.....				15-17	1.25-1.75			
c Cayuga.....	1903	15	1.50		1.66½	1903	10	10
f Chatham.....	1902	12½-15	1.25-1.50	20	2.00	1902	10	9
Chatsworth.....	1901		1.25		1.50	1901	10	8
g Chesley.....							10	10
Colborne.....			1.00		1-1.50	1872	10	10
Collingwood.....					1.50-1.75			
Comber.....				15	1.50			
Cornwall.....					.50-1.66½			
".....			1.25		1.50-2			
Dundalk.....	1890	12	1.25	15	1.50		9½	9½
h Durham.....	1902		83½-1.16½		1.33½-2	1898	10	7
i Dutton.....					1.41½-1.50			
j Eganville.....	1903	15	1.33½	17	1.50			
k Elmira.....	1902				1.00-1.66½			
l Elmvale.....	1903		1.00		1.16½	1903	10	10
Elora.....					1.00-1.41½			
Exeter.....	1903		1.25		1.40			
m Forest.....	1900		1.00		1.50			
n ".....					1.50			
Fort William.....	1900		1.63½		2.50			
Galt.....	1896	12½	1.25-1.50	18	1.60	1896	9½	7½
".....	1902	15	1.50	20	1.70	1902	10	10
Grand Valley.....	1898		1.00		1.50			
Grimsbv.....					1.50			
Guelph.....	1899	13½	1.33½	18½	1.66½	1899	9-10	8-9
".....	1900	17	1.50			1900	9	8
".....	1902	18	1.53½			1902	9	8
".....	1903	18½	1.66½			1903	9	8
".....	1901	17	1.50	19	1.66½	1901	10	10
o Hamilton.....				1.50-2.33½				
".....					2.08½			
".....					2.08½			
".....	1903	20	1.83½	23	2.08½			
".....	1902	21½		23	2.08½	1896	9	7
".....	1900	19	1.90	23	2.25	1900	10	10
Hensall.....	1900		1.25		1.50			
Huntsville.....	1899		1.00-1.10		1.25-2.00			
Ingersoll.....	1896	10-12½	1.00-1.25	12½-15	1.25-1.50			
p Iroquois.....					1.50			
Kemptville.....				15-20	1.50-1.75		10	10
Kingston.....	1901	15	1.50	18½	1.66		9	9
".....	1902		1.50		1.75	1902	10	10
Kingsville.....					1.25	1900	10	10
Leamington.....				12	1.08		9-10	8-9
Lindsay.....	1901	12		15		1901	10	8
Listowell.....	1902		1.00-1.25		1.25-1.50	1902	10	9

c Boy, \$3 per week. f In 1889, as to Report of Royal Commission, printers received \$8 to \$9 per week' week; at present \$6 per week. h Girls, previously to 1902, \$3 to \$4; now \$4.50 to \$6. Thirteen hours were j Apprentices 1st year \$75.00; 2nd, \$140.00; 3rd, \$175.00. k Change about 10 per cent within two \$2.50 per week. o Girls \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week of 45 hours. In 1889, according to the report of the Royal eus night work and 30c. day work. p Apprentices \$1.00 to \$5.00 per week.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.
Hand Compositors.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9½	9							½	½
9	9							1	1
9	9								
9	8		16½					1	1
9	8	2½	50	75	25			1	1
10	10		25						
9	8		50					1	1
9	9								
9	9								
9½	9½								
9½	6½	3	25						
9½	6½		50½-83½					½	½
		2	16½						
10	8		16½						2
9½	5								
9	9		50						
9	9		86½						
9½	5½	5½	10-35						2
9½	4½	5	20					½	5½
10	10		50						
9	9								
9	8	3½	16½					1	1
		7	8½						
		8½	8½						
		8½	8½						
9	8	2	16½					1	2
10	5								
8	8								
9	9								
10	5	3	25						
9½	5	1½				½			2
		7	35						
			25						
10	10		25-90						
		2½	25						
10	10								
9	9	2½	16						
9	9		25					1	1
9	9							1	1
9	8-9								
9½	9	3						1	1
10	5		25					½	4

foremen \$12 per week, and piece work 25 cents per 1,000 ems. *g* Boys, previously to 1903; \$5 to \$6 per previously worked on Tuesdays; now 12½. *i* Journeymen employed only during busy season. years. *l* Apprentices \$1.00 to \$6.00 per week. *m* Boys \$1.00 to \$6.00 per week. *n* Boys \$4.00 to 5.00; girls Commission, wages were \$11.00 to \$12.00 per week and hours 9 to 10; piece work prices were 32c. per 1000

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.								
aLondon, Newspaper.	1903	d18	d1.67	d25	d2.00	1903	d9½	d8½
"	1903	n23	n1.83	n31	n2.17	1903	n8	n8
"	1899	d16	d1.50					
"	1899	n21	n1.67					
" Job.	1899	16	1.50	18	1.66½	1899	9½-10	6-8½
"	1901	15	1.50	18½	1.82	1898	10	10
Midland	1903		1.25		1.50		10	10
bMilton			1.00-1.33		1.00-1.33		10	10
Milverton			1.25		1.50		10	10
Mitchell					1.00-1.50			
cMount Forest					1.16-1.50			
"					1.00			
dNapanea				20	1.16-1.50			
Newmarket, men.	1901	10-15	1-1.50	12-20	1.25-1.80			
" boys	1901	4-7	40-75	5-8	50-80			
Niagara Falls		10-12		18	1.71	1903	10	9
"					166½-2		10	9
fNorth Bay	1903		1-1.35		1.25-1.50		10	10
Norwich					1.25			
gOttawa	1903	23½	2.08½	23½	2.12½		8½-10	5½-8
"				23½	2.33			
"	1900		1.83½		2.16½			
"	1902		2.00				10	7
"	1903		2.08½					
"	1904		2.12½					
Orangeville	1902	15	1.25	20	1.75	1902	10	10
Owen Sound	1901		1.00		1.33			
"	1902		1.17					
"	1904		1.25			1902	10	6
"	1903	9-10	1-1.25		1.50	1903	9-9½	9-9½
hParry Sound								
Peterborough	1902	12½	1.25	18	1.60	1902	10	9
"	1902	13½-20	1.33½-2	20-30	1.66½-2.66½	1902	10	10
"	1903		1.50		1.66½	1902	10	9
Petrolia	1903	13	1.17	17	1.50	1902	10	10
"					1.66½-2			
Port Dover	1891		1.00		1.50			
Preston								
Rainy River		20-25	2-3	25-30	2-3		9	9
Renfrew			1.17		1.17		10	10
"	1902		1.50		1.75		10	7½
iRichmond Hill								
St. Catharines	1903	15	1.50	18½-22½	1.67-2	1903	10	10
"	1903				2.00	1903	9	9
St. Marys					1.1.66½			
St. Thomas	1902	12½	1.25	16½	1.50	1902	10	10
"	1902		1.25		1.50	1902-3	10	10
Sarnia	1904		1.25		1.66½			
"	1902		1.33½-1.50		1.66½		10	10
Sault Ste. Marie					1.50-1.83½			
k"				17½	1.75			

a d represents day work, n night work. According to the Royal Commission's report average wages males received \$3.00 per week. b No change in recent years. c Apprentices \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. Fe e Boys. f App. \$100.00 per year. Girls \$1.00 per day. g In 1889 \$11 per week was the per 1,000 ems. h \$2.00 to \$5.00 per week of 54 hours. i Females \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week of 51½ hours and higher wages everywhere in Ontario."

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

Hand Compositors.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
d8	d8	d7	33 ¹ / ₈					1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
n7	n7	n7	33 ³ / ₈					1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
		d2	16 ³ / ₈						
		n2	16 ³ / ₈						
9 ¹ / ₂ -10	5-7 ¹ / ₂	2	16 ³ / ₈						1
10	5	3 ¹ / ₈	32						5
10	10		25						
10	10								
9	9		25					1	1
9	9								
9	8								
10	9	2-5	25-30						
10	9	1	5-10						
9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂								
9 ¹ / ₂	8								1
10	10		15 25						
8-10	7-8								
8 ¹ / ₂ -10	5 5 ¹ / ₂		4						1-2 ¹ / ₂
8 ¹ / ₂	5								
9	9		16 ³ / ₈					1	2
			8 ¹ / ₂						
			4 ¹ / ₂						
			4 ¹ / ₂						
10	5	5	50						5
		17							
		8							
9 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂								
9	6		25-50						3-3 ¹ / ₂
9	9	5 ¹ / ₂	35					1	
9	9	6 ¹ / ₂ -10	33 ¹ / ₂ -66 ³ / ₈					1	1
9	9		16 ³ / ₈					1	
9	9	4	33					1	1
9	9								
			50						
10	10								
9	9	5 ¹ / ₂							
10	10								
10	7 ¹ / ₂		25						
9	8 9	2 ¹ / ₂ 6 ¹ / ₂	17-50					1	1 2
9	8								1
9	9	4	25					1	1
8 ¹ / ₂ -9	8 ¹ / ₂ -9		25					1-1 ¹ / ₂	1-1 ¹ / ₂
9	9		41 ³ / ₈						
10	10		33 ¹ / ₂ 16 ³ / ₈						
10	10								
10	10								

were \$1.50 per day in 1889. Piece work prices were 28c. and 25c., and job work 20c. per 1000 ems. Females \$5.00 per week. dMaximum, \$2.00 per day.
maximum wage according to report of Royal Commission. Night work was paid \$12.25 and piece work 36¹/₂c hours. jFormerly \$3.00 to \$8.00; now \$4.00 to \$9.00 per week. kTendency is for shorter

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario.								
Seaforth					1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Shelbourne			1.35	15	1.35-1.50		9	
aSmith's Falls	1900	13 $\frac{3}{4}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Stirling	1903		1.25		1.50			
Stratford	1902		1.35		1.50	1902	10	
Sundridge					1-1.16 $\frac{3}{4}$		10	
Thorold								
iTillsonburg					1-1.50			
cToronto	1901	22	2.18	24-53	2.41	1899	10	
"	1904	25	2.05	28	2.52	1904	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
"				20-25			9	
d "	{ 1904 {	D. 2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$			2.41 $\frac{3}{4}$	1872		
"		N. 2.29 $\frac{3}{4}$			3.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	1904	8	
e "	{ 1902 {	N. 2.50			3.00		5	
"		D. 2.34			2.00			
"	1901	1.83-2.00			2.20	1904	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
"	1904	2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$			2.41 $\frac{3}{4}$		9	
"	1904	25	2.46	27	2.65			
"	1904	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.45	28	2.79	1872	10	
"	1904		2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$		2.41 $\frac{3}{4}$		9	
"	1901	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.21		10	
"	1902	27 $\frac{3}{8}$	2.34	27 $\frac{3}{8}$ -33 $\frac{3}{8}$	2.34-2.67	1902	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
f "			1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
g "				33 $\frac{3}{8}$	2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$			
h "				24 $\frac{5}{8}$	2.21			
i "					2.16 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Tweed		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	15	1.50		10	
Uxbridge	1903		90		1.00		9	
jWalkerton					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		7	
Watford			1.00-1.25		1.25-1.50			
kWelland			1.50		1.67			
Wheatley	1903	11	1.10		1.35		10	
Warton					1.00		10	
Windsor	1904	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		9	
"	1902	16	1.50	20	1.82	1903	9	
"	1904				2.00		9	
Wroxeter			1.00		1.50		10	

a Advance of 30 p.c. since 1900. b No change in recent years. c According to the report of the Commission on morning papers and 28c on evening, 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ c being the rate in book offices. Women received hour for overtime. h 49 hours per week. i Non union office. j Apprentices, 1st year, \$1.50; 2nd, \$2.00; 3rd,

<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Birth	1903	25	2.25	30	2.40	1903	9	10
aBrandon		35	2.00-2.50	35	2.00-2.50		9	9
"					1.75-2.25			
Boissevain					1.75			
Carman					2.00-2.25		9	9
Cartwright					1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
Dauphin				20-25	1.75-2.50	1904		
"	1904		2.00		2.50			
lMinnedosa					2.16 $\frac{2}{3}$			
Norfolk					1.75			

a No general change in rates for years.

b Boy \$1.00 a week.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

Hand Compositors.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9		15						
10	7	5							
10	9		25						
9	9		15					1	1
9	9								
9	6								
10	10								
9 50	4	2	23						
9 3/4	4 1/2	3	47						
9	4								
10	4		20 1/2						
10	4		77						
7 1/2	7 1/2		50						
8	8		32						
9 1/2	4 1/2		20-37						
9	9		20 3/4						
9.50	4.00	2	19						
10	4	3 1/2	34						
9	9		20 3/4						
10	4	2	21						
8	8	5 3/4	33						
9	9		37 3/4						
8	8								
10	10	2 1/2	25						
9	7		10						
			25						
			17						
9-10	9-10		25					1	1
10	10								
9	9	2	16 3/4						
9	9	4	32						
9	9								
10	5		50						

sion on Capital and Labour the minimum wage in 1889 was \$13.00 per week. Piece work prices were 30c per 20c per thousand. d Book and job printers. e On newspapers. f \$13.25 per week of 49 hours. g 40c per \$2.50. h Girls formerly 84c; now \$1.00 per day, 54 hours per week. Hours for men 58 1/2 in winter, 60 in summer,

8	10	5	15					1	
9	9								
9	9								
9	9								
9	9								
9	9								
9	9								
9	9		50						
9	9								
9	9								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. I.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.
		Per hour.	Per day.				
<i>Manitoba.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Neebawa			2.00				
Portage la Prairie			2.00				
Qu'Appelle	1903	15 ³ / ₄	1.41 ³ / ₄	18 ³ / ₄	1.66 ³ / ₄	9	9
Winnipeg	1902	29 ³ / ₄	2.66 ³ / ₄	33 ³ / ₄	3.00	9	9
"	1903	32 ³ / ₄	2.83 ³ / ₄		3.00	9	9
"	1902	32	2.83 ³ / ₄	34	3.00	9	8
"	1903		{ D2.83 ³ / ₄ N3.16 ³ / ₈ }		{ D3.00 N3.33 ³ / ₈ }	1903	9
"	1901	29 ³ / ₄				1901	9
"	1902	32 ³ / ₄				1902	9
"				33 ³ / ₄	3.00	1903	9
<i>N. W. Territories.</i>							
Battleford					2.66 ³ / ₄		
Dawson City					225 per m.		
Edmonton	1903		2.00		2.50	9	9
Grenfell	1903		1.50		2.00	10	10
Lethbridge		25	2.50	25	2.50	10	10
Prince Albert			2.00-2.50				
Regina			1.50		2.00	9	9
Strathcona	1902		2.00		2.35	9	7
Wolseley			1.50		1.50	9	9
<i>a</i> Overtime, time and one-half before midnight; double on holidays.							
<i>British Columbia.</i>							
Chilliwack	1902		1.75		2.00	1902	10
Cranbrook					3.00-3.50	9	8
Ferguson					3.50		
Golden							
Grand Forks		40	3.50	40	3.50		
Greenwood					3.50-4.00		
Kamloops	1903	34	3.00	42	3.50	1903	9
"	1903		3.00		3.50	1903	9
Kaslo				40-45	3.50-4.00		8
Nanaimo	1890		2.25			1890	10
"	1893		2.50			1893	10
"	1094		3.00			1904	9
Nelson	1890	35-40	3.50-4.00	40	3.50-4.00	10	10
New Denver					3.50		
New Westminster	1903	33	2.97	44	3.50	1903	9
"	1903	31 ¹ / ₂	2.83	41	3.50	1903	9
Phoenix					3.50		
Revelstoke	1903		3.00-3.50		3.50-4.00		
Kootenays.					3.50		
Trail							
Vernon	1901		2.00-3.00		2.50-3.50	1904	10
Vancouver		39	3.50	44	3.50		9
Victoria	1903	40					9
"	1904	40 ¹ / ₂		43 ³ / ₄	3.50	1904	5
Victoria		40		44	3.50	1904	4
Ymir			3.50		3.50	9	4

a \$65 to \$75 per month; one boy at \$15 a month. *b* Foremen, \$3.50 per day. *c* From \$70 a month to

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 2.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
aHalifax.	{			D 24 1/2 N 29 1/2	2.16 2/3 2.50			
Sydney.								
Truro.		1900		1.25		1.60	1903	9 1/2-10	9 1/2-10
Yarmouth.		1902			1.00			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Moncton.					2-2.50			
bSt. John.				22 1/2-33 1/2	2.00-3.00			
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Montreal.	1902	31	2.50	31	2.50	1902	8	8
"				27				
Quebec.	{	1901			D 2.08 1/2 N 2.41 1/2			
"						2.00		
St. Hyacinthe.			1.22		1.33			
cSherbrooke.							9	5
"					2.25			
Sorel.	1898	15	1.50	20	2.00		10	10
<i>Ontario.</i>								
Barrie.	1903		1.15		1.50		9 1/2	9 1/2
Belleville.		15	1.50	15	1.50		9	8
Berlin.	1900		1.00		1.50		10	9
"	1901		1.20					
"	1902		1.25					
"	1903		1.30					
Brantford.	1903	18-20	1.62-1.80	25-30	2.00-2.40	1903	9	8
"			1.66 2/3		2.08 1/2-2.58 1/2		9	9
Cayuga.					1.25-1.41 1/2			
d Chatham.	1902	7c. per M.		8c. per M.	1.66 2/3-1.75	1902	10	9
Collingwood.					1.50-2.00			
Cornwall.					2.66 2/3-3.00			
Fort William.			2.16 2/3		2.00	1890	9 1/2	7 1/2
Galt.	1896		1.33 1/3		1.70	1902	10	10
"	1902	15	1.50	20	1.83 1/3	1899	9-10	8-9
Guelph.	1899	13 1/2	1.33 1/3	20 1/2		1900	9	8
"	1900	17	1.50			1902	9	8
"	1902	20	1.75			1903	9	8
"	1903	21	1.83 1/3			1901	10	10
"	1901	17	1.50	20	1.83			
eHamilton.					2.50 and upward.			
"	1900	19	1.90	23	2.25	1900	10	10
fKingston.				18 1/2	1.66	1901	9	9
g"			1.75		2.00		10	10

a Monoline operators; Mergenthaler receive, day, 8 cents per thousand ems; night, 10 cents; same hours. 47c. per M. previous to 1902; now 8c. per M. e Linotype operators \$13.50 per week for 175,000 ems of nonpareil. Overtime 42c. per hour. Rodgers operators \$13.50 a week for 120,000 ems of minion and brevier. per M.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 11.

Machine Compositors.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9								
8½	8½								
8½	5½								
9½-10	8½-9		35						1
10	5-10								
9	9								
8	8								
8	8								
10	8								
8	8								
7½	7½								
8	8								
10	9		11						
9	5								
10	10	5	50						
9½	9½								
9	8								
10	5		20						4
			5						
			5						
			20						
8	5-8	7-10	38-60					1	3
8	6							1	3
9	9								
9	8							1	1
9	9								
			50						
8½	7½							1	
9½	4½	5	20					½	5½
9	8	3½	16½					1	1
		3	25						
		1	10						
9	8	3	33					1	2
8	8								
		4	35						
8	8							1	1
9	9		25					1	1

^aMachines were first introduced in 1897. ^cNine hours on Mondays. ^bMonoline, 8 cents per 1,000.
minion or brevier and 192,000 ems of nonpareil. Overplus 8c. per 1,000 ems of minion and 7c. per 1,000 ems
Overplus 10c. per 1,000 ems. Overtime 42c. per hour. ^fRodgers 9c. per M. Monoline 8c. per M. ^g8c.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Leamington				17	1.50			
Lindsay		12		15		1901	10	8
Listowel	1902		1.00		1.50	1902	10	9
e London	1903 {	D 27 N 33½	D 2.16½ N 2.33½	D 29 N 35½	D 2.33½ N 2.50			
Napanee					2.00			
Newmarket					* 2.00			
Niagara Falls	1904	27	2.16	28	2.24	1903	9	9
"					2.16½		8	7
Ottawa	1903	31½	2.50	31½	2.50		8½	5½
f "				28	2.50			
"					2.50			
"	1900		2.25			1900	9	9
"	1904		2.50			1904	8	8
"	1903 {	D 2.33½ N 2.33½		D 2.50 N 3.00				
Peterborough	1902	16	1.60	22½	2.00	1902	8	8
"	1902	13½	1.33½			1902	10	9
"	1903		1.66½		1.83½	1902	7	7
St. Catharines	1901	15	1.50	18½	1.67	1902	10	9
"	1903	15	1.50	24½	2.17	1901	10	10
"					2.16-2.50		9	9
St. Mary's					1.66½			
St. Thomas	1901	22	2.00	22½-25½	2.00-2.16	1902	9	9
"					2.00			
"	1903	8c. per M.			2.00	1903	9	
Sarnia			2.00		2.00			
"		8c. per M.		9c. per M.				
Sault Ste. Marie					1.66-2.00			
Stratford	1902		1.33		1.75	1902	10	10
Toronto				30	2.85		9½	3½
" { Newspaper	1902	N 2.50 D 2.34		N 3.00 D 2.66		D 9 N 8	D 9 N 8	9
" { Book and job.	1904	N 2.91½ D 2.58½		N 3.19½ D 2.71½				8
"				N 2.53½ D 2.91½			9	6
"				N 2.53½			8	8
"	1892			29½	2.33½	1892		
"	1902	27½	2.35	33½	2.67	1902	8	8
h "	1903			33½		1903	8	8
Welland	1903		2.00		2.50		10	8½-10
Windsor	1904	8c. per M.		8½c. per M.			9	9
"	1904	8c. per M.		8½c. per M.			8	8
"	1904	8c. per M.		8½c. per M.				

e D—day work. N—night work. The above hours have been enforced for ten years. f Rogers.
h If operator sets more than 35,000 ems per day, he is allowed 8c. per

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

Machine Compositors.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9-10	8-9								
9½	9	3					1	½	
10	5		50						3
<i>D</i> 8	<i>D</i> 8	2	16½						
<i>N</i> 7	<i>N</i> 7	2	16½						
9	8								
9	8								
8	8	1	8					1	1
8	7								
8½	5½								
9	4								
			25						
			16½						
8	8		16½						
9	9	6½	40					1	
7	7								
9	9		16½					1	
9	8	3½	17					1	2
		10	67						
9	8								1
8½	8½	2½ 5½	16					½	½
8½	8½							½	
8½									
9	9								
9	9							1	
9½	3½								
<i>D</i> 9	<i>D</i> 9	<i>N</i> 5	<i>N</i> 50						
<i>N</i> 8	<i>N</i> 8	<i>D</i> 5	<i>D</i> 28						
9	6								
8	8								
9	6								
8	8								
8	8	5½	32						
8	8								
10	8½-10		50						
9	9		½c. per M.						
8	8		½c. per M.						
9	9		½c. per M.						

g Saturday a half-holiday at present. * The above hours have been in force for over ten years.
each additional 1,000 ems. † 8½ winter rate; 10 summer rate.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 2.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Manitoba.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Brandon					2.66½-3.00			
"				40	3.00-3.50			
Neepawa					2.00			
Winnipeg	1902	39½	3.16½	41½	3.33½	1902	8	8
"	1903	{ D 3.16½		{ D 3.33½				
		{ N 3.50		{ N 3.66½				
				{ D 3.16½				
				{ N 3.50				
<i>N. W. Territories.</i>								
Dawson					250 per m.			
Edmonton			2.16½		2.50-3.33½			
Prince Albert					2.50			
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
a Kamloops				42	3.50			
Nanaimo	1903				3.50			
Nelson					4.50			
New Westminster	1903	33	2.97	44	3.50	1903	9	9
"	1903	41½	3.33	45	3.58			
Rossland				{ N 4.00				
				{ D 4.00				
Vancouver	{ D 44	3.60		49	3.67		8	8
	{ N 47	3.75		52	4.00		8	8
Victoria			{ D 43½		3.50			
			{ N 53½		4.25			

a No machines in use before 1904.

In the above analysis changes affecting hours on the first five days of the week and on Saturdays are regarded as individual events. In many cases, of course, they occurred in combination, and the table accordingly overstates to a degree the number of separate occasions on which changes in working conditions of this nature went into effect. In all, the larger table indicates that 23 different localities or bodies of workpeople were affected by changes in hours. From three localities only, viz., Quebec, Que., Hamilton, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., were returns received of increases in hours. In two of these instances, however, the increases resulted from a readjustment in

schedules permitting of a shorter week. At Hamilton the change was from a 9-hour day with a 7-hour day on Saturdays to a 9½-hour day with 5 hours on Saturdays.

By provinces the changes of hand compositors are recorded as follows:—

Nova Scotia	4
New Brunswick	6
Quebec	20
Ontario	77
Manitoba	4
N.W. Territories	2
British Columbia	19

Changes in the Hours of Labour of Machine Compositors.

The following table will show the result of the changes in hours recorded on the

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Concluded.

Machine Operators.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9								
9	9								
8	8								
8	8		16 ³ / ₈						
7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂		16 ³ / ₈						
8	8								
8	5								
9	8								
9	9		33 ¹ / ₈ —1.16 ³ / ₈						
7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂								
8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂								
8	8								
8	8	11	53					1	1
8	8	3 ¹ / ₈	22						
8	8								
7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	5	7						
7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂								
7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	5	25						
8	8								
8	8								

larger table relating to machine compositors, changes effected and the years in which they from the standpoint of the nature of the occurred.

TABLE showing number of returns of changes received in hours of Machine Compositors.

YEAR.	NATURE OF CHANGE.						
	From a 10 to a 9 ¹ / ₂ hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	From a 9 ¹ / ₂ to an 8 ¹ / ₂ hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8 ¹ / ₂ hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8 hr. day.	From an 8 to a 7 ¹ / ₂ hr. day.	For a shorter work day on Saturdays.
1904.					1		1
1903.				1	3	1	4
1902.	1	3					3
1901.	1	2		1			3
1900.		1			1		4
1899.		1					
1898.			1				

Changes are recorded, it will be seen, as having occurred in seven different years, 1903 being the most active on the list with 9 changes, and 1902 and 1901 following with 7 each. The earliest change of which the department was able to obtain record was in 1896, and 2 are reported for the current year.

From the standpoint of the nature of the changes, the tendency toward a shorter work day on Saturdays appears to have been of most frequent occurrence, 15 instances being recorded on the table in which hours were shortened by from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours on the closing day of the week. With regard to changes in the schedule for the first five days of the week, the largest showing represents changes from a 10 to a 9-hour working day, which are reported as occurring in 7

instances. There were 5 cases of a change from a 9 to an 8-hour day, 2 each of a change from a 10 to a $9\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day, and from a 9 to an $8\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day, and one each from a $9\frac{1}{2}$ to an $8\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day and from an 8 to a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day. As in the analysis of the changes in hours of hand compositors above, the changes toward a shorter day on Saturdays has been estimated as individual events.

In one case a decrease of half an hour in the schedule for the first five days of the week was accompanied by an increase of 1 hour in the Saturday time rate.

By provinces the changes are recorded as follows:—

Nova Scotia	1
Ontario	20
British Columbia	2

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during October, 1904.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Public Health of Ontario.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Ontario for the year 1903. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 105.

The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, in its report for 1903, states that small-pox, which was so prevalent in 1902, abated very rapidly and there were only 21 deaths from this disease during the year. There was also a marked decrease in typhoid fever and tuberculosis, there having been 1,012 cases of the former with 98 deaths, and 2,072 deaths from consumption. There were also 677 cases of scarlatina with 529 deaths, and 3,559 cases of diphtheria with 478 deaths. The death rate of the province was little over 12 per 1,000 of population.

Important amendments were made during the year to the Public Health Act, authorizing the Medical Health Officer to enter lodging and tenement houses and

laundries when overcrowded and filthy and to regulate them accordingly.

The question of the hygiene of barber shops was examined by the Standing Committee on Epidemics, in continuance of an investigation begun in 1902. Certain regulations had been drawn up by this committee in that year, and they were presented to the Barbers' Protective Association for their consideration. Various amendments were approved by the association, and a new set of regulations was drawn up, based on these amendments and on a report by Dr. J. A. Amyot, on experiments conducted by him as to the value of certain antiseptics. The amended regulations specify the means to be adopted for keeping the barbers' premises and instruments clean, and for disinfecting razors, clippers, scissors, brushes and combs. They also forbid persons suffering from scalp diseases or consumption, or recently recovered from any contagious disease, from visiting a barber's shop, and recommend that customers should be encouraged to provide their own shaving instruments.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Labour in Mines and Quarries.

Home Office.—Mines and Quarries : General Report and Statistics for 1903. Part II—Labour. London : Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 131. Price, 10d.

The number of persons employed in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during 1903 in mines and quarries was 970,044, according to the general report of the Home Office on mines and quarries. The number of persons employed at mines was 871,889, of whom 694,317 worked under ground and 117,572, including 5,648 females, worked above ground. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 13,381 males working under ground and an increase of 2,931 males and a decrease of 26 females above ground. The increase of employees occurred entirely at coal mines, there having been a decrease of 1,825 males and of 70 females at other mines.

In 1903, there were 1,151 separate fatal accidents in mines and quarries of the United Kingdom, causing the loss of 1,192 lives, an increase of 90 in the number of fatal accidents and of 20 in the number of lives lost compared with 1902. Of the 1,151 accidents, 1,061, causing the loss of 1,097 lives, happened at mines, and 90, causing the loss of 95 lives, took place at quarries. A table is given showing the death rate per thousand of miners from 1873 to 1903, during which time there has been a decrease of from a little over 2 to 1.258 per 1,000.

There were 50 prosecutions of owners, agents and managers of mines, and 39 convictions for offences under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulations Acts, and there were 875 prosecutions and 829 convictions of workmen under the Act. There were 16 convictions of owners, agents, &c., for offences under the Quarries Act in 1903, against 33 in 1902, while there was an increase in convictions of workmen under the Quarries Act from 6 to 10.

A comparison of the ages of the persons killed in mines shows that the occupation of boys underground is slightly less dangerous than that of persons over 16. Attention

is called to a hydraulic cartridge, or wedge, which has been successfully used in at least one colliery to supersede blasting, and has thus removed one great source of danger.

In 1903, an Act was passed, coming into force on June 30, providing that candidates will be eligible for a manager's or under manager's certificate who have had three years practical experience in a mine and hold a diploma in scientific and mining training obtained after two years' study at an institution approved of by the Secretary of State, or have taken a degree in these subjects at an approved university. The Employment of Children Act of 1903, which came into force on January 1, 1904, prohibits the employment of children under 14 between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., and also prohibits the employment of a child to lift or move any object so heavy as to be liable to cause him injury, and prohibits generally the employment of a child in any injurious occupation, regard being had to his physical condition. Penalties are imposed on the employer and also on the parent or guardian for violation of this Act.

Vagrancy in Switzerland.

Report to the Right Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P., President of the local government board, on Method of Dealing with Vagrancy in Switzerland. By H. Preston-Thomas, Esq. London : Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 15. Price, 2d.

In a report to the president of the local government board of the United Kingdom, on methods of dealing with vagrancy in Switzerland, it is said that the number of beggars in that country has been steadily decreasing, and that now they are rarely so prevalent as to be a nuisance, showing that the system of dealing with them has proved successful.

Beggars and tramps are treated in accordance with the laws of the canton in which they are arrested. The cantonal laws differ widely, but, generally speaking, if an able-bodied man is without means he will be supplied by the police or by the Inter-Cantonal Union with food and clothing, and will have employment indicated to him, or, if there is none, he will be passed

on to the next town, to a relief station, or to his own district, or to a cantonal frontier. If he refuses work he is sent to his own district, where he may be committed to a forced labour institution for a term varying from three months to two years. The police are empowered to arrest beggars without special warrant, and they may be committed to jail or to a forced labour institution.

The Inter-Cantonal Union is an association with branches in 14 out of 22 cantons, supported by private and public funds, and officially recognized by the government for the purpose of affording relief to poor travellers. Those in search of work are fed and lodged by the union on production of a 'travellers' relief book,' which is supplied to suitable applicants, who must also produce valid papers of legitimation, including certificates showing their origin and their discharge from work. Beggars, drunkards and those who refuse to work are referred to the police.

A forced labour farm was established at Witzwyl in 1895, and has proved very successful in dealing with the 'work-shy.' The institution has accommodation for about 200 men, but the number seldom exceeds 150. The land on which the farm is situated was formerly a peat bog and marsh but a large part of it has been reclaimed by the inmates under the direction of the officers of the institution, and the farm is self-supporting. The violent and insubordinate are transferred to ordinary prisons, and those in whom laziness is ingrained are placed in the middle of a gang of labourers, and thus compelled to work. Many of the men committed to the farm are physically weak or suffering from the effects of alcohol, or have little strength of will, for whom the open air occupations have proved

the best possible treatment. Those who are ignorant of any trade are taught to become useful labourers, so that they may afterwards be able to earn their living. On their discharge, a special officer helps them to obtain situations. Some continue to work for wagons on the farm and others go to the neighbouring Free Labour Colony at Tannenhof, where there is no compulsory detention.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Manufacturing Statistics of Pennsylvania.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Part III. Industrial Statistics, 1903. Harrisburg, Pa., State Printer, 1904. Pages, 489.

The report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics for 1903 contains a brief account of the creation of the bureau, and a list of the chiefs and of the special subjects treated in their annual reports from 1872 to 1903. This is followed by comparative statistics of manufactures from 1896 to 1903, giving the number of establishments in each industry, the amount of capital invested, the increase or decrease of capital compared with each preceding year, and the increase or decrease in 1903 compared with 1896. Other comparative tables deal similarly with the cost of basic materials, the average number of days in operation of the factories in each industry, the number of employees, the aggregate wages paid, the value of the product, the value of the average annual product per employee, the average yearly earnings and average daily wage. In nearly all the industries a general improvement is shown in the eight years. In 77 industries there were increases in the yearly earnings of the employees and decreases were shown in only 7 industries.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

QUEBEC CASES.

Accident Caused by Uncovered Shafting.

B, a minor, was employed by a manufacturing concern. The establishment of

his employer included a power-house, and, although B. did not work there, it was his custom to eat his dinner in the corner of that room. He had done this for some time and no one had ever stopped him. In order to reach the corner in question, he was obliged to pass under a shafting that was not protected by any covering.

On the day of the accident in question the boy was on his way to the corner, and while near the shafting, which was still in operation, he stepped on some belting, one end of which rested on the floor and the other on the shafting; the pressure on the belting put the shaft in motion and B's foot was thus dragged by the belting to the pulley and broken, necessitating amputation. B's father sued his employers for four thousand and thirty-six dollars and forty-five cents (\$4,036.45).

A Quebec Statute (chap. 3 of 63 Vict.) provides that shafting and belting must be covered to the height of five (5) feet in shops, &c., where employees have to pass it; and also that belting not actually in use must be hung up in some place where it cannot be caught by the pulleys and shafting.

The court held that if the employers had faithfully observed the regulations of this enactment the accident would not have happened,—the determining cause being their negligence in allowing the belting to be left on the floor. Judgment was therefore given in favour of B for one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) and costs.

(Bacon vs. H. Lamontagne & Co., Ltd. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Mathieu, October 19, 1904.)

Damages Divided on Account of Contributory Negligence.

H was employed in transporting coal from place to place in trucks running on rails. While engaged in this work he met with a serious accident. At the time of the accident he was walking in front of the horse which was pulling the truck up a slope.

The employers claimed that H would not have been injured if he had not been in

front of the horse, which was not only negligence but was also against the rules laid down by the employers for their employees.

The court held that H had been negligent and had contributed to the accident in walking in front of the horse; and also that he had, in so doing, infringed a rule laid down by his employers. It was also pointed out that the evidence showed that all the other workmen employed in the same work, and even the foreman himself, were accustomed to do exactly the same thing, and that, therefore, it was evident that the employers had not done their duty in seeing that the rules were observed and that they were therefore negligent in protecting their employees.

The court came to the conclusion that the damages amounted to seven hundred and seventy dollars (\$770.00), and therefore condemned the employers to pay one-half of that amount, namely, three hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$335.00) together with costs.

(Heppel vs. The Montreal Gas Co. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, October 3, 1904.)

Accident Caused by Employee's Own Negligence.

C was employed as a night watchman. His duties required him to go, during the night, from one building to another in order to see that no fire had started anywhere. A stair-case, which he was obliged to use for this purpose, was covered by a leaking roof, and the water dropping on the stairs sometimes froze. C fell on the ice which was thus formed and injured his spine. He then brought an action against his employers for damages, alleging that the accident was caused by their negligence.

The employers replied that it was part of C's duty to put ashes on slippery places about the premises, and that, therefore, he was injured by his own omission in performing his duty.

The court held that this contention was proved, and the action was therefore dismissed with costs.

(Craig vs. The Singer Mfg. Co. Judgment given in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Dunlop, October 18, 1904.)

· ONTARIO CASES.

The Running of Street Cars on Sundays.

At the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance, an information was recently laid against J. H. Rutherford, a conductor on the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company, charging him with having illegally engaged in running cars on Sunday, August 28, 1904; the object of the proceedings being to test the right of the railway company to operate on Sundays.

A recent Ontario statute (part of 4 Edward VII., chap. 10) provides that no company or municipal corporation operating a street railway, tramway or electric railway, subject as such to the jurisdiction of the province of Ontario, shall operate the same or employ any person there on Sunday except for the purpose of keeping the track clear of snow and ice or of doing some other work of necessity. It is, however, further provided that the above shall not apply: (1) to companies which have regularly run cars on Sunday before April 1, 1897; (2) to any company which has by its charter or any special Act the right or authority to run cars on Sunday.

It appeared that the railway company was incorporated in 1875, and by its Act of incorporation it was authorized to run over the streets of certain municipalities, under and subject to agreements which should subsequently be made between the company and such municipalities. It was also proved that according to an agreement so made, it was contracted in one case that the cars should be run 'daily'; and in the case of an agreement with another municipality that they should be run 'each day.' It was also in evidence that the company operated cars on Sundays in 1877 and 1878.

The police magistrate before whom the case was argued held that not only had the company the right to operate on Sundays, but that under the terms of its charter, taken in connection with the agreements with the municipalities above referred to, it was bound to operate the cars 'every day,'

and that it therefore came within the exception above quoted as being a company which by its charter had authority to run cars on Sundays.

The magistrate therefore held that the Act of 4 Edward VII., did not apply, and that therefore the question as to whether or not such Act was beyond the powers of the Ontario legislature (which point had been argued at great length) did not call for any decision. The prosecution was therefore dismissed.

(Judgment given by the Police Magistrate at Kingston, October 1, 1904.)

Accident caused by Defective Appliances.

M was employed in the construction of the iron work upon a large building in course of erection. The steel trusses had been erected, and M was engaged with three other men in placing and fastening in position the purlins which unite the trusses in longitudinal directions. In the early stages of the work a gin pole was used for raising the purlins to their place on the truss, but, by the direction of the superintendent, its use was given up, and a davit or monkey was used, or a block was fastened to a purlin or strut which had already been placed in position above, and the lower purlin drawn up by means of a line running through the block. The latter contrivance was used on the occasion in question. The distance between the strut and the place for the purlin on the top chord was not sufficient to permit of the purlin being hoisted to a height that would enable it to swing above and drop into its position. It was necessary for the men to lift or shove the ends up so that they would get into place. For that purpose they had to descend to a brace of the truss below. M went down, and while on the brace he fell to the floor, a distance of 48 feet, and received injuries from which he died the next day. His widow and children brought an action for damages. The case was tried with a jury, which gave the following replies to questions submitted by a judge :

(1). That there was a defect in the condition or arrangement of the appliances; (2). That the defect was that neither the davit nor the block would raise the purlin high enough; (3) that the failure to discover or remedy the defect was due to the negligence of defendants or their foreman; (4) that the injuries to the deceased were caused by the defect; (5) that B was intrusted with the duty of seeing that the condition or arrangement of the appliances was proper; (6) that the deceased could not by the exercise of reasonable care have avoided the accident; (7) that the purlin could not have been raised above the upper chord either by the use of the davit or the block lashed to the strut; (8) that B was guilty of negligence; (9) that his negligence was in not using proper appliances, and that the gin pole was the proper appliance; (10) that the mode of lashing the block to the strut was adopted with B's approval; (11) damages, \$1,872; (12) that deceased knew and fully appreciated the risk he ran in doing the work with the appliances which were used; (13) that he did not voluntarily incur the risk, but was working under protest; (14) that the equivalent of deceased's earnings for 3 years preceding the accident was \$1,872.

Upon these findings judgment was given in favour of M's widow and children for \$1,872.

The employers appealed to the Court of Appeal, but it was there held that the findings were supported by ample evidence, and that the damages awarded were moderate.

(Mitchell vs. The Canada Foundry Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, June 29, 1904.)

Meaning of the Word 'Railway' in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In a recent case the interesting point as to the meaning of the word 'railway,' as used in the Workmen's Compensation Act, was decided by the Court of Appeal.

C was employed by manufacturers of iron and steel, who carried on a large business and who had on their premises a line of railway with switches, &c., which connected

with the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Ordinary freight cars and locomotives were used, and C was employed as brakeman in connection with this railway. While uncoupling some cars, his foot was caught either in an unpacked frog or in the unpacked space between the line rail and the frog, or between the guard rail and other fixed rail, and was injured by a car passing over it.

At the trial the judge took the case from the jury and gave judgment in favour of the employers. An appeal was taken to a Divisional Court, which reversed this judgment and directed that there should be a new trial, and this was confirmed by the Court of Appeal to which the employers then took the case.

It was, amongst other things, contended on behalf of C that his case came within section 5 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that when personal injury is caused on or about any railway by reason of the absence of packing where it is prescribed by the following sub-sections, then such injury shall be taken to have been caused by reason of a defect in the ways, &c., for which the employer is responsible. In reply it was argued for the employers that the word 'railway,' as there used, meant a railway operated by an incorporated company under statutory powers, and that it did not apply to a railway such as the one in question. The Court of Appeal, however, came to the conclusion that a private railway was within the meaning of the word as used in the Act.

(Cooper vs. The Hamilton Steel & Iron Co. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, June 29, 1904.)

A Street Railway Co. and Workmen's Tickets.

A clause in the franchise held by the Hamilton Street Railway Co., in the city of Hamilton, provides that the company 'shall issue workmen's tickets at 8 for twenty-five cents, good during certain specified hours.'

The company laid down certain rules as to who is and is not a workman within

the meaning of this clause, the result being a litigation which is now going on. Pending the result, however, the city obtained an injunction compelling the street railway to issue workmen's tickets on their cars at the rate of 8 for twenty-five cents, this being the result of the judgment given by Mr. Justice Magee, at Toronto, on September 23, 1904.

A Conviction Quashed.

In the September number of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 303, a report was given of the conviction in the Hamilton police court, of H. Halford, Secretary of the local Barbers' Union, upon the ground that he had committed a breach of the Insurance Act.

An appeal was taken and the conviction was subsequently quashed.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Conviction of Railway Man for Drunkenness.

There have recently been several arrests of railway men on charges of being drunk while on duty.

At Regina, some weeks ago, C, an engineer on the Regina division of the C. P. R. Co., was accused of having been intoxicated while on duty on his engine. It was held that the charge was proved, and C was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There was no question of any accident in this case, but simply a charge of having been drunk while on duty.

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1904.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE exceptionally open weather which prevailed with little interruption, throughout November was the feature which chiefly affected industrial and labour conditions in Canada, with the result that the month showed a much less pronounced falling off in employment than is usual at this season of the year. As compared, also, with the corresponding period of last year, and of previous years, the showing was very favourable. The out-of-door trades were those which chiefly benefited from these conditions, and the amount of general activity prevailing in the building trades in particular, was exceptional for the period of the year. As a rule, the early weeks of November witness in most sections of Canada the inception of the period of comparative inactivity which prevails throughout the winter months, especially in the unskilled branches and in the out of door trades. While this tendency showed itself to a considerable extent during the month just past, the period was at least from two to three weeks later than usual, with important results for those engaged in farming operations, railway construction work, civic improvements, and other employments.

The chief activity of the month was in connection with the marketing and transportation of the western grain crop, every effort being put forth in anticipation of the closing of navigation. A large section of Canada was directly or indirectly affected by this activity, the province of British Columbia alone being outside of its influence. At the end of the month preparations for the close of navigation were fully under way.

Different localities reported varying degrees of activity as prevailing during the month. In the cities of the maritime provinces comparative quietness had very generally set in before November 30. In British Columbia, also, there was a marked decline in employment, though the amount of work to be done was on the whole greater than last year, and the dullness in some lines prevailing at Vancouver and Victoria was attributed chiefly to the increased number of labourers in the field. This was true also of Manitoba and the Territories, where the earlier closing of the season, as compared with other sections of the Dominion, affected conditions of employment more particularly, though the numbers of unemploy-

ed were relatively fewer and the tone of the labour market more promising than in British Columbia. In Ontario and Quebec the month as a whole showed only a slight falling off from October. There were a few cities from which quieter conditions were reported, and for unskilled labour the month witnessed a general decline. On the other hand, there were cases in which an improvement over October was shown. The city of Quebec, for example, in spite of the prevailing depression in the shoe industry and the close of the coasting trade, had a better month than October. St. Hyacinthe also showed a slight improvement. The city of Hull was exceptionally busy, and the larger centres, including Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, had an excellent month with seasonal depression reported only to a comparatively slight degree.

Changes in Wages.*

The wages movement was practically stationary during November, only two changes being reported to the department. An increase in wages of 15 per cent was granted to about thirty *tailors* at Calgary, N.W.T., and *horseshoers* at Hull increased their charges from 50 to 60 cents for four 'removes,' and from \$1 to \$1.20 for a new set. Wages of *brewery workers* was the subject of arbitration proceedings at Toronto, but no final decision in the matter had been reached at the close of the month. At Glace Bay also a conference was held between the general manager of the Dominion Coal Company and delegates of the various P.W.A. lodges at the collieries, with the object of maintaining the present rate of wages throughout the winter. A satisfactory decision, it was stated, to both employers and employees was reached. A few instances of reduction in hours with corresponding decreases in wages were reported, owing to a diminution in the amount of employment. At Chatham, Ont., for example, a number of *carpenters*, *bricklayers* and *painters* went on reduced schedules, and at London, Ont.,

a number of *foundrymen* were reduced from a 9 to an 8 hour day, owing to lack of business.

Cost of Living.

The upward tendency in the price of *bread* reported in October continued during November, increases being reported from *Montreal*, where an advance, amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per 2-lb. loaf, went into effect, from *Vancouver*, where a co-operative bakery increased the price of tickets from a rate of 24 loaves wholesale and 20 retail for \$1, to a rate of 22 loaves wholesale and 18 retail for \$1, and from *Hamilton*, where an increase of 1 cent a loaf was reported. At *Toronto*, on the other hand, the Master Bakers' Association discussed the question of the price of bread, but decided not to make an advance at present. A marked and general advance was also reported in the price of *sugar* and in a number of localities only 16 pounds of granulated sugar can now be purchased for \$1, as against 20 pounds a few months ago. The advance in the wholesale price during the past few months has amounted to over 50 cents per cwt. *Canned goods* also show a tendency to advance, owing to shortages in the fruit and vegetable crops, and in the British Columbia salmon pack. *Milk* has advanced in price at several points during the month. The cost of *meats* showed a tendency to decline, and at St. Thomas a marked decrease took place. The *poultry* market, however, reported high prices, with a tendency to hold stock for the Christmas trade.

The scarcity of houses suitable for workmen continued to be a pressing problem in the larger centres. At a meeting of the District Labour Council in *Toronto*, a committee was appointed to confer with representatives from the Board of Trade, the Employers' Association, the Bankers' Association and the Toronto Chapter of Architects for the purpose of discussing means of alleviating the present scarcity. The suggestion was also made that the city should advance building loans to working people. In *Montreal* the demand for

* For a statement of wages at present prevailing in British Columbia lumber mills and logging camps see report of New Westminster correspondent in the present number.

small and medium-priced houses also continued very active. A local real estate record contained the following statement with regard to the housing situation at present in Montreal:—

Apart from self-contained houses, the dwelling house accommodation in Montreal may be divided into three classes:—1. The tenement house is usually of three stories, occupied by two families, each family having a separate entrance, and occupying two floors. 2. The flat is a building modified from the tenement-house to meet the wants of families of moderate means; it is usually of three or four stories with one or more complete dwellings on each floor; in most of them the tenant has to attend to his own heating. 3. The apartment house, which is the highest type as yet in Montreal of the multiple dwelling house, has an elevator, a janitor, and other modern conveniences; the rent usually covers all charges, including heating, but not lighting, excepting of halls and passages used in common.

Speaking generally, the majority of householders in Montreal prefer the single or self-contained house to any tenement, flat, or apartment house, and this is especially the case where there are children in the family.

There is no change in the mortgage loan market, but money is plentiful enough when the right kind of security is offered. Five per cent is still the lowest rate quoted.

Bricks at Hamilton and elsewhere showed an advance.

Interruptions to Industry.

The month presented a very favourable showing from the standpoint of *industrial unrest*. Only six strikes were reported as being in existence, of which only two originated during the month. The record for November a year ago was four new strikes out of a total of eleven strikes in existence. As compared with October, a decrease of four has occurred in the number of strikes in existence. None of the disputes in question affected a considerable body of work-people.

A storm which swept over the province of Nova Scotia on November 14 did considerable damage to telegraph and telephone wires, telegraphic communication with the city of Halifax being interrupted for several hours.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during November, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned: Several stores at Farnham, Que., loss \$8,000; several stores at

Victoriaville, Montreal, Que.; warehouse at Montreal, Que., loss \$50,000; manufacturing establishment, Brockville, Ont., loss \$30,000; coal sheds and factory at Brockville, Ont., loss \$15,000; planing mill at Peterboro, Ont., loss \$6,000; warehouse at Toronto, Ont., loss \$10,000 (chiefly stock); picture frame manufactory, Toronto, Ont., loss \$7,000; broom factory at Hamilton, Ont., loss \$4,000; mineral and soda water factory at Hamilton, Ont., loss \$2,000; flour and grist mill, Mallorytown, Ont., loss \$6,000; stave and heading factory at Chatham, Ont., loss \$20,000 (100 men thrown out of employment); storehouse at Kildonan, Man., loss \$12,000; stores at Cardston, N.W.T.; asphalt plant at Winnipeg, loss \$20,000; casket factory at Winnipeg, loss \$20,000; stores and dwellings at Rosthern, N.W.T., loss \$36,000; stores at Morrissey, B.C., loss \$5,000; and a furniture factory at Victoria, B.C.

A destructive prairie fire was reported in the Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch districts in Southern Assiniboia, the fire having crossed from the United States, covering an area of about 60 miles east and west and 50 miles north and south. Considerable damage was done to ranching stock and several barns were destroyed. Some destructive prairie fires were also reported from the territory northeast of Lethbridge, N.W.T., and about 20 square miles were burned over in the neighbourhood of Rosser, Man.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of local correspondents for October and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

General activity considerably lessened during November, threshing having ended throughout Manitoba and the Territories. Corn-husking gave considerable employment in the southern portion of Ontario, and the

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	*Quiet.
Halifax	Active.	Active.			Active.		Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Active.	Dull.			Active.	Busy.	Quiet.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.	Quiet.	Active.		Active.	Active.	Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Busy.		Busy.		Quiet.		†Active.
Three Rivers.....	Active.		Busy.				Quiet.
Sherbrooke.....	Active.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Very busy
St. Hyacinthe.....	Active.				Quiet.		Busy.
Montreal.....					Busy.		Very busy
Hull.....			Very busy		Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....	Active.		Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Kingston.....	Active.	Quiet.		Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville.....	Active.		Active.	Busy.	Active.		Active.
Peterborough.....	Busy.		Busy.	Active.	Quiet.		Busy.
Toronto.....					Busy.		Busy.
Hamilton.....	Busy.				Active.		Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Active.	Quiet.			Busy.	Active.	Very busy
St. Catharines.....	Busy.				Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Active.				Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph.....	Active.				Quiet.	Busy.	Active.
Stratford.....	Busy.				Busy.		Busy.
London.....	Active.				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
St. Thomas.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham.....	Active.				Active.		Active.
Windsor.....	Active.				Busy.		Very busy
Sault Ste. Marie.....			Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.	Quiet.	Very busy
Brandon.....	Very busy				Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary.....	Active.						Very busy
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland.....	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			Busy.
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.			Active.	Active.
Vancouver.....	Active.	Active.	Active.		Active.		Active.
Victoria.....			Active.		Quiet.		Active.
Nanaimo.....		Active.	Quiet.	Dull.			Quiet.

* Plumbers active. † Painters and stonecutters dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 12.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

[illegible]

* Woodworkers quiet. † Moulders Quiet.

exceptionally open weather assisted fall ploughing materially, though in many localities this class of work was stopped by the heavy frosts which occurred in the first half of the month. In Western Canada, however, a large amount of new land has been broken, and a very heavy increase in acreage is already predicted for the season of 1905.

The latest estimates with regard to the western wheat crop place it in the neighbourhood of 60,000,000 bushels, though the yield, according to the Ogilvie Mills Company, will be as high as 63,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels.

An official statement issued under date of November 1, regarding the condition of the Ontario crops and embodying information regarding farm help, the dairying industry, and other matter, gave the following estimates of the various crop yields :—

Fall wheat, 9,160,623 bushels, or 15.1 per acre ; spring wheat, 3,471,103 bushels, or 15.4 per acre ; barley, 24,567,925 bushels, or 31.8 per acre ; oats, 102,173,443 bushels, or 38.5 per acre ; rye, 2,001,826 bushels, or 15.3 per acre ; beans, 912,849 bushels, or 17.9 per acre ; peas, 6,629,966 bushels, or 19.5 per acre ; buckwheat, 2,066,234 bushels, or 20.5 per acre ; potatoes, 15,479,122 bushels, or 11.6 per acre ; corn, for husking, in the ear, 20,241,910 bushels, or 61.4 per acre ; corn, for silo and fodder, green, 2,023,340 tons, or 10.48 tons per acre ; hay and clover, 5,259,189 tons, or 1.80 per acre ; apples, 49,687,423 bushels, or 6.99 per tree.

The following table from the same report gives yields per acre in the different grains for 1903, the yield for this year as estimated in August last, and the actual yield as determined by threshing results in November :

Grain.	Yield for 1903.	Yield for 1904 as estimated in August.	Yield for 1904 as determined by threshing results in Nov.
Fall wheat.....	25.9	16.2	15.1
Spring wheat ...	18.7	18.5	15.4
Barley.....	34.3	32.5	31.8
Oats.....	41.6	39.3	38.5
Rye.....	16.6	16.1	15.3
Peas.....	21.9	21.2	19.5
Beans.....	18.4	19.1	17.9
Hay and clover....	1.56ts.	1.80ts.	1.80ts.

Skilled farm labourers were reported scarce and wages for this class of workers high. The use of improved machinery and the interchanging of work by neighbours were the chief suggestions made to meet the emergencies arising in this connection. For dairying products, the season was reported a particularly good one, pastures being abundant, and the flow of milk large. Cattle, sheep and hogs did well and there was little or no disease. Prices of live stock fluctuated considerably and at the present time are at a low level. Among potatoes considerable rot appears, and the loss from that cause, as officially estimated, is from twenty to fifty per cent. Sugar beets, where grown, turned out well.

In connection with the *fruit industry*, growers of grapes in the Niagara district reported heavy damage from black grape rot. The action of the railway commission, in appointing a special committee to visit points in the United States and inspect the methods adopted by the railroads and fruit growers for the transportation of fruits, and more particularly as to the class of cars most suitable for this service, has been widely approved. Favourable reports regarding the outlook of the fruit industry in British Columbia were received.

The value of the shipments of *butter and cheese* from the port of Montreal during the past season is estimated at \$25,000,000, or a falling off of about \$2,000,000 from last year. The cause is assigned in part to the unsettled condition of the British market, and to the early date at which the cold weather set in this year.

The establishment of an *agricultural college* and experimental farm on the Island of Montreal, through the benefaction of Sir William Macdonald, was announced, the institution being expected to serve for the province of Quebec a purpose somewhat analogous to that served by the college and farm at Guelph for the province of Ontario. Also to afford facilities of an exceptional kind for scientific research in connection with agriculture.

The *grain standards* for the year were fixed at a meeting in Toronto on November 1. The quality of the grain was reported as somewhat lower than last year for wheat, barley and oats, though pease and buck-wheat showed an improvement.

Fishing.

The active season for the year in the maritime provinces closed during November with catches below that of 1903. Spring and summer catches of mackerel and cod were particularly disappointing, and the catch of summer herring also was only fairly good. Lack of bait, owing to the scarcity of squid, was one of the principal causes for the shortage in the catch of cod fish. The prevalence of dog-fish about the coast interfered considerably with the herring and mackerel fisheries. According to recent reports, there is a prospect for an extensive use of the latter as food product. Lobsters will show an increase over last year's catch. The good price prevailing in the general market will compensate in part for the shortage in catch.

Much activity prevailed during November in sardine fishing off the port of St. John, it being estimated that about 12,500 barrels were captured in the harbour. A large proportion of these were disposed of to Nova Scotia fishermen for use as lobster bait, the remainder being canned. Low prices prevailed. Some fair herring catches were also made off the New Brunswick coast during November.

The open season for trout and white-fish on the great lakes was extended from October 31 to November 15, on account of the lateness of the spring fishing season owing to the severe weather of the past winter.

In British Columbia, fair catches of cohoes were reported from the Fraser river. The chief development of the month, however, had to do with preparations for trap-net fishing off the coast of Vancouver island during the season of 1905. An important transaction was the sale by auction of the assets of the United Canneries Company,

which operated three of the largest canneries in British Columbia, for the sum of \$119,500.

The possibility of developing the herring fishing industry at Nanaimo on a more extensive scale was investigated by the Scottish expert recently engaged by the Dominion government to conduct the experiment of curing the Canadian herring after the Scottish method at Canso, N.S. Samples were secured and examined at various points and the statement made that, while the fish are not on the whole as large as the Atlantic herring, their abundant numbers would ensure, with proper methods of curing, an active industry. The sealing fleet, which returned during November from Behring sea, reported a smaller catch than last year.†

Lumbering.

Operations in the woods were in full progress throughout Central and Eastern Canada, and the demand for men for this employment was reported as still active in several localities, though the cut, generally speaking, will be much below that of last year. Heavy rains on the Upper St. John river made the hauling in of supplies unusually difficult and expensive. Saw mills in Ontario and Quebec for the most part completed the season's run during November. In British Columbia an improved tone was shown in the lumber market, and some heavy purchases of standing timber were reported.

It was decided by the board of directors of the Canadian Forestry Association to publish a monthly journal in the interest of forestry in Canada, the journal to include scientific and descriptive articles relating to Canadian forests and their management, forest administration in other countries, the planting and caring of trees, and such relative subjects as might be thought of public interest.

The Railway Commission gave judgment in the complaint of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Asso-

* See report of the Victoria correspondent in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

ciation against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for alleged discrimination in the rates on cedar lumber. The commission held that the company's charges on cedar lumber, as compared with other lumber, were excessive, and issued an order that the company and all other companies should desist from charging a higher rate on cedar than is charged upon fir, spruce, pine and other lumber.

Mining.

With the close of navigation in the St. Lawrence river, operations in the *Nova Scotia collieries* were considerably curtailed and a number of men thrown out of employment. In connection with the St. Lawrence river coal trade the season has been a most active one. Returns of vessels and cargoes up to the closing week of the trade were as follows:—

	Steamers.	Tons.
May..	42	196,623
June..	67	277,239
July..	45	252,677
August..	55	240,354
September..	37	160,875
October..	42	180,461
November..	8	44,629
Totals..	309	1,352,863

The following table shows the disposition of the steamers as between the Dominion Coal Company and other companies :—

	Dom. Coal Company	Various Lines.	Total.
May..	35	7	42
June..	50	17	67
July..	45	13	58
August..	40	15	55
September..	25	12	37
October..	31	11	42
November..	7	1	8
Totals..	233	76	309

With the close of navigation this outlet for the products of the *Nova Scotia collieries* is rendered no longer available and at the semi-annual meeting of the *Nova Scotia Mining Association* which took place during November the question of a market for *Nova Scotia coal* during the winter season was discussed in view of the prevailing depression. The *New England States* and the provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* were stated to be the

two chief fields in which expansion was possible. In connection with metalliferous mining in *Nova Scotia*, it was reported that the *Pictou Smelting Works* had been purchased by *Halifax capitalists*, and would be put into operation at an early date for the treatment of copper, gold and other ores. In *New Brunswick* rapid developments in the oil fields were reported during November, while in *Quebec* good samples of asbestos were reported to be have been found in the country west of *Lake St. John*. In *Ontario* a special statement issued by the Director of the *Provincial Bureau of Mines* relating to the new gold of mines now in operation in the province stated that the outlook for these mines was encouraging, but that no estimate of the probable output was possible, as the industry was still in an experimental stage though representing a large amount of capital. In various sections in *Western Canada* active operation of the lignite deposits were reported. Some good strikes of oil were also reported from *Alberta*. In *British Columbia* favourable reports were received from the metalliferous mines, the *Rossland camp* showing increased shipments. Very extensive developments were also reported from the lead industry in *British Columbia*. From the *Crow's Nest Pass collieries*, an active month was reported. *Collieries on Vancouver island*, however, showed little improvement over last month.

Manufacturing.

Activity was reported from most of the factories throughout *Canada* with only local exceptions and with only a few instances occurring of reductions in staff. Market conditions continued favourable, especially in western *Canada*. The iron and steel industry in particular reported a favourable outlook, and at both *Sydney* and *Sault Ste. Marie* very active employment was reported in this branch. Much interest was shown during the month in the final report of the commission which was sent by the Dominion government to *Europe* to report on the electro-thermic process of iron and steel production. The anti-dumping clauses of the *Canadian*

Customs tariff, which went into effect on October 1, were reported to be working satisfactorily.

Transport.

Railway employment generally was very active and freight traffic exceptionally heavy, both in the movement of miscellaneous merchandise, and, more particularly, in connection with the transportation of western grain to the sea-board. In anticipation of the close of navigation on the great lakes and on the St. Lawrence river, the railways throughout western Canada were taxed to their utmost capacity, and in marine transport as well full advantage was taken of the season of open water. The fact that the beginning of the shipping season was delayed between two and three weeks longer this year than in 1903 added to the pressure. Some complaints were received regarding the scarcity of cars for grain shipments, though railway officials denied that there had been any delay of a serious nature up to the close of the month, or that the freight cars of Canadian roads were being used to compete with the American roads in carrying United States corn to the sea-board, as was alleged. The chief complaints in this connection were received from Ontario. On the upper lakes a very heavy business was done in grain shipments, and a large fleet of vessels was very busily employed. It was stated early in the month that about 1,000,000 bushels per week were being shipped over the Canada Atlantic Railway alone from Parry Sound to Montreal, 70 trains a week, averaging 15,000 tons, being employed in the traffic. In the closing week of the month preparations were generally under way for the closing of navigation. In this connection it was stated that the Dominion government would employ two powerful tugs to be ready for next season to steam between Lake Superior ports with the object of keeping navigation open for a longer period. It was announced also that a trial would be made of maintaining navigation on the St. Lawrence by means of ice-breakers until a

much later date than usual. The coasting trade in the St. Lawrence and the maritime provinces was exceptionally busy during the month, and on the St. John river activity was very general. Traffic through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie during October showed an increase of 1,097,934 tons over October, 1903, the total being 5,573,909 tons, the heaviest on record.

According to the reports of the Montreal Board of Trade, and the statements of a number of leading carrying concerns, the movement of grain from the port this year has been considerably below the record for 1903. The movement, however, was abnormally heavy last year, owing to rate-cutting by the lake carriers, and a comparison of the present year with 1902 and 1901 is more favourable. The fact of high prices prevailing in the Chicago market making it more profitable to market in America than in Europe, together with the increased demand in the west for local needs, were also held responsible for the falling off. An increase, however, has been shown in the amount of freight brought down from United States ports, via the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river—a result attributed to the abolition of canal tolls. At the same time the port has handled more ocean-going tonnage than ever before in one season, an increase of about 200,000 tons over last year being shown, and the number of sea-going vessels entering the port having increased from 734 to 742. The number of inland vessels, however, decreased from 9,675 in 1903 to 8,807 this year. Wheat shipments from the port to the end of October showed a heavy falling off. There were also large decreases in corn, though oats increased. Total receipts of the Montreal Harbour Board, from the opening of navigation to November 1, amounted to \$238,998, as compared with \$265,246 last year. Local traffic decreased from \$6,687 to \$6,434. About twenty-five hundred men were employed on different works on improvements about the harbour during the opening weeks of the month.

Railway construction benefited by the favourable weather, and at a number of points, as for example on the Guelph-Goderich branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the James Bay Railway, and in connection with the Hillsborough, P. E. I., and Quebec bridges, work was actively under way. In western Canada, however, operations have practically ceased for the season, though considerable track laying was done by the C. N. R. In British Columbia railway construction and employment was particularly active in the Boundary district in connection with the Great Northern extension. The members of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission reported satisfactory progress in construction operations, with excellent results for the settlers going into that part of the country. The railway, it was stated, was now completed to a point seven or eight miles above New Liskeard, while grading has been completed for a considerable distance beyond. It was also stated that, as a result of the construction of the Northern Colonization Railway through the country north of Montreal, fifteen large pulp and lumber mills, representing an investment of \$1,000,000, had been established in that section of the country. In connection with preliminary work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, the first sitting in Montreal of the Commission for the construction of the eastern section of the railway was held during November, and the reports and plans of surveys dealt with. The commissioners, in order to familiarize themselves with as much of the territory to be traversed by the railway as possible, completed a tour during the month which embraced several points through which the railway will pass. It was stated that thirty-four survey parties in the eastern section were in the field. No date was specified as to when the final choice of routes will be made or the work of construction begun.

Heavy contracts for air brakes were let by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Hamilton, Ont., during the month, half of the output of the factory for the

next four years being approximately taken, and steady employment to at least 150 men in the air brake department assured for that length of time.

The final trans-Atlantic steamship for the season left Montreal on November 27, the 28th of the month being the date on which the last steamer left in 1903. The last coal steamer for local ports left on November 21. Owing to decreased business the Canadian Pacific Railway and Dominion lines have resolved to curtail their service between Canada and the port of Bristol next season. From St. John it was reported that prospects for the winter port business were excellent, as all the royal mail boats will load there during the season, and increased business is expected from several lines. Final negotiations with regard to the establishment of a Canadian-Mexican service were begun during the month.

Street railway employment was active in most of the leading Canadian cities during November, and good earnings for the most part reported. Earnings of the Toronto Railway Company, for example, during October showed an increase of \$18,530 over October, 1903. The 44th annual meeting of the Montreal Street Railway Company showed net earnings of \$952,826.80 as compared with \$905,939.01 last year. The removal of snow last winter it was stated cost the company about \$80,000. In Toronto the question of the closing of the front vestibules of street cars was discussed.

The annual report of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, Vancouver, showed an increase in gross receipts of \$138,445 and in net earnings of \$60,649; the number of passengers carried during the year was 8,869,456, an increase of 1,505,197.

Operations of the I. C. R. for the three months ended September 30, showed receipts amounting to \$1,850,485 as against working expenses of \$2,052,465. For the same three months of 1903 the working expenses were \$1,740,703, and the receipts, \$1,797,653.

An important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court during November in favour of the transportation department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association requiring the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to carry car loads of clothing to Calgary at the third class rate.

The Canada Car Company, Montreal, with a capital of \$3,000,000, recently organized, is erecting buildings to cover 360,000 square feet, to be in operation by next summer. The plant will have a capacity of twenty-five wooden cars, fifteen steel cars and fifteen passenger coaches, with steel under frames for twenty-five cars and forty steel truck frames per day. It will handle six hundred tons of material daily and give employment to about 2,000 men.

Conditions in the Trades.

The prolonged season of fine weather very materially increased activity in the *building trades* during November, as compared with previous years, and the month on the whole showed comparatively little decline in activity from October, except in localities where the amount of building projected earlier in the season had been completed. As the building year has been an exceptionally heavy one throughout Canada, cases in which this occurred were comparatively few in number and did not include any of the larger centres. The outside trades within the group, including *masons, bricklayers, and builders' labourers*, were those that chiefly benefited by this extension of the season, and *stone cutters* were the only class which may be said to have had a quiet month. *Carpenters* on outside work were also given increased activity. For the other classes of the trades, including *joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators* an important result of the extended season will be the increase in the amount of indoor employment insured thereby for the winter months. In the *metal and engineering* branches, conditions varied considerably according to locality. *Iron moulders, iron workers* and their *helpers, coremakers, &c.*, were reported quiet from a number of localities, though

in the larger cities favourable conditions prevailed. *Electrical workers* and *linemen* were generally very busy, and *machinists, metal workers, stove mounters*, and the classes engaged in manufacturing establishments, had generally a good month. In the *woodworking* branches *carriage and wagon makers* had a good month, and the other classes were generally well employed, though *pattern makers* were reported dull from some localities. *Coopers* though still very busy in several sections of the country reported a gradual slackening in employment from other quarters. In the *printing* trades, conditions were for the most part stationary, though less activity prevailed in a number of centres than in October. *Bookbinders*, however, had a very favourable month. In the *clothing* branches the effect of the coming holiday season had already made itself felt and *journeymen tailors* were generally busy. *Garment workers* also had a favourable month, and *boot and shoe workers* showed some improvement over October, though employment is still somewhat quiet in the larger centres of the industry. *Furriers* were very busy though values are lower than last year. The *food and tobacco preparation* branches had a very busy month, *bakers* and *confectioners* being very active and *cigar makers* fully employed on stock for the Christmas trade. The increased price of sugar has not appreciably affected confectionery production. In the *leather* trades only a fair month was experienced, with depression ruling at some points. Exceptionally high prices ruled for hides, which had an unsettling effect on the tanning trade, the manufacture of boots and shoes and the general leather trade. The *miscellaneous* trades compared favourably with October, *restaurant* and *theatre* employees being busy, and *furriers* very busy. *Clerks* and *stenographers* and *broom makers* had on the whole a good month, and *barbers* in almost every locality were reported well employed. *Longshoremen* and *ship labourers* with the close of the season of navigation were thrown in large numbers on the market. This was particularly felt

at Montreal and Quebec. At St. John and Halifax, on the other hand, the opening of the winter port business increased employment for these and similar classes. With *unskilled labour* the prevailing tendency, with the closing of the season of out of door activity, was towards a cessation of employment, and in most localities the closing of farm operations, and of work on railway construction, civic improvement, &c., has thrown considerable bodies of men on the market. The year, however, compares very favourably with the corresponding period of other years, and no instances of serious congestion at any point were reported to the department, though the number of men on the market was greatest in Winnipeg. Brandon and other western cities. The continuous employment at good wages of these classes during the past summer season, however, has placed them in an exceptionally favourable position at the beginning of the season of inactivity.

Municipal Ownership Discussed.

The extent to which the subject of municipal ownership was discussed in Canada, more particularly in view of the approaching municipal elections, was a notable feature during November. The municipalization of the railway systems of *Toronto* and *Ottawa* was proposed, an offer of the stock being made by the company in the latter city to the city council for \$2,500,000. The purchase of the *Hamilton* street railway by the municipality was also proposed. In connection with gas and lighting plants, the city council of *Westmount*, Montreal, decided in favour of taking over and operating the local electric lighting plant, and the question will be presented to the rate payers in December. Final arrangements were made for the purchase of gas stock to the amount of \$1,000,000 by the municipality of *Toronto*, as recently sanctioned by the ratepayers. The municipality of *Calgary* has decided to invest \$60,000 in a lighting plant. In connection with the negotiations at *St. Thomas*, Ont., for the purchase by the municipality of the plant

of the local Gas and Electric Light Company, the experts engaged in the valuation of the plant came to a decision during November, the sum named being \$196,366.38. The agreement with regard to the purchase of the plant will be submitted to the ratepayers for sanction in January. Recent reports from the city of *Kingston* show that municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant is meeting with financial success. The establishment of a municipal telephone system was discussed at *Whitby*, Ont., which is now supplied with a system of waterworks, light and power.

Representatives from different municipalities in *South Wellington* and adjacent constituencies met in *Guelph* during the month to discuss municipal matters and promote a better understanding between the different townships as to boundary-line work. A motion was passed to the effect that statute labour be abolished and the boundary line roads be maintained by the contract system, with a committee from each township to arrange the cost.

Notes of the Month.

The annual meeting of the *Master Plumbers' Association of Ontario* was held at *Toronto* on November 17.

Coal importations from the United States have been on an increasing scale during the past few months.

Ontario fruit growers, owing to the high price of apple barrels, have been using boxes extensively in which to ship their best grades of apples this year.

Ice jams in the *Yukon* are stated to have caused damage in the neighbourhood of *Dawson* to the extent of \$75,000, several vessels being crushed or badly damaged.

Operations were begun by the *beet sugar factory* at *Raymond*, Alta., and 100 bags of sugar turned out daily during November. The beets were reported as yielding well, and as of good quality.

The *Cataract Power Company* placed a part of its new plant at *Decew Falls* in operation on November 14, two of the four new generators being started up.

In connection with the *scarcity of brick* which has retarded building operations in certain localities during the past few months, an increased use of cement as material for walls is reported from several cities.

The *revenue* of the city of Montreal up to October 31 showed an increase of \$69,583 over the similar period of 1903, amounting in all to \$2,604,410. The largest increase was under the heading of rents, street railway privileges, &c.

The following statement shows the *growth of building operations in Winnipeg* during the past five years.

Year.	Building Permits issued in Winnipeg.	Buildings erected in Winnipeg	Cost.
			\$ cts.
1900.	530	658	1,333,463
1901.	636	820	1,731,857
1902.	849	975	2,408,125
1903.	1,227	1,593	5,689,400
1904.	1,737	2,244	9,173,150

Tenders are being invited by the Dominion government for the construction of a \$200,000 *lift lock* at Kirkfield, Ont., on the Trent canal. The lift will be ten feet less than that at Peterborough. The towers will be constructed of steel.

By special ordinance of the North-west Territory legislature, *Edmonton* was incorporated as a city on November 8. The assessment of Edmonton, which in 1902 was \$3,208,000, is now in the neighbourhood of \$4,000,000.

In the platform of the recently organized *Canadian Labour League* planks are included advocating public ownership of natural opportunities and public utilities, the initiative, referendum and power of recall, the abolition of bonuses to railways, and the abolition of child labour.

The annual meeting of the *Lord's Day Alliance* was held at Toronto on November 11, for the reception of reports of com-

mittees and of local associations. The organization committee reported an increase of 41 branches, making a total of 315. Receipts for the year show an increase of \$1,723.94 over last year. Rev. Prof. Cowan, D.D., was elected president, and Rev. T. Albert Moore, secretary.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Nova Scotia branch of the *Canadian Manufacturers' Association* held at Halifax, on November 10, the transportation problem was the chief subject under discussion, requests being made that express companies be placed under the jurisdiction of the railway commission, and that the Inter-colonial Railway be placed on the same footing regarding legal suits as company railways.

A deputation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held an interview with the Honourable the Premier of Ontario to request that all prison-made articles be labelled 'prison-made' in future, in order that they might not enter so keenly into competition with free labour. It was announced later that the manufacture of brooms would be discontinued at the Central Prison, Toronto, after June, 1905, and arrangements made to utilize the labour of the 50 or 60 prisoners at present thus employed in some other way.

It was reported that twenty wholesale grocers in Nova Scotia had formed a *combine* with regard to sale terms, and had given notice to their customers by circular that on general groceries one per cent discount for cash in ten days, or net thirty days would be required, with interest at six per cent per annum to be charged on all accounts not settled within thirty days.

During the past year *irrigation work* involving the moving of upwards of 100,000 cubic yards of dirt per mile, was conducted by the Canadian North-west Irrigation Company in the neighbourhood of Lethbridge, North-west Territory. The total investment of the company in canal construction now passes \$1,000,000, the present season having involved an ex-

penditure of over half a million. Three parties were in the field this year. Land sales of the company this year amounted to 30,000 acres.

The Annual Convention of the *Ontario Fruit Growers' Association* was held at Toronto during November. The chief subject under discussion was co-operation for the more profitable marketing of fruits. The following resolutions were passed:—

That this convention, representing the fruit-growing interests of Ontario, desires to express its appreciation of the services rendered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in inaugurating a system of crop reporting in regard to fruit, and hopes the service will be continued and be extended.

That this convention urges upon the Minister of Agriculture for Canada the advisability of securing such legislation as will give two inspectors under the Fruits Marks Act, or other suitable officers, absolute control over the loading of apples on shipboard for export from Canadian ports.

That this convention desires to respectfully but most strongly urge the parliament of Canada to so amend the Railway Act as to place express rates under the control of the railway commission, as freight rates are now.

That whereas there is reason to believe that in many cases the returns made to fruit growers by commission dealers do not represent the full amount of the prices realized by such dealers, therefore be it resolved that the Minister of Agriculture for Canada be urged to take such steps as may be necessary to place commission dealers under Dominion regulations, with a view of wholly preventing or largely reducing such fraudulent practices.

P. W. Rodgers was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Fruit Growers' Association.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the first fifteen days of November compared favourably with October. Owing to the St. Lawrence coal markets being filled, the coal industry of Cape Breton slackened somewhat, and will probably remain in that condition. The collieries, however, are not returning to the dull conditions which prevailed ten years ago. Climatic conditions force these collieries to their utmost capacity in summer, some of them working both day and night. The present slackness may mean at least two-thirds time during the winter months.

The steel industry is more active than in October, prospects for the future being bright. The coke produced since the new coal washer was completed is of good quality and is said to equal the best metallurgical coke in Canada. The quality of the iron and steel product has also been greatly improved. With the completion of the new rail mill in the spring will come a period of activity and prosperity in the Sydney steel industry. It will, however, be a year or two before the building and other kindred trades become very active, as there is

still an abundant supply of dwelling houses and business places.

The Tramway Company is reducing the number of its employees, by laying off all extra men. A large number of young men and others will leave Cape Breton for the winter.

Wholesale trade is steady and unchanged since last month; retail trade, if anything, is improved. Trade in the colliery villages, and especially in Glace Bay, is dull, with little prospects for a change for some time. Shipping is quiet and has fallen off considerably during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Haddock-fishing has not come up to expectations.

Mining.—Mining on the mainland is fairly active. In Inverness county it is dull.

Other industries.—The Edgerton Tramway is fully completed and in operation. The water system of Springhill has been successfully completed. The supply is led in by gravity from the mountains and an abundance is assured.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Plumbers report business fairly active, and gas and steamfitters were busy. Bricklayers and masons, car-

penters and joiners and builders' labourers were quiet, as are painters, decorators and paperhangers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Boilermakers, blacksmiths and tool sharpeners were busy. Shipwrights and caulkers were active, but jewellers and watch case workers were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders were active and pattern makers busy, but woodworkers were quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and stenographers, laundry workers and delivery employees were active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were very busy. Ship labourers and long-shoremen were not very active, but street railway employees were busy. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen were active, with teamsters and expressmen quieter than during the summer.

Unskilled labour is not as active as during the summer.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Boring for coal in the *Cumberland* coal fields, north of the Springhill and Joggins areas, has, up to the present brought no results. A distance of 2,800 feet has been drilled, and expert coal men say that coal will not be struck at a less depth than 3,500 feet. The Allan shafts are still descending at the rate of ninety feet per month.

About one hundred feet of the break-water closing up the northern entrance of *Port Hood Harbour* has been completed.

The distance across, from the mainland to the island, is three quarters of a mile. A sand bar formerly existed there, but was swept away after the fishermen had cut a way through it for their boats. When completed the harbour will be safe, and, being entirely free from currents, but little dredging will be required at the shipping pier of the Port Hood Coal Company.

Glace Bay, N.S.—A by-law was recently passed in favour of borrowing the sum of \$25,000 for electric lighting purposes.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month has been busy, and, compared with the previous month, has been quite as active. Towards the end, however, work at the Imperial fortifications closed down, though this is offset by the arrival of the mail boats. The printing trade has somewhat relaxed, but the fine weather has permitted considerable activity among the building trades, and, on the whole, the month just closed has been fairly active. Commercial activity has improved somewhat, with prospects bright for the coming season.

During the month steps were taken by the board of trade to encourage the establishing of a steel shipbuilding industry at this port, the secretary of the board having written to the city council asking the latter body to appoint representatives so that steps might be taken to form a promoting company to secure lands, capital, &c., before approaching the government on the matter.

The labour market was quiet and free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry has been rather dull during the past month, but now that winter fishing has begun the prospects are fairly good for a normal winter catch.

Mining.—An important development in this industry during the past month was

the appointment by the board of trade of a committee to inquire into and ascertain correct information concerning the mineral resources of the province.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The season is having its effect upon nearly all branches of the building trades. Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy, carpenters normally employed, lathers and plasterers dull, painters busy, plumbers busy, stonecutters active and builders' labourers rather dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths, horse-shoers, machinists and engineers were busy, electrical workers fairly active, boiler-makers were normally active and shipwrights dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were only partially employed, but pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and boot and shoe workers were fairly well occupied.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, and laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—All branches enjoyed activity. Longshoremen were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is little demand for this class.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market, in general, was quieter during the past month than last, as is usual at this season. Building operations were being closed down, but government work, such as the filling in of the Hillsborough bridge approach, the repairs to a few wharfs, &c., kept a fair number

of men employed. Work on the city streets was practically concluded for the season, thus lessening the demand for unskilled labour. Shipping was fairly active, but the low price for potatoes has caused farmers to hold back for improvements in the market. Towards the latter part of the month, heavy rains broke up the roads so badly that the trade in the city was rendered dull for a brief period.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Mild weather in the first part of the month permitted considerable ploughing to be done, but frosts coming later delayed the gathering in of the turnip crop. The failure of the hay crop, and the shortage of the straw in many parts might have led to serious consequences, but the provincial government's action in securing free transportation of hay over the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Railway will improve the situation. Heavy shipments of sheep and cattle were made to England direct by a steamer leaving Charlottetown.

Fishing.—This industry had practically closed down before the month was over.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were the same as last month, the few factories running steadily and doing a safe business.

Railroad construction and employment.—The northern approach to the Hillsborough bridge was completed and work at the southern side of the river begun. The contractor for the branch line to Montague began to assemble his plant and make preparations for starting work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were practically idle. Carpenters and joiners had a good month and lathers and plasterers a fair month. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters were busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and linemen were busy, and machinists and engineers had a good month. Steam engines had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage makers, car builders and coopers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders and pressmen had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, and tobacco workers had a satisfactory month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had fair employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, telegraphers, switchmen and trackmen were steadily employed. Freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—This class was not busy.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market remained active during November, and all branches of industry were well employed, except masons, bricklayers and builders' labourers. Emerson & Fisher's new brick building is nearing completion. The outside is finished, and the work on the inside is progressing rapidly. The Dominion Company's new wharf has been completed. It is 301 feet long and 80 feet wide. Work has been commenced on the coal pocket, which will be 240 feet long and 30 feet wide. The cold storage warehouse has been completed, and a larger warehouse, being built by the city council, is approaching completion. The Dominion government is making extensive repairs to the beacon light in the harbour. Alexander R. Wilson's new saw factory on Union St. is well advanced, and will soon be completed. It will be of brick, two stories high, and 40 x 105 feet. The St. John Street

Railway Company intends to equip its power house with a powerful pump, to be used for fire purposes, and also to fight fires in the immediate vicinity. The new detention hospital, which was being built on Part-ridge island, was blown down during the big storm of November 14. The hospital was 100 feet long and 23 feet wide, two stories high, with a pitched roof, making a height of about 50 feet, and when finished would have been worth \$10,000. The building was about half finished. The longshoremen are particularly busy, now that the winter port business has opened, and West St. John presents a lively scene. Besides the ordinary winter port business, the city is installing a waterworks system and erecting a ramp or sloping walk for the exit of immigrants from Shed No. 4, giving employment to large gangs of men. Nine steamers have arrived up to November 28. The 'Ionian' sailed November 26, and had a large cargo, including 200 tons of timber, 850 standards of deals, 16 carloads of United States meats, 4 carloads of Canadian meats, 3 carloads of cheese, 1 carload of bags, 1 carload of apples and 2 cases of butter. The 'Montrose' sailed November 29, and was the first steamer this season to carry a cargo of live stock, having on board 430 head of cattle and 1,365 sheep. On December 1 the winter freight rates between St. John and the Sydneys will go into effect, and are considerably higher than those in force during the summer. The regular rates to the Sydneys from St. John are: first-class freight, 44 cents per 100 lbs.; second class 39 cents; third class, 33 cents; fourth class, 28 cents; fifth class, 22 cents.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending November 24 were \$4,493,403, and for the corresponding period last year, \$4,094,253, being \$399,150 greater in 1904 than in 1903, and \$181,133 in excess of October of the current year. Wholesale and retail dealers report business active, and sugar, molasses and dried codfish have advanced in price. Messrs. T. McVeity & Sons are making brass posts to be used in marking the boundary line between Canada and Alaska. The Salvation Army has established

a free labour bureau in connection with its travellers' home.

The builders' labourers employed by Messrs. Tilly & Clark, on work for the new fog whistle on Partridge island, quit work November 28 because a non-union carpenter was employed. It is said that the men's places were filled and that work is now going on without hindrance. The Hod-carriers and Builders Labourers' Union passed a resolution that members would not work for this firm as long as non-union men were employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry has been successful during the past season, but a falling off is perceptible since the stormy weather set in. During the season about 12,500 barrels of sardines were captured in the St. John harbour. Five barrels constitute a hogshead, and 5,000 barrels were sold at \$2.25 per hogshead to parties in Nova Scotia for use as lobster bait, and 7,500 barrels were sold to cannery at \$2.50 per hogshead. Ten American fishing craft, including eight sailing vessels and two steamers, have been seized by the 'Curlew' and fined for alleged fishing in a tributary of Passamaquoddy bay, near St. George, N.B., on the night of November 27.

Lumbering.—The fall rains have retarded the operations of lumbermen on the upper St. John. The cut will not be more than one-third of that of last season. It is estimated that the total cut for the season will amount to about 10,000,000.

Railroad construction and employment.—The first twenty miles of the International Railway have been completed. This road is to run from Campbellton to the St. John river. The Intercolonial Railway is installing 'Hughes' electric switch circuit breaker' for the prevention of accidents at open switches.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers were not very busy, but carpenters and joiners were well employed, and painters and decorators were busy.

Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active, and stonecutters and builders' labourers, dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were active. Machinists and engineers were well employed. Electrical workers, linemen and boilermakers were busy, and sheet metal workers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers and shingle weavers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were extremely busy, the confectioners resorting to night work to supply the demand for Christmas trade. Cigarmakers continued fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers and brush makers are rushing business to supply orders.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, railroad switchmen, railroad trackmen and freight handlers were extra busy, but steamboat men and firemen were not so well employed since the close of navigation on the river. Ship labourers were well employed, and street railway employees were busy, but teamsters report work dull.

Unskilled labour.—Street labourers report work dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—The shipping season has closed, and the total lumber shipments for the past season were 74 vessels and 94,050,000 superficial feet of lumber. The *Miramichi Advance*, a weekly paper which has been published since 1874, ceased publication November 10.

Fredericton.—A. T. Crosby, of New Haven, Conn., is preparing to ship 4,000 trees to the American market for the Christmas trade. Mr. Walsh, lumberman, took a large crew of men to the lumber woods on November 24. The Victoria mills closed down on November 25 for the season. During the summer about 13,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured. The Fredericton Gas Light Company is enlarging its electric plant on Shore street, and next month intends to install a new apparatus which will increase its capacity to 4,500 lights. The Fredericton Boom Company reports as follows for the season's work to November 1: joints rafted, 62,900; tons of timber, 1217-40; pieces of pulp wood, 2,710; superficial feet of hemlock, 204,430; cedar, 14,211,320; pine, 1,749,600; spruce, 112,934,546. Total superficial feet of lumber rafted, 129,099,896; average superficial feet per joint, 2,049. The season was a prosperous one for the company.

Moncton.—The Record Foundry and Machine Company has erected a central power station at its works, and has installed four large boilers in the building. Previously power was supplied from boilers in different shops.

Nappan.—Work at the creamery has been suspended. The season just ended has not been so successful as previous ones, and it is not certain that the creamery will be reopened next spring.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs P. J. Jobin and Ed. Little, correspondents, report as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A decided improvement in labour conditions took place during November as compared with October. The fine dry weather was largely responsible for this, enabling outside work to be pursued with activity throughout the month.

Work upon harbour improvements has been stopped owing to the formation of ice in the river. The passenger and tug boats, also, are being laid up for the winter and

their crews paid off. All outside work in progress for the Dominion Government also closed down on the 26th of the month.

The difficulty in the boot and shoe industry continued from October was settled during November, all the old hands returning to work as members of the National Shoe Workers.

The opening of the classes of the Quebec School of Arts and Manufactures took place on Tuesday, 8th instant, in the school of arts, St. Joachim street, at 8 p.m. The classes include freehand drawing, architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, modelling, carpentry, plumbing and electricity. This school is for the winter months, and is maintained by the provincial government and tuition is free. Over two hundred attended at the opening.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fall ploughing was considerably interfered with by frosts during the month, and most of the farmers in this district are behind with their work in this respect.

Lumbering.—A good demand for men in the woods prevailed throughout the month. Wages for pulp wood camps were fully equal to last year.

Railway construction.—A number of men left this locality to work upon the surveys for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A good month was reported for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, lathers, carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters and builders' labourers. Painters and stonecutters had a dull month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and iron moulders had a busy month. Iron ship workers were very busy during the first three weeks, but were dull during the final week of the month. Electrical workers and linemen had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Coopers had a very busy month on fish-barrels. This class of work will fall much

below normal this year, as shipments were very late in arriving, few having been received until the middle of October. As all had to be handled during the balance of the open season, active employment in this connection was continued only for about five weeks, as against an average of eight or nine weeks in other years.

Printing and allied trades.—Depression prevailed during the earlier part of the month, but some improvement was noted towards the end among printers and pressmen. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—The month was active, but not busy. The stimulus imparted by the Christmas trade has been already felt. Boot and shoe workers were very quiet, and the failure of a large manufactory threw a number of men out of employment. Two factories, however, increased their output during the latter half of the month.

Leather trades.—Quietness prevailed.

Miscellaneous.—Furriers worked overtime throughout the month. Hotel employees were quiet.

Transport.—Ship labourers had a dull month, but longshoremen a fairly good one owing to the activity in the coasting trade which prevailed in anticipation of the close of navigation.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been fairly well employed during November, though in some lines there has been a slackness which was not apparent during the previous month. One of the large machine shops—that of the Jenckes Machine Company—has been somewhat slack, and in some departments a portion of the employees are only on alternate weeks. With this exception all other branches of industry were fairly well employed.

The building trade was active, and masons, carpenters and bricklayers have

been well employed. Work is being rushed on the new court house, and it is expected that the roof will be on before the severe weather comes, so that work on the interior can be continued throughout the winter months.

Wholesale trade was reported good, but retailers are complaining somewhat. They account for this to a considerable extent by the bad state of the roads preventing country people from coming to town.

During the month the machine shop belonging to Bartlett Brothers was damaged by fire to the extent of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. There was only a small insurance on the loss.

There has been no unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural work for the season is about over, and farmers owning wood lands are busy cutting wood for the local market. The Sherbrooke Dairy Board closed on the first of the month, after a successful season.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are still looking for men to go into the woods, but the reduction in wages has kept many in the city where men of this class have plenty of work.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industry, has, with one or two exceptions, been busy. This is especially the case with the Paton Woollen Mills. The Modern Bedstead Company has erected a large temporary building adjoining the present works until such time as it can secure a site whereon to build larger quarters. During the month the Jenckes Machine Company shipped a large Farrol patent stone crusher to the Granby Consolidated Company, at Phoenix, B.C. The crusher weighs about 60 tons, and will take boulders of 1,000 pounds and crush them to cubes six inches in thickness at the rate of 1,200 tons a day. It is driven by 100 horse power. The same company shipped a crusher of about 400 tons daily capacity to the American Asbestos Company, at

Black Lake. The weight of the latter is about 20 tons.

Railroad construction and employment.—The extension of the Oxford Mountain Railway, from Kingsbury to Windsor Mills, is being pushed rapidly. About 200 men are employed. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just deposited at the registry office, Cookshire, plans of its new line between Lennoxville and Lake Megantic. From Lennoxville the line will follow the valley of the St. Francis river, passing about one mile east of East Angus, going northward to the township of Bury, and passing through Gould before reaching Lake Megantic. This does not mean that the present line will be done away with, but it is understood that the Halifax express and through freight trains will use the new line, the other being used for local traffic only.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters had a good month. Plumbers and steamfitters were very busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Moulders and machinists have been somewhat slack during the month, and some broken time has been experienced in one of the large shops. In the others work has been sufficient for all hands. Electrical workers and linemen have been busy. Horseshoers were very busy during the later part of the month.

Woodworkers and furnishing trades.—The woodworking shops have been very busy, and all workers have had steady employment. Carriage makers had a busy month.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers were very busy with election work, and on railway work. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have had an exceptionally good month. Garment workers are also steadily employed, and Chelstove Factory at Lennoxville reports business as very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners are very busy in pre-

paration for the holiday trade. Cigar-makers were fully employed.

Leather trades.—Saddlers reported business as only fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and hotel employees found business very good. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All branches of transport work were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Waterville.—Building is still going on. The Gale Factory extension is well advanced.

D'Israeli.—The St. Francis Hydraulic Company started its machinery on November 16. The damage caused to the dam by the spring freshet has been repaired and everything is now complete and ready for business. The company has contracted with H. M. Whitney to supply power for his asbestos mining operations at Black Lake and Thetford. The company also expects ultimately to furnish electric lights for D'Israeli and all villages on the line to Thetford Mines. One thousand two hundred and fifty horse-power is now developed. It is intimated that it is possible to develop four or five thousand horse-power.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during November were about the same as in October. There is a good demand for unskilled labour, and lumbermen are offering good wages for the coming winter in shanties; there is a scarcity of men this fall.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers in this section are fairly satisfied with the results of the season. The potato crop is a great deal better

than was expected, and prices are satisfactory.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen are busy preparing for winter work.

Manufacturing.—The various factories are running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had little or nothing to do and those that are still employed are busy closing contracts.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths were very busy and had all they could attend to. Machinists were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions were rather slack, but appearances are favourable for next month.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades reported business fair.

Clothing trades.—Work is very plentiful and hands are short.

Fool and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers report business extra good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had all they could attend to.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen had as much as they could attend to. Steamboat men have closed their season's work on 28th instant. The season has been very satisfactory.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A slight change took place during November in the labour market, conditions having improved somewhat as compared with preceding months, notwithstanding the fact that out-door work is not as abundant as in the month of October. Work will be more plentiful in December in certain factories, especially in the boot and shoe factories, where activity only prevails at present in

certain branches. There will soon be opened a new cigar factory where about 15 hands will be employed on the start. It is stated that high wages will be paid to competent workmen. Wholesale and retail merchants say that for some time business has been fairly good, but that the month of December will be busier owing to the holiday season. There have been no changes in wages during the month. Relations between employers and employees continue to be cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm work has about finished for the season. Farmers are marketing their grain and those who come to this market find a ready sale and good prices for their products.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons, bricklayers, carpenters and painters had a busy month, as had plumbers and gasfitters.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron workers and machinists have been fairly well occupied.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers were all very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported an abundance of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors state that they have had a good month. Since the 15th of the month work has been plentiful with the garment workers. Boot and shoe workers report that business is improving.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have been very well occupied. Bakers have been selling their bread at 18 cents a loaf and state that there is a tendency to still higher prices. Cigar-makers report satisfactory conditions.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees report great activity.

Transport.—Railway employees, especially conductors and brakemen, have had steady

work. Freight handlers and draymen had a satisfactory month. At the beginning of the month carters and hackmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers during the summer had steady work, with wages unprecedentedly high.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The last ocean liner in the port, and the last but one before closing of navigation, passed out of the harbour on November 27. Labour has been well employed in the harbour during the season just closed, although the number of vessels and tonnage entering the port has not been quite so heavy as last season. Transportation, shipments and bank clearings have been fairly satisfactory, the banks generally reporting a considerable expansion of business.

Although no formal settlement has been arrived at in regard to the strike of printers, many of the men have returned to work in a number of establishments.

All classes of labour have, generally speaking, been fully employed during November, although those looking for work have found less inclination on the part of the employers to engage additional help. Outside construction work is being rushed. The Sovereign Bank building on St. James street and the City and District Savings Bank Branch, East St. Catharines street, will soon have their outside work completed. Carpenters, plasterers and inside men on building work were well employed.

The question of the early closing of stores was brought into public notice during November owing to the claims of retail clerks being placed before the provincial candidates. With the Christmas trade in view little will be done at present.

The health committee of the city council has recommended that \$20,000 be spent for three public baths, to be kept open during

the winter, and another \$30,000 for public lavatories.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly employed, and the other classes well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler makers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All classes were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—All classes were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Fair conditions prevailed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A good month was reported.

Leather trades.—Fair conditions were reported.

Miscellaneous.—All were fully employed.

Transport.—Railway employees were all fully employed. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were quiet, but ship labourers, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour continues fairly well employed.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market has been very active during November, work on the different buildings now being erected being rushed forward rapidly, there being very little rain to delay the work. Carpenters were very busy, as were all the other branches in the building trades, such as stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, &c. Great activity prevails in business circles owing to the approach of the Christmas and New

Year's holidays, and several storekeepers have been obliged to convert branches in their establishments, which had been used as storerooms, into shops. The demand for more shop space was too urgent, and in order to satisfy their customers merchants have had to add to their staffs and to their space. In consequence of this clerks are in demand.

The harbour is now nearly empty, the few vessels still remaining will have left in a few days, thus throwing out of work thousands of men, the stevedores and longshoremen being then obliged to seek employment elsewhere. Rubber factories are extremely busy, working overtime until ten o'clock at night. The Park Commission has voted the sum of \$19,000 for an observatory on Mount Royal.

During the month of October the office of the building inspector issued 232 permits, 97 of which were for new buildings, to cost \$238,570, and 135 for repairs to buildings at a cost of \$276,030. In October, 1903, there were 73 permits for new constructions costing \$211,617, and 35 permits for repairs costing \$26,213. The increase for October, 1904, is 122 permits and \$276,710 in the cost of construction. The new buildings comprise 80 houses, 154 tenements, 10 shops and one factory.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing has been very active during the month, and all the industries in general have been fully occupied.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone-cutters, and builders' labourers have been very busy. Painters report a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and coremakers have been busy, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen had plenty of work. Blacksmiths report very active conditions. With boilermakers trade was quiet. Jewellers and watch-case makers were busy.

Woodworknig and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and

polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers were actively engaged.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, bookbinders, steel and copper plate printers and photo engravers state that conditions were very favourable.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment and boot and shoe workers and hat and glove makers have been busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a very busy month.

Leather trades.—Saddlers were busy; trunk and bag makers very active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees and furriers report an active trade. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers were very busy.

Transport.—Railway employees were fully employed. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen report quiet conditions, as do ship labourers. Street railway employees, cab drivers, carters, teamsters and expressmen have been kept busy.

Unskilled labour.—The men who work on the streets have had plenty of work, but dock labourers are nearly all idle.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferriere, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market is very active considering the late season of the year, being much more so than last year at the corresponding date. There is work for every one who wants to work; wages are good and prospects better. The comparatively small vote polled at the last federal and provincial elections goes to show that a large number of people are out in the bush, and on the new transcontinental railway. Labourers remain scarce in Hull. The cement works discharged nearly two hundred men a few weeks ago, but this did not

materially affect the market, as all hands were readily re-engaged. Merchants are doing a good trade. The transcontinental commission pays monthly allowances to the mothers of families, on account of husbands' wages earned on the surveys. Bushmen have always followed that system of remitting part of their wages to their wives while they are kept away from home, and merchants derive much benefit thereby. A good evidence of the healthy state of the labour market is to be found in the better payment of taxes than in past years.

An impetus will be given to industry in Hull when the cement works start operations, about Christmas. Work will start in part only at first, but will be going full capacity shortly afterwards. It is expected that some 75 hands will be employed at the outset, their number increasing gradually.

Wages have been steady in the month just passed, no changes being recorded.

The Ottawa Transportation Company will employ all winter 45 carpenters and caulkers at its boatbuilding shanties in Hull. Wages will range from \$1.45 to \$1.75 per day. The company has 62 barges and six tugs which have been in commission for the most part since April last. The directors report a medium season for shipping. That branch of transportation is a great asset for the working class in Hull. The fleet employs about 75 captains, a dozen engineers, and 300 boatmen. The supplies are generally bought locally, and most of the men live here also. Activity in shipping always means activity in saw-milling operations, and steady work for thousands of hands.

Mining is somewhat dull, but this is usual during the winter. Hopes are still entertained that the Baldwin iron mines near Hull will be re-opened.

Building operations will be brought to a close now, and the men will seek other employment for winter. Quite a few, however, are working on Ottawa contracts. Wages are the same as last month.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions were fairly active. There were no industrial disputes to prevent trade and all the factories and foundries seemed to be busy. Fall trade was reported good by the merchants and preparations were in progress for a big Christmas business. The closing down of work on civic improvement threw a number out of employment, but as there was no snow until the end of the month the work was carried on to a later period than last year.

The city laid 126 concrete walks during the season just ended, measuring 14 4-10 miles, at a cost of \$64,054.88. There were 57 crossings laid, at a cost of \$8,634.11. The cost of laying the walks by day labour was 14 9-10 cents per square foot, as against 15 7-10 cents in 1903, and 16 3-10 cents in 1902. The prices in previous years under contract ranged from 15 to 18 cents, but it is said the work done was not as good and the labourers did not receive as high wages. The city paid the highest wages to unskilled labour.

Civic collection of market tolls is proving a success this year. The total receipts for the year to date were \$6,984, expenses, \$2,536, leaving a balance of \$4,448. With December receipts from large Christmas markets it is expected the year would close with the city considerably to the good as compared with the revenue under contractors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The lumbering trade was reported dull, the market conditions being unsatisfactory. Several mills in the district shut down for the season. The total cut was quite up to the previous year, but predictions point to a reduced output next year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades completed a fairly busy season. There will be a limited amount of winter work.

The contract for the proposed Queen Victoria Memorial Museum was let during the month to Mr. George Goodwin, of Ottawa, for an amount in the neighbourhood of a million dollars. As much stone as possible will be prepared during the winter, preparatory to commencing work in the spring.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The few iron moulders who went on strike three months ago were still unemployed.

Printing and allied trades.—There was no slackening off in the activity which has characterized the printing trades for a year past.

Clothing trades.—These trades were busy and anticipated a rush for Christmas.

Transport.—The transportation branches reported a month of average activity. Steamboat traffic ceased towards the end of the month, some of the boats having difficulty in reaching winter quarters before the ice formed.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all kinds continued to be fully employed during the month of November, and the opportunities for employment were above the average for the season of the year. While no new works are started during the month great activity prevailed in the effort to conclude the season's work in connection with building, which turned out much heavier than originally anticipated.

During the month a large party of surveyors was engaged in this district surveying a new route for the proposed spur to be built by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the mining properties in Kaladar and Elziver. According to the original survey the spur was to branch from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at a point about two miles west of Kaladar station and run in a northwesterly direction to Lot No. 8, in

the first concession of Kaladar, owned by the American Asbestos Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. The line will also touch the property owned by the Cummings Cement Company of Akron, N. Y., as well as other valuable mining property. The line will be about seven miles long, and will afford considerable employment during its construction.

The city solicitor has been instructed to draft a debenture by-law to be submitted to the property owners for \$150,000 more for the extension of the lighting plant. The estimates submitted are as follows: Electrical improvement—outside, \$24,000; extension in buildings, steam and electrical plants necessary to operate 200 lights, \$36,000. Gas department—including work inside the building, gas mains outside, but without the installation of a coal plant, \$52,000. With incidental expenses it is estimated the total amount expended will be \$150,000. It is expected this expenditure will effect an annual saving to the city of \$25,000. The profits to the city accruing from the municipal ownership of these plants during the past two months has been highly satisfactory.

The transportation business continues to be active.

The wholesale and retail dealers report good business for the month, trade commencing earlier and being later than for the corresponding period last year.

There was an absence of unrest in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The industry somewhat improved during the month.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing and mining continue active here.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is considerable employment for persons engaged in railroad construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

The building, metal engineering and shipbuilding and woodworking and furnishing trades continue to be very actively employ-

ed. Printers, clothiers, bakers, butchers, cigarmakers, tanners and curriers, barbers, broom makers, furriers and laundry workers were also all actively employed, and all branches of the transport business, as well as unskilled labour, reported a good month's business.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of November has been fairly active as compared with previous years, although not so active as October. Labour generally was well employed. The closing down of the rolling mills threw a large number of men out of employment, but as most of them were from out of town, and had only been here a short time, they all left the city. It is said the mills will soon resume under a new management. The big cement plant at Port Anne is fast nearing completion, and about eighty men are now employed there. All the buildings are erected and the machinery is being installed, including the only turbine engine said to be in Canada. About twenty-five men go to the works every day from this city. The new coal trestle for the Grand Trunk Company is about completed, and will shortly be in use. The citizens will vote on a by-law in January to loan the Deacon Shirt Company \$10,000 for ten years, to be paid back in yearly instalments of \$1,000. The company intends to enlarge and equip its present factory, and to employ a large number of hands. The banks report the money market in good condition, and both wholesale and retail merchants had a splendid month. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during November.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had an excellent month to bring in their grain, and the mild weather enabled them to do their fall ploughing and seeding.

Fishing.—This industry is active, it being many years since whitefish were so

plentiful. Many shipments are being made to the United States.

Lumbering.—Many men from this city are in the woods getting out logs and timber.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running full time.

Mining.—This industry gives employment to a large number of men in the northern part of this country. These report November a busy month, owing to the fine weather.

Railroad construction and employment.—This industry is quiet just at present, no new construction work being under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were not very busy during the month, although there have been few idle. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers report a good month, with plenty of work. Painters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters have been very busy. Stonecutters had a fair month, and builders' labourers had plenty of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were very busy and report no idle men in their trade, though ironworkers and helpers have not been so busy. Machinists and engineers were busy, some shops having to work overtime. Electrical workers reported a good month, and blacksmiths and boiler makers had a better month than October. Horseshoers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers say that they are behind in orders, having had a very busy month, as had also varnishers and polishers. Carriage and wagon makers reported a splendid month. Coopers were busy, the demand for apple barrels being active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month; bookbinders also report a good month, with all working.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers say they have been

very busy, many shops working overtime. Boot and shoe workers had a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy and every shop is working to its full capacity. A new bakery has been established here. Butchers and meat cutters also reported a very busy month, and cigar makers and tobacco workers were all working.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had an extra busy month, every member of the trade being employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy. Furriers had a good month, this being the beginning of their season. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers, &c., reported a busy month, especially during the latter half.

Transport.—All railway employees say November has been very busy with them in anticipation of the stormy weather. Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen were not very busy, as most of the vessels laid up about the middle of the month. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters and draymen, teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—There is a good demand for this class of workers, and there are few idle men in the city. Wages are much better than in former years.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November has been a very busy month for all classes of outside workers. Never before at this season of the year has there been as much house building under way. In connection with the canal great activity prevailed in excavation and concrete work. Since the completion of the lift lock, the amount of freight traffic from the northern townships has largely increased. One shipment which passed through during the month consisted of 95,000 feet of lumber and 80,000 shingles, and a large consignment of machinery. Railway transportation, both passenger and freight, has been

very active. Wholesale and retail trade were exceptionally active and bankers report a fair business. There have been no changes in wages or hours, though some men are working shorter time owing to the shorter hours of daylight. There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Grain crops of all kinds have turned out exceptionally heavy. Root crops, excepting potatoes, have been a splendid yield. Wood is scarce. Recent market quotations for food products supplied by farmers is as follows: Beef, 5 cents to 6 cents per pound; pork and mutton 8 cents to 9 cents per pound; chickens, 35 cents to 75 cents per pair; ducks, 90 cents to \$1 per pair; geese, 80 cents to \$1; turkeys, 70 cents to \$2; potatoes, 75 cents per bag; and apples, 50 cents to 60 cents per bag.

Lumbering.—All branches were very busy. Several firms completed arrangements in the camps for the getting out of logs on a large scale.

Mining.—The iron mines in the township of Bellmont, it is stated, will be reopened, and an electric smelter for the production of pig iron will possibly be established in this connection in Peterborough. It is stated that pig iron manufactured by this process will not exceed \$7. to \$8 per ton in cost. A plant of 10,000 horse power with a capacity of a hundred tons would cost about \$750,000.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments were generally very busy. A large planing mill was damaged by fire to the extent of \$6,000, but the building is to be reconstructed, and the men will be out of work for only a short time. The new grist mill of the W. H. Meldrum is rapidly nearing completion.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Owing to the favourable weather, the outside trades were very busy. The inside branches also were actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were dull, and car makers very dull. Boilermakers, machinists, and shipbuilders were also somewhat slack, and bicycle workers and tool sharpeners had a quiet month. On the other hand, electrical workers and linemen, plumbers and horseshoers, sheet metal workers and jewellers were busy, and engineers and brass workers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, and carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Wood carvers and gilders were slack, with coopers dull and pattern makers very dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions prevailed during the former part of the month, but a distinct falling off took place during the latter half of the month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were all busy, and cigar and tobacco workers had a good month's trade.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were very dull, and a number were out of employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks and stenographers and laundry workers were well employed. Furriers, hotel and restaurant employees were very busy.

Transport.—Railway workers in all branches were well employed. Steamboat workers with the close of navigation were out of work. Street railway men, cab drivers, carters, teamsters, &c., were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—A falling off in employment took place.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Farmers throughout the district were busy marketing their grain. Good prices were secured. The cutting of cord wood gave employment on a considerable scale, tamarack being sold at \$5 per cord. The steamers 'Albert' and 'North Star,' which had been engaged in the wood trade were burned.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With few exceptions the past month has been highly satisfactory. Skilled mechanics, especially, find ample demand for their work in nearly all lines and there is a noticeable absence of trade disputes. The tendency which appears to increase from year to year towards early holiday shopping, has given a stimulus to the retail trade in many lines and has caused some demand for extra help. The continuance of fine open weather to a later date than usual, while affecting adversely some lines, has been on the whole favourably felt.

The most unfavourable feature of the situation is the scarcity of working men's dwellings. This evil has been chronic for some time, but has been more severely felt this fall than ever before. During the summer many new-comers and others found accommodation in old railway and street car sheds, &c., but with the approach of winter they are compelled to seek more suitable abodes. The question is being taken up by several representative bodies, including the Board of Trade, the Employers' Association, Bankers' Association, District Labour Council and Toronto Chapter of Architects. At a meeting of the District Labour Council on the 24th a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of the other bodies as to the best means of alleviating the present scarcity of dwellings for workingmen.

Toronto Street Railway receipts for October were \$205,792 as against \$184,345 for the corresponding month last year. The city's percentage was \$16,463, as compared with \$14,748.

Construction work on the James' Bay Railway is being vigorously pushed in the Don valley, east of York mills, about 250 men being employed.

The Disston Saw Works, of Philadelphia, have completed arrangements for the erec-

tion of a factory on Adelaide street east, to cost \$150,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—On account of the fine open weather prevailing until a few days from the end of the month, farmers have been unusually busy for the season, and have been enabled to get through the usual amount of fall ploughing. Operations slackened off considerably towards the end of the month.

Manufacturing.—Noteworthy activity prevails in manufacturing, and there are, so far, no signs of an abatement in prosperity. The prospects are in every way favourable for a busy winter season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All the building trades were busy, so far as the weather permits, though outside work was somewhat intermittent. There are a great many contracts on hand, and every effort is being made to complete structures sufficiently to permit the inside work to be carried on during the cold weather.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades, with the exception of shipbuilding, which was a little quiet, were all active. Machinists, iron moulders, blacksmiths, boiler makers and sheet metal workers were all well employed. Jewellers and silversmiths reported a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers, carriage workers and woodworkers generally were busy. Piano workers had plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month. Bookbinders nearly all at work, with good prospects for the winter.

Clothing trades.—Costume tailors were very busy. Garment workers were well employed, as also were hat and cap, neckwear and boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These trades were generally well employed and anticipating their busy season as the holidays approach.

Leather trades.—Harness makers had plenty of work. Workers on purses and fancy goods were particularly busy, some factories working over time.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers, who have suffered from competition with prison labour, have been promised by the Ontario government that the contract under which brooms are manufactured at the Central Prison—which expires next June—will not be renewed and that the prisoners will be otherwise employed. The contractor has been notified of the decision.

Transport.—Navigation has closed for the season, but work has been very slack all month, as coal receipts by water were light. Railroad men and all classes engaged in land transportation have had a very busy month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—A knitting factory is to be established employing 60 men, the town having agreed to grant exemption from taxation and free water.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour is fully employed in this city and district, but the supply and demand are so nearly balanced that there are few unsatisfied demands for men. Conditions are much the same as last month. It is easy for men of almost any class to find work, but there is no call for an influx of unemployed.

All three power developments are progressing rapidly, and large forces of men are employed. Foreign labourers are still working in large numbers, but the class of work which they do will become scarcer within the next few months. Sewer construction in the city employs many labourers, also some steam drillers, &c.

The building trades are busiest and carpenters are in demand. House building is active. Business blocks are being erected,

and a large force of stonemasons are employed on the new Clifton House. Journey-men tailors, sheet metal workers and foundry and machine shop employees have been very busy.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, is excellent, and financial interests are well pleased with existing conditions. Several merchants are moving into new and larger premises, the new stores being larger than any built before in the city. Travellers for outside wholesale houses report having booked heavy orders on every trip to Niagara Falls for some time past. Never was general business so heavy.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing was finished early in the month. Crops are all in. Unusual dry weather has delayed fall ploughing. The fruit season is over. Canneries and evaporators are finishing the season's run.

Fishing.—Fishing in the lakes, which has been poor for several years, shows some slight improvement.

Manufacturing.—Factories generally are busy and are running full time with full staffs of employees.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is little doing in railway construction, except at Niagara Falls, N.Y., which affects this city to some extent, and at Bridgeburg and vicinity.

Other industries.—Contracts let for the Toronto and Niagara Power Company's transformer house aggregate \$120,000. Contracts for the Ontario Power Company's distributing station amount to nearly as much. Water was admitted to the forebay of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, marking the full completion of the first section of any of the developments. A section of the power house will probably start running in December. The Ontario Power Company has commenced the erection of its power house and the screen house at the intake. Excavation in the intake basin continues. The mile-long steel conduit, 18 feet in diameter, is being encased in concrete. The excavation of the Toronto and Niagara

Power Company's wheel-pit is finished and the work of lining it with brick will commence before long. Tunnel construction is making good progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All the building trades are very busily employed. The erection of the many large permanent buildings for the power companies gives employment to many carpenters, bricklayers, masons and labourers. Carpenters have been particularly in demand. All brick and stone masons, plasterers and kindred classes are busy, and painters have all the work they can handle. Plumbers and steam and gasfitters are very busy. Stonecutters have no trouble in finding constant employment, and builders' labourers are usually in good demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—One foundry and machine shop has been running night and day and another machine shop has been enlarged, so that all classes of men employed in such establishments are busy. A number of stationary engineers are still employed on the power works, but there is little demand for more men. Electrical workers, particularly linemen, are very busy. There has been a sharp temporary demand for men to put the sheet copper cornice on the Canadian Niagara power house. Local sheet metal workers are busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The rush season for coopers is over. Car repairers are steadily employed. Pattern makers are busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Business is good in the printing and allied trades and men are all employed.

Clothing trades.—There has been a demand for journeymen tailors.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers find employment good, but there is no call for more men in these lines.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy and clerks, stenographers, &c., were all working. Delivery drivers and hotel, laundry and restaurant employees find employment satisfactory.

Transport.—A big winter's freight traffic is expected, but few extra men have been taken on as yet. Additional yards have been built at several points on the frontier, to avoid freight blockades. All classes of railway employees are busy. The cross-lake steamers have all laid up for the winter and employment for steamboat men is dull. Street railways and inter-urban electric lines are employing larger winter crews than ever before.

Unskilled Labour.—There is no complaint of lack of employment for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sherkston.—The quarry staff will be smaller during the winter.

Bridgeburg.—Employment is good. Builders are active and railway construction gives considerable work.

Allanburg.—The first section of the Cataract Power Company's works is in operation and the rush of employment will now be less.

Welland.—Building of dredge hulls employs many men at the shipyard. An American company will start an iron bedstead factory here.

Port Colborne.—Another contract in connection with the electric lighting of the Welland canal has just been let, amounting to \$60,000. Tenders are called for, for repairing the lock foundations.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November has been a most satisfactory month for labour. With the exception of a few of the factories which were running on short time, work-people generally have been well employed. In some branches of industry a decided demand for labour was felt. Especially was this the case in some of the building trades, and contractors, who had undertaken work that required finishing before the setting in of cold

weather, paid wages above the union scale to secure help. Much of the work will have to be left unfinished unless weather conditions continue favourable. The work on the new armoury is progressing rapidly; the contractors desire to have it roofed in before the closing down of the season for outside work. The new Queenston street bridge, over the Grand Trunk Railway and St. C. N. & T. R. tracks has been completed. The new Young Men's Christian Association building will not be completed until February 1, 1905. The work on the new Bishop Ridley College is progressing satisfactorily. Transportation has been active. Activity was quite noticeable in wholesale and retail trade, there being an improvement over last month. There have been no disturbances in the labour market to report.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have completed their harvesting and seem well satisfied. While some crops have not yielded so heavily as other seasons, fair prices have been realized, the only exception being apples, which retailed at 60 cents to \$1.50 per barrel.

Manufacturing.—Canning factories are still running to their full capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have been very active during the month. Bricklayers were paid a premium on union wages, and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers were in demand. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, ironworkers and helpers, machinists and engineers, have had fair employment. Electrical workers and linemen have been busy. Metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and

wagon makers and coopers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were busy. Boot and shoe workers found steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers and leather workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transportation.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, trackmen, freight handlers, steamboatmen, and steamboat firemen, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Employment was satisfactory.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The same favourable conditions that prevailed last month continue.

Merritton.—The labour market continues satisfactory, all branches of labour being well employed.

Thorold.—Labour is well employed and business, wholesale and retail, continues good.

Power Glen.—A large staff of men still finds employment on the Cataract Power Company's works.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the setting in of the cold weather, unskilled labour was not in as great demand as in previous months, though

skilled labour generally was fairly well employed.

Several new companies have been granted letters patent to operate in Hamilton during the current month.

The Cataract Power Company's new plant, which was recently installed, was put in operation. This means that the company has about 13,000 additional horsepower now, making a total of 23,500 horsepower.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—The Canadian Westinghouse Company has just closed a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to provide air brakes for the rolling stock and equipment of the Transcontinental Railway, to the extent of \$700,000. The new buildings the company has been constructing for several months will soon be ready for occupation. They will be devoted to the manufacturing of electrical machinery and appliances, and it is anticipated that by April next this department of the enterprise will be in full operation, employing from 800 to 1,000 hands.

Railroad construction and employment.—The double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between Hamilton and Capetown is almost completed.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active.

On the first of the month bread advanced in price from 5 cents to 6 cents a loaf. The bakers excuse the increase in price on the ground that flour has advanced over \$1 a barrel within a few days. The price of coal has also been advanced 25 cents a ton in this city, and it is now quoted at \$6.75.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades, for this time of the year, were fairly busy. Bricklayers and masons, plasterers, lathers, and builders' labourers were fairly well employed. Painters have enjoyed a good month. Plumbers, sheet metalworkers, roofers, &c., were also fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, both stove plate and machinery, have not been over busy during the month, although there are prospects of a busy season in the spring, as many foundries are enlarging their premises. Machinists were fairly busy, as were also electrical workers and linemen. Stove mounters and blacksmiths report work fair, and horse-shoers and jewellers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, coopers, furniture workers, patternmakers, &c., had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades, including bookbinders, &c., were all very busy for the holiday season.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were also slack in some shops. There was a strike among the garment workers who work for a contractor in the city, which at the end of the month was not settled. Boot and shoe workers are busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers on horse goods were fairly well employed. No settlement has as yet been made in the two shops where the men are out on strike.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, but broom workers were not very busy; a fire in the largest factory in the city threw a dozen or more men out of work. Laundry workers were slack, but hotel and restaurant employees had a busy month.

Transport.—There is not very much doing in railway transportation, and men are not very busy, especially on electric railway systems.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during November was as well employed as in October. In the iron trade the majority of foundries ran steadily with

full forces. The Waterous Engine Works closed for stock-taking and repairs, but several departments rushed with work were not affected by the shut down. It is thought that before long the iron trades will be very active.

The building trades were exceptionally busy for this season of the year, and there is easily another month's work ahead if the weather is at all favourable.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, have had a satisfactory month.

Outside of the building trades there has been little demand for labour, and there are a number of idle men now upon the market, both skilled and unskilled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The busy season is over. Threshing in this locality is practically ended. Much fall ploughing was done in some sections in the beginning of the month, but in other places little was accomplished, owing to the ground being so dry and hard. If it freezes up without heavy rains a lack of water is feared. The fall wheat crop so far looks well.

Manufacturing on the whole has been fair, although the season is not characterized by the rush of last year. The Malleable Iron Works have taken on a few more men. At another factory a number were taken on and after some weeks laid off again.

Railroad construction and employment continue to give employment to a large force of men. Civic work is ended for the year, and a few men are out of work in consequence. Small factories and other industries seem to have had a steady month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Carpenters, lathers and plasterers had a steady month, as fine weather and plenty of work made a full month possible. Painters have been well employed, and during part of the month extra men were in demand. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters had steady employment, and builders' labourers worked full time.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove-plate moulders have been in demand. Machinery moulders had a full month, but a few hand moulders were idle. Nearly all coremakers have been busy, but machinists are not in demand and there have been a few men who have been unable to secure work. Electrical workers and linemen, particularly the former, had a steady month. For metal polishers, buffers and platers, boilermakers and sheet metal workers work has been steady. Stove mounters, machinery and general blacksmiths in most of the shops had continuous employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in the carpentering trades have been busy and pattern makers and millwrights made full time. Coopers report satisfactory conditions. Carriage and wagon makers say trade has been fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fully occupied.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report an increase in trade over last month, and all local men have been employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had an average month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers made full time, but trade is only fair.

Leather trades.—Leather workers have been fully employed and trade for the month has been fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, laundry workers, hotel employees, clerks and delivery employees had steady employment. Furriers experienced an increase in the volume of trade.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight handlers, particularly the former, have been exceptionally busy, preparing for winter. Street railway employees, teamsters and draymen had plenty of work and hackmen and expressmen, especially the latter, had a successful month.

Unskilled labour is not in demand and there are some idle men on the market.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The mills and factories have been running full time. The power house of the Grand Valley Radial Railway has been equipped and cars are now running between Brantford and Galt by way of Paris. Work on the Grand Trunk bridge is employing a number of men. There are not many idle men in the town.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For the season of the year employment has been good, with about the same general conditions as in October. There is no noticeable demand for work-people, nor has there been any noticeable number seeking employment. The Raymond Company has lost two weeks' time and is now working eight hours, owing to a large stock on hand. A building company has been organized, with a British capital of \$40,000, to build an extension to the Bell Company's factory on the Royal Hotel site. Work will probably be commenced in the spring. There have been no strikes or wage changes during the month.

The city of Guelph's share of receipts from the earnings of the Guelph Junction Railway, for the quarter ending September 30, were \$3,463.87, an increase of \$629.67 over the same quarter of 1903. The city owns the 16-miles connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which road operates the line and pays the city 40 per cent of the gross receipts.

The municipal light and power receipts for last quarter were \$10,615.59, being an increase of \$820.95 over the same quarter of last year. The output of gas shows an increase of 20 per cent and of incandescent lighting 20 per cent.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Guelph end of the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Guelph Junction

Railway has commenced. Owing to the apparent lack of other help, Italian labourers are largely being employed. Work is under way at a number of other points on the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Outdoor work in the building trades is nearly over, though there is still considerable interior work to be done. Bricklayers and masons had a fair month. A number of men left for other places when jobs on hand were finished. Carpenters had a good month with a little lost time. Painters had a fair month and plumbers a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders have been busy in all shops but one, with a better month than October with this exception. This applies equally to machinists. Tube mill workers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had only a fair month, with the exception of the piano men, who were working overtime. Organ workers had a good month, with a good deal of stock now on hand. Upholsterers and carriage makers were only fairly well employed. Coopers have been busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers all had steady work, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had steady work. Brewery workers also have had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—The Brussels weavers report about the same conditions as in October, having lost some time in waiting for yarn. Textile workers were all steadily employed, and the miscellaneous trades generally had a good month, the season being a good one here for these lines.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour at out-of-door work is in little demand, but most of those of this class have obtained other classes of work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The Canadian Furniture Company, Limited, is closing factories at *Berlin* and *New Hamburg*, and moving the machinery to Waterloo.

Berlin, Ont.—According to the assessors' returns the population of this municipality has increased from 10,470 to 10,355 during the past year. An increase of 7 per cent is shown in the assessment.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market continues active in almost every department of industry, especially in the building trades, which had very favourable weather during the first three weeks of the month. Nearly all outside work, however, at the end of the month was at a standstill. Prospects for steady employment in all the industries of the city during the winter months are good, but the demand for unskilled labour will be readily met by those who did outside work during the summer.

At the end of the month exceptional activity prevailed among wholesale and retail merchants. The Grand Trunk Railroad freight department was also very busy, owing to the amount of goods handled; transportation in general was active.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and there have been no disturbances in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy threshing and marketing grain, &c. The crop was in excess of previous years, and general satisfaction is felt with regard to prices.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries were busy and prospects are bright for the winter.

Railroad construction.—The Grand Trunk Railway's new addition to the

shops has progressed during the month. The buildings are inclosed and the machinery will soon be installed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were very busy the greater part of the month. Painters, plumbers and gasfitters reported a good business, and builders' labourers were all working.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were well employed. Linemen were very busy putting up wires between Stratford and London. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All the woodworking and furnishing trades were busily engaged.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers had no lack of employment. Cigarmakers were fully employed and prospects are good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery and hotel employees, laundry workers in hand and steam laundries, had all the work they could do.

Transport.—Railroad workmen in all lines were busy. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters found business fairly good and liverymen reported a good month's trade.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the cold weather outside work was at a standstill, so that the supply of this class of labour was fully equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

New Hamburg.—The factory of the Canada Furniture Company is to be closed down about Christmas and moved to Waterloo, in order to have all of the factories of this company in one place. The removal of the factory will be a loss to the town.

Mitchell.—Labour generally was fairly well employed, 30 hands being engaged in the woollen mill and 60 in the knitting factory. During the winter months about 25 men will be employed in the flax mill. The new electric power house is completed and equipped with an engine from the Stratford Mill Building Company.

Woodstock.—The Canada Furniture Company, Limited, is running again full time. The house famine still continues in a very acute state.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

November, which is usually the beginning of the idle season for those engaged in outside work, has this year proved an exception, and the weather has been as favourable as any month during the year. In the *building trades* business has steadily improved throughout the summer, and what looked at the beginning like a poor year, has turned out to be an extra good one, with numerous buildings still in course of construction. A few of these are street railway car barn, which was burned during the summer, the length of which is 261 feet, with a new wing of 120 x 17 feet; power house and barns for London Brass Works, and about twenty houses in a new suburb called Chelsea Green. In the *factories and foundries*, with two exceptions, trade is very active, and on the *railways* business is on the increase.

Wholesale trade has been marked by a large increase this fall over former years.

At Stevens' Foundry work has been reduced to eight hours per day, with a corresponding loss of pay, owing to lack of orders, and in McClary's tin department 16 men have been laid off until the first of the year.

On November 21, the city firemen's salaries for first year were raised as follows: first six months, \$1.30 per day; next six months, \$1.50 per day; after one year, \$1.66 per day. The old rate commenced at \$1.23 per day and went up to \$1.66.

Over twelve miles of cement walks were laid in this city this year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction and employment.—London's importance as a railway centre is increasing rapidly, and a great amount of new work is under way on all the roads entering the city. An inter-switching arrangement is being put in which will connect all the lines entering here and which will be a boon to manufacturers, as they will be able to load cars at their factories and send them to any other road. The new double track on the Grand Trunk Railway will bring more freight through here, and a number of new sidings are being put in. On the London and Pt. Stanley line a number of new sidings are being put in to accommodate the increasing traffic.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were busy, and very little time has been lost during the month. Carpenters were in good demand, with good prospects for the winter. Lathers and plasterers had more work than in years before, as the new Grand Trunk Railway round-house, built of cement, is to be plastered inside and out. Painters were all working, and plumbers reported trade as very good, with a scarcity of good men. Stonecutters had all they could do, and builders' labourers were rushed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Enough men cannot be secured in this line, and apprentices are filling up the floors. Iron workers and helpers and blacksmiths were very busy, with machinists in demand. Linemen and electrical workers reported trade as only fair, but metal polishers, buffers and platers were exceptionally busy. At McClary's a number of new buffing machines are being put in; a machinist's helper while testing a new emery wheel was killed through the bursting of the same.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers reported trade as fair. Carriage and wagon builders

were busy on their winter work. Car builders reported a large quantity of repair work on hand. Coopers were rushed with orders, and are in demand.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen continue exceptionally busy, and a large amount of overtime is being put in. At the London Printing and Litho Company night and day staffs are at work on the presses; and A. Talbot & Co. are putting in a type-setting machine. Bookbinders were busy. Allinson & Element's printing office was burned on November 2.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were busy, the overcoat season being now on. Garment workers' business is increasing, and more hands are being employed. Boot and shoe workers reported trade as fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The two large biscuit and candy factories were working overtime for the Christmas trade. Butchers were busy, considerable cut meat being shipped from this city to neighbouring places. Cigar makers were all working, and report a few jobs open for hand work in the city.

Leather trades.—Tanners reported trade, on the increase and leather workers were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were busy and furriers extra busy. Brush makers were slack.

Transport.—Train crews of all kinds had a heavy month, and on the Grand Trunk Railway a demand for firemen was felt. Owing to the opening of the new street railway belt line, a number of extra men are being employed by the company.

Unskilled Labour.—Although there is still a lot of work for unskilled labour outside, the factories, foundries and coal and wood dealers report many men looking for permanent jobs for the winter.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable weather conditions during November did much towards absorbing the

surplus labourers who drifted into the city from the country during October, and as a result a large amount of out-door work was completed, though much building is still unfinished. Industry continued active as did also railway freight traffic, and retail trade showed improvement over the preceding month. An incident in the retail trade was the starting of a branch meat and provision store by the Wm. Davies Company, Limited, of Toronto. Meats dropped from one to two cents per pound in the city at the close of the month. Beefsteak, for instance, was reduced from 14 and 16 cents per lb. to 12½ and 15 cents, according to quality.

The new bean elevator, which has been completed, is furnishing employment to a number of girls and to three men assorting stock.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some months between the St. Thomas Gas Company and the city, for the purchase of the company's gas and electric power plant, have nearly reached a termination. The valuers and arbitrators have decided the main features of agreement. The price is \$197,366.38, and, after the arbitration board settles a few minor details in connection with the transfer, the city council proposes submitting a by-law to the ratepayers for the ratifying of the agreement. The by-law will in all probability be submitted at the time of the annual municipal elections.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report much inconvenience and labour as occasioned by the continued dry weather and scarcity of water supply in some sections.

Manufacturing.—The past month was a busy one with most local industries, notably the planing mills and woodworking factories. The local brush, broom and woodenware factory was exceptionally busy executing a large order from the British market for bake boards. The demand for household woodenware utensils is developing into an important branch of the latter

firm's output. The local stave and hoop factory, which has been running continuously during the year, will shut down about December 1 for repairs. During the winter months attention is especially directed to the accumulation of timber stock, several million feet being required for the summer's run. The Canada Iron and Foundry Company's new foundry is nearing completion; \$41,000 have already been expended on its construction and much more will be required to complete the plant. The work of building was done by day labour supervised by the company. A shut down in the moulding department was necessary on account of the building operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building mechanics continue very busy. The housing problem is not so pressing as during the early summer. A number of cottages have been started recently which, when completed, will go a long way towards relieving the situation. The sum of \$542,713 was spent on building and public works during 1904.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders were not so busy as last month, and a number were idle. Machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers were steadily employed. Some twenty-five or thirty additional machinists were taken on in the M.C.R. shops at St. Thomas.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Planing mill hands and factory hands were busily engaged, overtime occasionally prevailing.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have had plenty of work, overtime being done on job work.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a busy month.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There is little change to note in general conditions as compared with last month excepting as they are affected by the approach

of cold weather. The exceptionally fine weather throughout the month has been very favourable to outside work, especially in the building trades. Contractors who have buildings under way which were started late in the season are making strenuous efforts to get them inclosed while the fine weather lasts. The prospects are that there will be employment for a large number of men in those trades until well along in the winter.

The W. M. Draden stove, hoop and heading mills were burned during the early part of this month, throwing out of employment over one hundred men, most of whom have succeeded in getting employment elsewhere. The loss was estimated at \$20,000, partially covered by insurance, and rebuilding on a larger scale has commenced.

Transportation was fairly active. Conductors, engineers, firemen and train hands generally were fully employed.

Wholesale trade is very good; retail trade in dry goods and clothing is scarcely up to the average.

There has been some change in the hours of labour in the outside trades. Carpenters and painters were reduced to nine hours per day on the 1st of the month and eight hours during the last two weeks. Bricklayers are working only eight hours per day now. This change was by mutual agreement owing to seasonable conditions.

There is no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy ploughing, taking care of stock and marketing their produce.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were running full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and gas fitters were all fully employed.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers were all busy. Electrical workers and linemen

had plenty of work. Boilermakers and blacksmiths were fairly well employed. A few shipwrights were employed repairing tugboats and sailing craft.

Woodworking trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were busy. A great many cutters and sleighs are being made for the northwest market, also for the local trade. Coopers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade only fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had steady work.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers reported trade very good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were all well employed. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were fully employed. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad men and freight handlers were steadily employed. Cab drivers and teamsters report trade very good.

Unskilled labour.—There is not much demand for this class of work at present.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the favourable weather during November labour was as well employed as in the previous month. Nearly all classes were well employed and prospects are favourable for two months yet. The building trades are still exceptionally busy. There were several contracts let this month, among them a contract for a block of stores costing \$25,000, and a large addition to John Piggott & Sons' planing mill. The structure will be one of three stories. The stove works have made another large addition to plant and are giving employment to from 35 to

40 men. A favourable sign is the promptness with which city taxes are being paid, this year nearly twice as much being paid as was collected last year by December 1. Wholesale and retail trade was good and there was no trouble between employers and employees.

The retail merchants met in the city hall and elected the following officers for the year: President, A. J. McTavish; first vice-president, Alex. Gow; second vice-president, A. D. Bowlby.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are all busy husking their corn, which has turned out better than they expected and finds a ready market at good prices.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing, with the exception of one or two establishments, was very busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Ontario Traction Company had a large gang of men building the new road from Windsor out about 10 miles and back by the river front. They expected to be working at it all winter, and to have it running in June or July.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades find plenty of employment, as contractors are anxious to get as much outside work done as possible before the cold weather sets in. Bricklayers, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers and steamfitters were all practically at work. The Bricklayers' Union reports the best season for years.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron trades work was very good during the month, with the exception of malleable moulders. Stove moulders, stove mounters, blacksmiths and horse-shoers report plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in the woodworking trades had a fairly good month. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers were all busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report a good month, with plenty of work ahead.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors are in the midst of their busy season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were all fairly well employed. Cigar and tobacco workers worked full time.

Leather trades.—Saddle and harness makers were all at work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade fairly good. Hotel and restaurant employees were in demand.

Transport.—Railroad employees were all busy. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen working on the ferry boats have steady work the year round. The season for ship labourers and longshoremen is about over for the year. Teamsters, carters, expressmen and unskilled labour had plenty of work.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, Correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The industries operated by the Lake Superior Corporation give steady employment to eight hundred men at the steel plant alone. The average output is about five hundred tons of rails per diem. The car shops are again in operation, and the A.C.R. employs about 200 men. The saw mill employs only seven men at present, being shut down for lack of material. The monthly pay roll of the steel plant alone is \$42,000. Early in the approaching year it is expected that the nickle mines and smelters of the company will resume operations.

There is a plant in Sault Ste. Marie for the clarifying and sterilizing of milk. The company distributes throughout the town about five hundred gallons daily of absolutely pure milk at 7 cents per quart. In addition there are also a number of local dairies which appear to do a good trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—The Mond Nickel Company, which discontinued operations over a year ago, is again preparing to resume. The

smelting plant, thirty miles west of Sudbury, which was rented by the Canadian Copper Company for the purpose of bessemerizing their standard matte, will now be required for the company's own purposes.

The new furnaces at *Copper Cliff* are now running steadily. Some difficulty was experienced at first but this appears to have been overcome.

Provincial Inspector W. E. H. Carter, of the Bureau of Mines, says that in the lower levels of the *Williams* iron mine on the Algoma Central Railway, north of Sault Ste. Marie, new bodies of high grade hematite ore have been struck. These show a total of 23 feet of clean ore with an additional ten feet or so of second grade ore in a total width of sixty feet. This is an entirely new area, and, if the bodies prove to be continuous, the effect on the industrial future of this district will be very far-reaching.

The *Huronian Company*, a company allied with the Canadian Copper Company, is rapidly completing water works at High Falls, on the Spanish river, four miles north of Turbine, on the C.P.R. The works are extensive, the dams being of concrete. At present it is intended to develop about 11,000 horse-power, but this may be easily doubled later. It is expected that the Copper Company's mines and smelters will be operated by this power a year hence at a much lower cost than at any time previous.

The *Helen Mine* at Michipicoten has an average output of about 1,000 tons every twenty-four hours. Open cast working is to be abandoned, and mining in future will be done underground. The product is mostly shipped to the United States to satisfy old contracts.

At *Massey*, at the Massey Copper Mines and the adjoining mine, the *Hermine*, work is being actively carried on. The Shakespeare gold mine is putting up a five stamp mill and development work is being pushed on the *Avon* mine near by.

Fort Francis.—The Rainy Lake Manufacturing Company has got its saw mill in operation and is running out from 1,500

to 1,800 railway ties daily. About 300,000 feet of timber for the proposed furniture factory have been taken out. A heavy cut of timber, to be converted into pulp as soon as the mill can be erected, is also reported.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The inrush into the city of various classes of labour, which usually takes place as the winter sets in, was at its height towards the latter part of November. There does not appear to be the demand for labour that was experienced last fall. The volume of winter work is not perceptibly less, but the demand for it is very much greater. Usually the employment agents have been able to forecast with fair accuracy the probable requirements for the season. This year there is a change in conditions. All possible sources of employment as yet in sight can be more than filled with the labour now presenting itself for service in all lines. The fact that the summer has been long and employment steady places the ordinarily careful labourer in a position to face the winter without fear of want. With the opening out of spring work it is confidently expected that the supply will be none too large.

The only class of labour that will be unemployed during the winter is that employed on railroad construction, and such other work as cannot be very well done in the winter months. As far as those employed in the factories and workshops in the city are concerned, they have excellent prospects of continuing as active as during the past year. In some lines, however, the pressure for employment by those who come to the city for the winter lowers the rate of wages.

The building trades have been exceptionally active. The weather has been most favourable and many have been anxious to get their buildings closed in before the winter sets in.

Commercial activity is increasing in volume. Not only have the grain receipts been greater in volume than ever before, but other lines of business are correspondingly on the increase. Bank clearings for the fourth week in November were over \$2,000,000 greater than in any previous week of the history of Winnipeg.

Relations between employees and employers during the month have been very quiet, only one small strike, involving about twelve printers, reported last month, existing. The printers' union is taking action against the Moore Printing Company for an infringement of the Alien Labour Act. The case is the first of the kind tried in Winnipeg.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All out-of-door farm operations ended with the frosty weather of the latter part of November. This resulted in a very heavy delivery of wheat. The returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway during November were about twice as heavy as last year. The price of wheat continues high, netting 7 or 8 cents per bushel more than it did last year.

Railroad construction and employment.—The railroad constructors have practically closed their season's work, with the exception of those who have work on rock sections. During the winter there will be a limited amount of work of this class done. There is a demand for a certain amount of labour for railroad construction in western Ontario, but those engaging to go there are required to advance an amount equivalent to their railway fare to the point where the work is being done. The contractors demand this because they find that if they pay the fare of the men a proportion of them desert and the amount paid for their fare is lost.

Lumbering.—The amount of lumbering being done is absorbing about the same number of men as last year. Wages are about the same, with a tendency to be slightly weaker in view of the larger supply of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building season continued to be exceptionally active up to the last of November, and a larger number of men will be working steadily all winter than in previous years. There is still a large amount of finishing work to be done. Up to the present time the value of buildings for which permits have been issued reaches the sum of \$9,173,150. This exceeds the total of last year by, approximately, \$4,000,000.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The same activity prevails in the metal and engineering trades as reported last month. Complaints are being made by liverymen to the effect that there is a dearth of good carriage blacksmiths. They allege that it is impossible to get such a class of work done, and they are suffering loss as a consequence.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking plants are all working to their full capacity, and are likely to be so employed for the balance of the winter. Many large buildings will require to be fitted out and will create a demand that will tax the capacity of the local factories.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade is busy, but there are enough men on the ground to do the work.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trade is enjoying a normal activity. Custom tailors report conditions as favourable.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during November was normal. Skilled labour of all classes was fairly well employed, with the exception of stone masons. The very mild weather during October and November has given building contractors the opportunity of furthering operations in all lines. Trade has also been benefited through the same cause.

There was a small surplus of labour at the end of the month, owing to the return of a considerable number of men from threshing operations. A number of harvest hands returned east during the latter part of October, but a number have remained over with the intention of taking up homesteads in the spring.

There has been no new industry started. The Brandon saw mills have closed; this usually takes place at an earlier date. The Hanbury Manufacturing Company, which employs a large number of men in the manufacture of all kinds of building supplies, reported trade exceptionally good. The orders on hand indicate steady work for some time to come. The flour mills are doing an extensive trade. The Kelly Company in one day shipped ten thousand bags of flour to local points.

Transportation companies report passenger traffic very heavy. Freight traffic is also very heavy, owing to the movement of grain. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is using very large engines in the transportation of wheat. Eighteen hundred tons is a common load to pass through this city.

There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, with the exception of the men engaged in the car department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Threshing operations have ended throughout Manitoba and the Territories, except in a few localities. The returns are proving more satisfactory than was at first anticipated, averaging 19 to 22 bushels to the acre and in some sections running somewhat higher. One farmer reports that from a field of one hundred acres 2,800 bushels of wheat were threshed. A large percentage of the grain threshed is going No. 1 hard and a fair amount No. 1 northern. There is also plenty of No. 2 northern, which at present prices makes a very profitable crop. One farmer in the Hartney district has threshed forty thousand bushels of grain this season; another in the

southern part of this district put in nineteen thousand bushels in the elevator in the beginning of the season and got the benefit of the high prices.

Manufacturing is fairly active in all branches.

Lumbering.—Considerable activity is evidenced in the lumber trade. The Rat Portage Company, which deals in lumber and building supplies, had the most of its stock destroyed by fire.

Railway construction operations have ceased for the season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, carpenters, steamfitters and stonecutters were fairly well employed. Masons and builders' labourers were slack; lathers and plasterers, painters and paperhangers and plumbers report trade very active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With machinists and steam engineers trade was good. Blacksmiths report trade fairly good. Linemen, boilermakers and sheet metal workers were busy, and jewellers reported trade good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers reported trade good and upholsterers trade very good. Pattern makers were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen report trade active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were very active, and boot and shoe workers report satisfactory conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very busy; ice cutters and drivers were slack. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were very active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported trade slack. Leather workers and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported trade very good. Clerks and stenographers were well employed but with no openings. Delivery employees and furriers reported very

good trade, and steam and hand laundry employees were well employed.

Transport.—Railway employees of all classes were very busy. Draymen and carters reported trade very active, as did also teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—There are a number of idle men in this city who have returned from the harvest fields and are seeking employment in local establishments and on the railroad. The supply of unskilled labour exceeds the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Reports from the district, from a commercial and agricultural point of view, are very satisfactory. The Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company has just closed the sale of 50,000 acres to a firm in Saskatoon. The land is situated along the line of the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific, west of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan river, in the Saskatchewan valley. A party of French capitalists has been looking over the Territories with a view of investing French capital in the west.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during November was active and every one who wished for work was employed. Toward the end of the month weather conditions were against outside work. Although there has been abundance of work there has been no serious scarcity of men, and supply and demand have been nearly equal, owing largely to the large influx of immigrants.

There has been, as a result of a short strike, an increase of wages among the tailors and tailoresses, amounting to 15 per cent or thereabouts, according to the class of work. The strike in question was the only disturbance that has occurred during the month and it involved about 28 or 30 men and women and three firms. It lasted

five days and was settled by the parties meeting together and coming to an agreement.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are well satisfied throughout this district, except for the price of cattle for export which is lower than in some years. Crops have been good. Many farmers are going into the growing of fall wheat, which is turning out remarkably well, considering that only three or four years ago such a thing was hardly thought of in this country. Dairy produce and the products of the poultry yard bring high prices.

Mining.—The coal mines at Canmore and Bankhead, west of Calgary, are employing a large number of men. At Bankhead, a large town is being built up, and they are raising coal of a very good quality. Lethbridge sent out large quantities of coal also. There are several other places where coal-mining on a small scale is carried on during winter but there are few men employed. *Stone quarries* have been busy all season, but the end of November saw a good many men laid off, though not so many as in past years, as the quarry-owners realize that good work can be done in winter clearing off the dirt and preparing for next year's work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Owing to the splendid weather work is well advanced on all important buildings, and, although busy up to date, bricklayers and masons will soon be idle for the most part until spring work is ready. Carpenters were fairly busy and joiners and finishers had plenty to do. Lathers and plasterers were rushed with work, and painters and plumbers and steam-fitters were busy. Stone cutters find the season drawing to a close but are all working yet. Builders' labourer also find work getting slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists were not quite so busy as they had been, but electrical workers were

fairly busy and blacksmiths well employed, especially horseshoers, who find winter their best season.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworkers in the sash and door factory were busy and quite often are working overtime, as they are always rushed with orders, being the only large concern of the kind in Alberta. Buildings to the value of one million dollars have been erected or are in the course of construction in Calgary this year, and every little town and village in Alberta has been building in proportion, so that the different trades dependent on buildings have been very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Business was good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Business was good among all in this class except ice-men.

Leather trades.—Leather workers reported trade slack.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had all they could do and delivery men were very busy. Hotels and restaurants were crowded and there are about 200 Chinamen busy all the time in laundry work; also a steam laundry which employs about a dozen hands.

Transport.—Conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen were fairly employed. There has been rather more men of those classes here than were really needed this year, and as a consequence some are idle.

Trackmen and other maintenance of way men have been busy but the weather is shutting off all except permanent hands.

Teamsters and expressmen had lots of work, but it is slacking off now.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers had abundance of work and there are very few idle as yet. The lumber companies west of here are taking all who know anything of that kind of work. Most of the men have been paid off for the winter at the irrigation ditch.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during November. In the building trades some branches were a little slack, owing to the unsettled weather, and a large number of labourers have been thrown out of employment as the result of the closing of the work on the new railway line from this point to Ladner for the Great Northern Railway Company. During the past month electricity generated at the Lake Beautiful water-power station has been brought in and will furnish power for both the city systems and also the street railway service. In connection with this departure the council has installed throughout the city, for street-lighting purposes, new incandescent arc lights, thereby making a saving to the city of fully \$2,000 per year in trimming and carbons. The civic board of works has a large staff of men employed in laying crushed rock sidewalks to replace the wooden walks heretofore in use. It is claimed that they may possess the durability of the cement walks and can be laid at one-third the cost. The new car shops for the B.C.E.R. are about complete and a large gang of men are employed installing the machinery. The large distillery being built by the British Columbia Distilling Company is fast nearing completion and will be in operation by the early part of the new year. Four brick buildings and a frame building, all of large dimensions, have been erected and the industry covers an extensive site. The Fraser River Tannery Company has secured a site for the proposed tannery and will commence building operations at once. The Brackman-Ker Milling Company has purchased a site and will erect a large grain elevator in connection with its rolling mills. Work has also commenced on the foundations of a large brick and stone hotel, and will furnish employment for a large number of men, it being the intention of the builder

to complete the building ready for occupation by the early spring.

Current market quotations were as follows:—

Beef, hindquarters from...	7½c. to 8c. per lb.
Beef, forequarters from...	5c. " 6c. "
Veal, dressed, whole, from...	9c. " 9½c. "
Veal, dressed, larger animals from...	7c. " 8c. "
Mutton...	8c. "
Pork, whole, from...	7c. " 8c. "

Poultry.

Fowls...	\$6.00 to \$7.00 per doz.
Broilers...	3.00 " 5.00 "
Ducks...	7.00 " 8.00 "

Vegetables.

Potatoes...	\$16.00 per ton.
Carrots...	0.50 per sack.
Turnips...	0.50 "
Cabbage...	0.50 "
Beets...	0.75 "
Onions...	1.50 "

Eggs and butter.

Butter...	30c. per lb.
Eggs...	50c. to 60c. per doz.

Fruit.

Apples...	50c. to \$1.00 per box.
Pears...	75c. per box.
Quinces...	2c. to 3c per lb.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The salmon-fishing in the Fraser has been exceptionally good in the catch of cohoes. The fishermen have been very busy in taking advantage of the good run, and it will help considerably to retrieve the losses of the past months of this season.

Lumbering.—The following shows the wages paid in the lumber mills, shingle mills, and logging camps:—

Lumber mills.

Labourers, white...	\$ 1.75 to \$ 2.00 per day.
" Japanese...	1.00 " 1.60 " "
" Chinese...	0.90 " 1.30 " "
Head sawyer, white...	4.00 " 5.00 " "
Carriage riders, white...	2.75 " " "
Edgemen, white...	2.00 " 2.50 " "
Trimmers, white...	2.00 " 2.50 " "
Edgemen's helpers...	1.75 " " "
Engineers, first-class...	80.00 " 125.00 " month
" second-class...	60.00 " 75.00 " "
Firemen...	45.00 " 60.00 " "

Shingle mills.

Sawyers, from 11c. to 15c. per thousand.	
Packers (Chinamen) ½ amount paid to sawyer.	
Labourers...	\$ 1.75 to \$ 2.00 per day.
Engineers, 2nd class...	60.00 " 75.00 " month
Firemen...	45.00 " 50.00 " "
Chinamen...	0.90 " 1.35 " day.

Campsmen are paid only by actual work, rain or other cause, men receive no pay.

Fellers ..	.. \$ 3.50 to \$ 4.00 per day.
Butters...	2.50 " 3.50 " "
Snipers...	2.50 " 3.00 " "
Barkers...	2.50 " 3.00 " "
Skid road men...	2.00 " 2.50 " "
Hook tenders...	2.50 " " "
Engineers, 2nd class...	60.00 " 75.00 " month
Firemen...	45.00 " 60.00 " "

All men pay board, which varies.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—There is very little change to report in the building trades from last month. Work is fairly plentiful for the time of the year. Plumbers and tin-smiths were busy, but carpenters were not very active, and painters were inclined to be quiet. Bricklayers and masons were fairly busy on jobbing work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All hands worked full time. Shipwrights and caulkers reported work slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The factory men at the mills worked short time, but car builders were very busy and worked full time, with orders up to mid-summer. Shingle weavers report work plentiful, with a demand for white labour.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work plentiful, with all members of this branch fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were very busy and some new men lately finding employment here.

Transport.—The several branches report work fair, but not equal to preceding month. Many of the river boats are not doing much business. Street railway employees making full time, although the freight trade is not very active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Kamloops.—Contractors and mechanics are very busy, and there is a demand for skilled labour in the building trades. A number of new residences are in course of construction, and several large business blocks are being built. A large cold storage plant and packing house is being established and will shortly be in full running order. The Kamloops Lumber Company, Ltd., has started the construction of a new

saw-mill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The plant will cost \$75,000, the output will be 20,000,000 feet per annum, the monthly pay-roll will be \$10,000. Fire totally destroyed the dry-kiln of the Heryclmere Lumber Company, loss \$2,000.

Throughout the district work is plentiful and a demand is made for general labourers, and branches of the building trades are busy. Plasterers and carpenters are in demand. A large number of new settlers have lately purchased holdings and are moving on to the land.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been generally well employed during November except in the *building trades*. There are at present a large number of carpenters out of employment, but the volume of work exceeds that of a year ago. The extra number of idle men is attributed to the large number of arrivals. Architects however, report a lot of work in prospect for the new year.

A large *vinegar factory* is to be erected shortly.

There are two *pipe factories* in the city engaged in the manufacture of wooden pipe. Contracts have been let for five miles of waterworks pipe for North Vancouver and for three miles, from Stoney creek to the Trail smelter, in Kootenay.

Over \$40,000 worth of fruit trees for one ranch in the Okanagan have arrived here en route for inspection from Oregon and Ontario. Altogether about 300,000 fruit trees will be set out in British Columbia this season.

The Vancouver Co-operative Bakery did \$2,827.36 business for October and expended \$2,621, the balance being \$205.91. The bread is sold in one and one and a quarter pound loaves. One pound loaves comprise one-third of the sales and one pound and a quarter loaves two-thirds. The weekly sales average 10,200 loaves. The price is 24

loaves, wholesale, for \$1; 20 loaves, private families, for \$1. Local flour, Hungarian, sells for \$5.90 per barrel, and strong bakers for \$5.70—less 2 per cent for cash. Besides making bread, cakes and buns are sold. The board of directors has announced that the bread will be raised in price to 22 and 18 loaves for the dollar.

The employees of the New England Fish Company, who recently went out on strike, have now formed a halibut fishing company of their own, with a capital of \$30,000. No shares are on the market, as all the business of the company is in the hands of twenty men, who have gone in on an equal basis. The steamer Dauntless has been chartered for five months and the work of making the necessary fishing-gear is now going on. The vessel will be equipped with eight dories. The fishing crew will consist wholly of the members of the company. With the present shortage of halibut on the market, and the consequent high prices, the fishermen feel sanguine that their venture will be a financial success.

The British Columbia Electric Company has let a contract (\$8,000) for the construction of additions to the offices.

A big influx of French colonists to British Columbia and the Western States, it is reported, will take place next season. Most of the immigrants are said to be agriculturists and vine-dressers. Negotiations have been opened for a big tract of land in Okanagan valley, which will be devoted to vineyards. The agriculturists will be settled throughout the ranching country of the Crow's Nest Pass.

As a result of the success attending the fruit-growing industry in the Okanagan, a land boom is in progress. The average price for good land appears now to be about \$300 an acre.

On December 5, the Pilotage Boards of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster will meet in Vancouver to consider the re-drafting of the schedule of charges relating to shipping entering and clearing British Columbia ports.

After Saturday the whole of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company system on the mainland will be run by power generated at the works at Lake Beautiful. This will result in the closing down of the power-houses in this city and at Burnaby, and incidentally the saving of 300 tons of coal per day. If the tunnel between Lake Beautiful and Coquitlam is completed before the supply of water fails in the spring, the power-houses will be practically out of commission and will only be held for emergencies.

It is anticipated that the construction of the tunnel will be finished by the middle of April or early in May next, and this will furnish ample water.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report a number of idle men and that the amount of work is less than a year ago. Carpenters and joiners state that there is a larger number of men idle this year than last, but that the amount of work in hand exceeds that of last year. A few lathers are out of work, but plasterers were all very busy on finishing work. One contractor has a job of 27,000 yards. Plumbers were generally very busy, with good prospects, and painters report that all hands are working, but no demand for men. Builders' labourers are not in demand, prospects being uncertain and a large number idle, but stone-cutters are nearly all working, with good prospects.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Sheet metal workers and electrical workers report trade good and prospects encouraging. A lot of repair work is now in hand. Iron moulders report trade as only fair, with no demand for men. Machinists in some instances are working on short time though one or two shops are busy. Boiler-makers say that a few of their number are out of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers report trade dull, but upholsterers were all busy, with prospects good.

Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, with orders ahead for the next two months. Car builders were working short time. Pattern makers are all at work with good prospects, but no demand for men. Shingle weavers find trade dull, there being an over supply of men.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report idle men both in the jobbing and newspaper lines; pressmen report no extra work, only sufficient to keep regular hands going. Bookbinders state that trade is fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report trade good, a condition which will probably last through the holidays.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy. On account of the high price of flour the price of bread will be increased.

Leather trades.—Leather workers on horse goods were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report trade fair with no demand for men. Clerks report a large number out of employment and no demand for men. Stenographers find no demand for their services, but hotel and restaurant employees were fairly busy and good waitresses are in demand. Laundry workers state that business was good, and all hands generally at work.

Transport.—Trade is active, especially on extra freight specials. Street railway men were very busy on account of the wet weather, extra men being employed. Cab drivers, hackmen and draymen were all busy and prospects good. Teamsters and expressmen report trade very dull and the outlook for the season poor.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Vancouver.—This town is opposite Vancouver City, across the inlet three miles. Some 30 new dwelling houses have been built this year, also a new town hall, worth \$8,000. Heavy sales were reported of water front lots. Land speculation is prevalent and considerable building will be going on next year. A waterworks establishment is now under way.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market is not nearly so favourable as it was last month. Since the commencement of the wet weather outside work is largely suspended. About the middle of the month the city board of works laid off a large staff of unskilled labourers which had been engaged throughout the summer on the construction of sewers and permanent sidewalks, eight and a half miles of the latter having been laid this season. This leaves a large surplus of unskilled labourers on the market. The metal and shipbuilding trades were very inactive, and many men in these branches are unable to procure steady employment. Two contracts of importance to the building trades were let during the month, one being for a tourist hotel at Oak Bay, to cost \$13,000, and the other for a general office on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's new wharf, to cost \$9,000.

Another shipment of 600 tons of dog-fish salmon went forward to Japan during the month on a Blue Funnel liner. There was no disturbance of the good feeling between employer and employed to report.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Several of the most experienced canners in the province are surveying the west coast of Vancouver island with the object of securing suitable trap sites. When the fishing season opens again it is safe to say that many new traps will be in operation.

All the vessels of the Victoria sealing fleet are now in port and the catch of the twenty schooners engaging in the industry will aggregate about 13,000 skins, while about 1,000 skins were taken by Indians along the coast. This is the smallest catch taken in many years, the reason being due in a great measure to the smallness of the fleet operating. In 1903 twenty-six schooners took 20,470 skins. In 1902 the number

of skins taken was 16,301; in 1901 24,160 skins; in 1900, 35,548 skins, and in 1899, 35,471 skins. During the season two schooners were lost. In Behring sea seals were reported more plentiful than they have been for many years, but much rough weather was experienced. Engaged on the vessels were 241 white men and 283 Indians.

Lumbering.—The local mills are running full time. There is still a considerable demand for lumber from Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and shipments are constantly going forward.

Mining.—Tests are now being made of the anthracite and bituminous coal recently discovered at Comox, with a view to its ultimate use in the Japanese and British navies. Several promising copper properties have recently been developed in the neighbourhood of Cowichan and Ladysmith.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment in the building trades has fallen off considerably since last month, owing largely to the unfavourable weather prevailing for outside work. There is still considerable of the season's work to finish and some new work is being started. Bricklayers, builders' labourers, masons, carpenters and joiners were only partially employed but lathers and plumbers were fairly well employed. Plasterers were busy. Painters report a slackening in trade and many men idle. There is practically no work for stone cutters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the shipyards and machine shops trade was very dull. Iron moulders and machinists also report but very few men at work. Steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were fairly well employed, and carriage makers and blacksmiths reported favourable conditions. Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers report a scarcity of work, and few are being permanently employed. Sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report an improvement in trade and all hands employed. With garment workers, employment has slackened somewhat, one of the factories having laid off a portion of its staff.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were well employed. With cigarmakers trade is not active and there is not employment for all hands.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers report favourable conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed, and clerks and delivery employees report employment better than for several months past. Laundry workers were well employed. There are three steam laundries in the city and all use the label of the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union. A few years ago Chinese monopolized the laundry trade of the city.

Transport.—Steamboat men and steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen reported fair employment. Street railway men were well employed, but hack drivers, teamsters and expressmen had only partial employment.

Unskilled labour.—Since the wet weather commenced, about the beginning of the month, there has been a large number of this class thrown out of employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ladysmith.—According to returns from the Tyn smelter last month was a very successful one. The smelter ran 27 days and during that time 5,979 tons of ore from the Tyn mine were smelted, giving a return, after deducting freight and refining charges, of \$83,547.

Todd Creek.—The Portland Cement Company is pushing forward work at its mills with all possible speed. Nearly all the outside work is completed and workmen are engaged installing the machinery. Out of a total of twenty-seven carloads re-

quired twenty are now at the works, and the balance will arrive shortly. The works will be put in shape this winter, so that a start may be made in sufficient time to have the Vancouver brand of Portland cement on the market for next season's work. The company has excellent shipping facilities by both rail and water.

Nanaimo.—The Scotch expert in herring-packing was reported as pleased with the products of the Nanaimo Fisheries, limited. Only the early run of herring has been received, and he was not, in consequence, able to see the full capabilities of the industry. Interviewed, Mr. Cowie said that the methods employed were superior to those which he had found in use on the Atlantic coast. The package in which the salt fish were put was a better package and the fish were better cured. The quality too was good. The fish were not quite so large as on the Atlantic. As for the Nanaimo kipper, it was fully equal to the Scotch article. He saw no reason why an enormous business should not be done as, if he could credit the reports, there was an ample supply of fish and the local packers were certainly going the right way to work.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has not been much change in the labour market in this district during November. Owing to the open weather there has been a lot of outside work done, but there is very little prospect for work for unskilled labour for some time.

In commercial circles business is quiet, there still being a large number of unemployed.

There has been no change in the rates of wages during the month and every thing is quiet in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—In the fishing industry conditions are commencing to improve. The annual run of herrings has begun and the

companies are getting ready for the curing and kippering of the fish, being encouraged by the report of the government official, Mr. Cowie, who has been examining into the quality of the herrings on this coast. In connection with the run of herrings there is a large run of pilchards, a fish hitherto unknown in these waters.

Lumbering.—In the lumber trade business is quiet, the local mill working three quarter time.

In the logging camps, while the work has been quiet lately, there is a sign of improvement, the price of logs having taken quite a big raise on account of shortage.

Mining.—In the coal mining industry there is very little change, there still being a large number of men out of work, and a large number who are working half time to share up the work.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is nothing doing in railroad construction work at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Among the building trades there was little employment. Bricklayers and masons report work as scarce, but carpenters and joiners have been fairly well employed. Painters report business as slack and there has been very little work

for builders' labourers. Plumbers report business as fair.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists report work as fair for the time of year.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Blacksmiths and carriage makers report a fairly good month.

Printing and allied trades.—There has been not much doing in the printers' trade during the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers report trade as fairly good.

Transport.—Longshoremen report hardly anything doing. Teamsters and expressmen report business as good for the time of year.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed during the month on civic work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district the conditions have been about the same as in the city, there being very little doing among the quartz mines at this time of the year, but the smelter has been running full time.

Ladysmith.—Shipping continued to increase, and a very active trade was reported. Vessels coaling here during October totalled 109, of which 77 were coastwise.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA— THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—*Concluded.*

THE statistical tables presented herewith relate to current rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour of pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers, and bookbinders throughout Canada, being the concluding returns of the series relating to the printing and allied trades, publication of which was begun in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*. *

The arrangement of the tables in the present article is the same as that adopted in the previous returns of the series, being alphabetical under the headings of the provinces from East to West. In the accompanying explanation and analysis of the tables also a similar method of treatment has been followed, a special attempt being made by means of tabular analyses to show

* See page 522 for an account of the nature and scope of a special investigation undertaken by the Department of Labour into rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the various trades and industries throughout the Dominion. A statement in detail as

to the extent of the inquiry into conditions in this respect in the printing and allied trades was also given, together with tables relating to the wages and hours of machine and hand compositors.

the full significance of the returns both with regard to present conditions and recent tendencies in the wages and hours movement in the branches specified.

Current Rates of Wages.

Comment with regard to the current rates of wages as set forth for the different classes in the accompanying tables is for the most part unnecessary. Local variations and the comparative wages paid to pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders, will be best seen by reference to the tables.

The influence of population on wages and hours, as in the case of the tables on rates for machine and hand compositors, is clearly shown, examples being plentiful in most of the provinces of the general principle that higher rates of wages and shorter hours of labour, other things being equal, prevail in the larger centres. Thus the highest current wages for pressmen are quoted within the several provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, Sydney; New Brunswick, St. John; Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke; Ontario, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and London; Manitoba, Winnipeg. Among stereotypers and electrotypers, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Winnipeg; and among bookbinders, Sydney, Charlottetown, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Chatham and Winnipeg, are the centres in the several provinces in which the highest rates prevail. In British Columbia less distinction is observable between the larger and smaller centres, several of the towns reporting the same rates as the larger cities. Similarly, the instances in which less than a nine hour day prevails are, with the exception of British Columbia, confined to the cities.

From the standpoint of locality it will be seen that, excepting the province of Quebec, wages tend to increase in all three classes according as one progresses from East to West, British Columbia, other things being

equal, having the highest schedules, with Manitoba next, and Ontario third.

Current Hours of Labour.

Very similar tendencies to the above are shown by the tables in the matter of hours of labour, shorter hours being the rule in the larger centres, and in the more westerly provinces. In order to show the significance of the tables in this respect the three accompanying smaller tables were prepared setting forth the number of returns by provinces of the various working days as received by the Department. This method of presentation does not permit of the number of employees affected by the individual returns being taken into account, though it shows very clearly the comparative prevalence of the different schedules of hours in force in the several provinces.

From the standpoint of hours worked it will be seen that the nine hour day is most common among all three of the classes of workpeople represented in the tables, the number of instances in which it occurs aggregating almost as many as the other returns put together. The ten hour day was the next most commonly reported, with a total of forty-seven returns, of which twenty-seven were from Ontario, and fifteen from Quebec. Thirty returns were received of the nine and a half hour day, and seven of eight and a half hour day. Examples of the eight hour day are largely confined to Ontario and British Columbia, the former contributing ten, and the latter six, of a total of nineteen returns. By provinces, British Columbia shows the highest total proportionately of the shorter hour schedules, no returns having been received from that province of a longer day than nine hours being worked. In Nova Scotia and Quebec, on the other hand, no instances are quoted of a shorter day than nine hours being in force. In Ontario there are sixty-four returns of a nine hour day or shorter,

and forty-four returns of a longer day than nine hours.

On the whole the electrotypers and stereotypers show proportionately a wider prevalence of schedules of nine hours and under, with pressmen next.

TABLE showing the number of returns by provinces received by the Department of Labour of the ten hour day, nine and a half hour day, nine hour day, eight and a half hour day, and eight hour day, respectively, among pressmen :

Province.	10 hour day.	9½ hour day.	9 hour day.	8½ hour day.	8 hour day.
Nova Scotia.....	4	1	3	....	....
Prince Edward Island.....	....	....	1	....	....
New Brunswick.....	1	....	2	....	1
Quebec.....	9	3	5	2	6
Ontario.....	11	13	36	....	6
Manitoba.....	....	2	5	....	1
N. W. Territories.....	....	....	2	....	....
British Columbia.....	....	....	8	2	3
Total.....	25	19	62	4	17

TABLE showing the number of returns by provinces received by the Department of Labour of the ten hour day, nine and a half hour day, nine hour day, eight and a half hour day, and eight hour day, respectively, among electrotypers and stereotypers :—

Province.	10 hour day.	9½ hour day.	9 hour day.	8½ hour day.	8 hour day.
Nova Scotia.....	....	1	....	....	....
New Brunswick.....	....	....	....	....	1
Quebec.....	....	1	2	....	....
Ontario.....	5	....	4	2	3
Manitoba.....	....	....	2	....	1
British Columbia.....	....	....	....	....	1
Total.....	5	2	8	2	6

TABLE showing the number of returns by provinces received by the Department of Labour of the ten hour day, nine and a half hour day, nine hour day, eight and a half hour day, and eight hour day respectively, among bookbinders :—

Province.	10 hour day.	9½ hour day.	9 hour day.	8½ hour day.	8 hour day.
Nova Scotia.....	....	3	1	....	....
Prince Edward Island.....	....	....	1	....	....
New Brunswick.....	....	1	....	....	....
Quebec.....	6	2	5	....	....
Ontario.....	11	2	10	1	....
Manitoba.....	....	1	3	....	....
British Columbia.....	....	....	4	....	2
Total.....	17	9	25	1	2

Changes in the Wages of Pressmen.

The tables contain a total record of seventy-nine changes in the wages of pressmen, all being increases. Full particulars as to the nature of these changes will be found in the tables. By years the record obtained of changes is as follows ;

1904.....	12
1903.....	22
1902.....	18
1901.....	7
1900.....	6
1899.....	2
1897.....	2
1876.....	1

The period of greatest activity in the upward movement of wages among pressmen dates, according to the above record, from 1900, the number of changes showing a continuous increase each year up to and including the first half of the present. The earliest changes of which the Department was able to obtain a record was in 1876.

By provinces the returns of changes are as follows :—

Nova Scotia.....	4
New Brunswick.....	2
Quebec.....	14
Ontario.....	49
Manitoba.....	2
North-west Territories.....	1
British Columbia.....	7

Changes in the Hours of Labour
of Pressmen.

By way of showing at a glance the general significance of the changes in the hours of pressmen recorded on the larger table the following tabular analysis is presented as showing the nature of the different changes reported, and the year in which they occurred :—

tions in the time worked either on the first five days of the week or on Saturdays.

It should be pointed out in connection with the above analysis that changes in the first five days of the week, and on Saturdays, are regarded throughout as individual events, though, as a matter of fact, they frequently occurred in combination, so that the table overstates to a degree the number

TABLE showing the number of returns received of changes in the hours of pressmen :—

YEAR.	NATURE OF CHANGE.								
	From a 10 to a 9½ hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	From a 10 to an 8 hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8 hr. day.	From a 9½ to an 9 hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8½ hr. day.	From an 9 to an 9½ hr. day.	For a longer day on Saturdays.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1903.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	11
1902.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1901.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5
1899.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
1897.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1888.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1872.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undated....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9

A total record, it will be seen, of seventy changes has been secured by the Department as occurring in seven different years. Twenty of these changes occurred in 1903, twelve in 1902 and eleven in 1901, the next most active year being 1899, with six. Record of fourteen undated changes were also secured.

From the standpoint of the nature of the changes in question the great majority was for a shorter working day on Saturdays, the total being thirty-six. There were fourteen changes from a ten to a nine hour day, and seven from a ten to a nine and a half hour day. Changes from a nine to an eight and a half hour day numbered three, and from a nine to an eight hour day, two. The instances included in the table of a lengthening of the working hours represent in every case arrangements by which the total number of hours worked per week were in the net result reduced by accompanying reduc-

tion of separate occasions on which changes in hours went into effect.

By provinces the changes in the hours of pressmen are recorded as follows :—

Nova Scotia.....	2
New Brunswick.....	4
Quebec.....	14
Ontario.....	40
Manitoba.....	4
British Columbia.....	6

Changes in the Wages of Electrotypers
and Stereotypers.

A total of twelve returns of changes is recorded in the tables relating to electrotypers and stereotypers, all being of the nature of increases.

By years the following record of changes is shown :—

1904.....	2
1903.....	2
1902.....	1
1901.....	3
1897.....	1
1894.....	2

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Halifax.....	1903	18½	1.65	20½	1.84	1903	10	5
"					1.50-2.00			
Kentville.....					1.66½-2.00			
Sydney.....				28	2.50			
Truro.....	(1) 1900		1.30		1.70		10	10
"	1899		1.66		1.66-2.33		10	9
Westville.....	1903	12½	1.25	15	1.50		10	
Yarmouth.....					1.00			

(1) Boys, as Feeders, receive \$3 to \$4 a week.

<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
Charlottetown.....					1.00-2.00			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Fredericton.....	1903	7½	.75	8½	.75	1903	10	10
"				11½	1.00			
Moncton.....	1897		1.50		2.00			
"					1.60			
St. John.....	1897		1.66½	a 3½	2.83½-3.00		10	10
"				b 18½	1.66½	1897		
"				c 22½	2.00			
"				c 18½	1.66½			
St. Stephen.....					1.00-1.50			

a Webb; b cylinder; c job.

<i>Quebec.</i>								
Arthabasca.....	1903		75		1.00			
Granby.....				15	1.50			
Hull (1).....					1.16½			
Lewis.....	1902		1.50		1.85			
Magog.....		15	1.50	15	1.50		10	9
Montreal (<i>Cylinder</i>).....	1903	17	1.67	22	2.00	1903	10	10
" (<i>Gordon</i>).....	1903	13	1.33	22	2.00	1903	10	10
"	1901		1.66		2.00	1901	10	10
"	1902		1.66-1.83		2.00-2.33	1902	10	6
"	1902	10	1.00	18½	1.85	1902	10	6
"	1903		1.25-1.66		1.50-2.00			
Quebec.....	1901			18	1.80		9	9
"						1888	10	10
"	1904		1.50		1.75		9	9
"			1.50		1.75		9	7
St. Hyacinthe.....	1900		1.00		1.50		10	10
"		10	1.00	10	1.00		10	9
"			1.22		1.33			
Sherbrooke.....				25-27	2.15-2.35		9	5
"	1904		1.75		2.25			
Valleyfield.....	1900		1.50		1.75	1902	10	10

(1) Female workers receive 83½ cents per day.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA.

PRESSMEN.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 12.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	5	21 ¹ ₆	19						
7	7								
9	7								
9 ¹ ₂	5 ¹ ₂								
10	9		40						1
9	9		63					1	
10		2 ¹ ₂	25						
10	5-10								

9	9								
9	9	2 ¹ ₂						1	1
9	9		50						
8	8								2
10	9								

9 ¹ ₂	9 ¹ ₂		25						
10	6								
9	7								
			35						
10	9								
10	5	5	33						5
10	5	9	66						5
10	5		33						5
10	4		33-50						2
		8 ¹ ₂	85						
			25 33						
9 ¹ ₂	6 ¹ ₂								2 ¹ ₂
9	9							1	1
9 ¹ ₂	6		25						3
9	7		25						2
10	9		50						1
10	9								
10	9		11						
9	5								
			50						
9	9		25					1	1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.		At Present Time.		In Previous Years.			
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario.		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	
Barrie.....	1903		1.15		1 50	9½	9½	
Beamsville.....			1.33		1.33	9	9	
Belleville.....	1899	10-15	1.00-1.50	15-20	1.50-1.00	10	9	
Berlin.....	1903	12½	1.25	15	1.50	10	9	
"	1900		1.00		1.50	10	9	
Brantford.....	1903	10-15	1.00-1.50	16½-19½	1.50-1.75	10	9	
"			1.66½		2.08½-2.68½	9	9	
"	1991		1.50		1.83½	10	10	
"			1.50		1.66½	10	10	
"			1.50		1.50	10	9½	
Campbellford.....								
Cannington.....								
Cayuga.....	1903	15	1.50		1.66½	10	10	
Chatham.....	1902	15-17	1.50-1.67	20	1.80	10	9	
Chesley.....			1.08½-1.33½		1.33½-1.50	10	10	
Colborne.....	1899		2.00		2.00	10		
Cornwall.....					1.50 2.00			
Elora.....					1.00 1.33½			
Exeter.....	1903		1.50		1.60			
			2.00		2.33½ 2.50			
Fort William.....								
Galt.....	1900	15	1.40	20	2.00	10	8	
"	1902	15	1.50	25	2.00	10	10	
Guelph.....	1899	13½	1.33½			1899	9-10	
"	1900	17	1.50					
"	1902	18	1.58½					
"	1903	21	1.66½	21	1.66½			
"	1901	17	1.50	19	1.66½	10	10	
Hamilton.....	(2)				1.00			
"					* 2.50			
"					1.75			
"	(1) 1900	28	2.25	38	2.50			
Huntsville.....			1.25		2.10	10	10	
Ingersoll.....	1876		1.00		1.50-2.00			
Kemptville.....				15-20	1.50-1.75			
Kingston.....	1902		1.50		1.75	10	10	
Leamington.....				15	1.50			
Lindsay.....	1901	12				1901	10	
Listowel.....	1902		1.00-1.25		1.25-1.50	10	8	
London.....					2.00-2.33½		9	
"		15	1.50	18½	1.82			
Milton.....					1.33			
Napanee.....				20	2.06			
Newmarket.....			1.25		1.75			
Niagara Falls.....				23	2.19	1903	10	
"					1.16½		9	
Ottawa.....	(1)				2.50			
"					2.00	9	9	
"					1.16½ 3.00			
"					2.66½			
"				27½	1.66½-2.50			
"	(2)				2.25			
Orangeville.....	1902	20	2.00	25	2.25	1902	10	
						10	10	

(1) Web pressmen average about \$15 per week of 42 hrs. (2) Boys \$2 to \$6 per week of 54 hrs.

* Maximum.

(1) No change in several years. (2) Night work 10 to 20 per cent higher.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

PRESSMEN—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9½	9½		35						
9	9								
10	9	5	50						
9½	7	2½	25					½	2
10	5		50						
9	5-9	4½-6½	28-50						4
8	6		41½-1.01½					1	3
9	9		33½					1	1
9	9		16½					1	1
9½	9							½	½
9									
9	9		16½						1
9	8	3-5	13-30					1	1
10	10	16½-25							
9	8							1	
9	9								
9½	5								
9			10						
			33½-50						
9½	8	5	60					1	
9½	4½	10	50					½	5½
9	8							½	½
		2½	16½						
		1	8½						
		3	9½						
9	8								
9	9								
8	8								
9	5								
		10	25						
10	10		85						
			50-1.00						
10	10								
9	9		25					1	1
10	9								
9½	9	3						½	
10	5		25				1		4
8	8								
		3½	32						
10	10								
9	8								
			50						
9½	8½							½	½
	8								
9-10	5					½			4
8½	5								
9	9								
10	5	5	25						5

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Owen Sound	1899		1.00					
"	1901		1.25					
"	1902		1.33			1902	10	6
"	1903		1.42		1.50			
"	1902	9½-10	1.00-1.25		1.50	1902	9½-10-9-9½	same
"					1.66½			
Peterborough	1902	12½	1.25	18	1.60	1902	10	9
"	1902	15-20	1.50-2.00	20-30	1.83½-2.33½	1902		
"	1903		1.50		1.66½	1902	10	9
Rainy River				20	2.00		9	9
Renfrew					1.17		10	10
St. Catharines.	1901	15	1.50	18½	1.67	1901	10	10
"	1903			22½	2.00	1903		
"					1.50-2.00		9	9
St. Thomas	1902	16½	1.66½	20	2.00	1903	10	10
"					1.66½			
Sarnia					2.16½			
Sault Ste. Marie				17½	1.75			
Stratford	1902		1.35		1.50	1902	10	10
Sundridge.					1.00-1.16½			
Toronto	1901	25	2.46	26-39	2.59	1899	10	5
"	1904	26	2.34	30	2.70	1904	9¾	4¾
"				20				
"	a 1904				2.37½			
"	1901		1.41½		1.66½			
"	b 1904		2.16		2.35			
"	1904		2.37½		2.66½		9½	4½
" (Gordon press).	1904	13	1.28	16	1.57			
" (Cylinder press)	1904	15	1.38	18½	1.78			
"	1904	26	2.56	30	2.95			
"	1904	26½	2.65	31	3.09			
"					2.41½			
"			2.37½		2.66½			
"	1902	25	2.00	29½	2.33½			
Watford.			1.25-1.50		1.75-2.00			
Welland.	1903		1.67		1.84			
Windsor	1904	18½	1.66½	20½	1.83½			
"	1903	16½	1.50	20	1.82			
"	1904		1.66½	1.83½				
Manitoba.								
Brandon					2.33½-3.00			
"		35	2.50					
Birtle	1903	25	2.25	30	2.40	1903	9	10
Neepawa.					2.00			
Qu'Appelle.	1903	15	1.41½	18½	1.66½			
Winnipeg c	1902		2.66½-3			1903	9	9
"	1902		2.66½-3			1903		
" Job.	1901				2.66½	1901	9	9
" Assistant.					2.00			
" Cylinders					1.33½			

(a) The Printing trades obtained the 9 hours day in 1872.

(b) Rates for Press Feeders and assistants.

(c) 53 hours per week in 1903.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—*Continued.*PRESSMEN—*Continued.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days, of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		25						
			8						
9	6		9						
9	9		8						
9	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	35					1	
9	9	5-10	33 $\frac{1}{2}$						
9	9		16 $\frac{3}{8}$					1	
10	10								
		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17						
9	8								
9	8								1
9	9	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	33 $\frac{1}{8}$					1	1
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$								
9	9								
10	10								
9	9		15					1	1
9	9								
9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1-4	13					4	4
9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	36						
9	4								
			25						
9	9		18						
9 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$		29 $\frac{1}{8}$						
		3	29						
		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40						
		4	39						
		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44						
9	9								
8	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$						
			50						
9	9		17						
9	9	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$						
9	9	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	32						
9	9		16 $\frac{3}{8}$						
9	9								
8	10	5	15					1	
9	9								
9	9	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	25						
9	8								1
9	8								
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$							4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>N. W. Territories.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	'Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Dawson		d225.00						
Edmonton	1903		2.00		2.50			
Prince Albert					2.25			
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Cranbrook					2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
Grand Forks				40	3.50			
Greenwood					3.00-4.00			
Kamloops	1903	34	3.00	42	3.50	1903	9	9
Kaslo					4.00			
Nelson					3.50			
New Denver					3.50			
New Westminster	1903			33	2.97	1903	9	9
Phoenix					3.50			
Revelstoke	1903		3.00		3.50			
Rosland					3.50			
Vancouver		39	3.50	44	3.50		9	9
Victoria					3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$			

(d) Per month.

TABLE No. 4.—

<i>Ontario.</i>								
Toronto.....	1901	25	2.46	26-39	2.59	1899	10	5
"	1894		1.66 ² / ₃		2.33 ¹ / ₃			
"	1904		3.00		3.33 ¹ / ₃	1895	(variable)	
"	{ Foreman....		2.33 ¹ / ₃		3.00	"		
"	{ 1st Finisher..		2.33 ¹ / ₃		2.50			
"	{ Others.....		2.33 ¹ / ₃		3.00			
"	{ Foreman....				2.33 ¹ / ₃			
"	{ Assistant....				2.33 ¹ / ₃			
"	1901		2.00	26	2.33 ¹ / ₃	1901	9	9
"	1894			22 ¹ / ₂	2.00	1894	9	9
Guelph.....	1901	17	1.50	20	1.83	1901	10	10
Hamilton.....					2.66 ² / ₃			
Ottawa.....	1904		2.12 ¹ / ₂		2.16 ² / ₃		8	8
"		22 ¹ / ₂	2.00	23 ¹ / ₂	2.12 ¹ / ₂		9	9
"	1902		1.50-2.00					
"	1903		2.12 ¹ / ₂			1903		
"					1.16 ² / ₃			
"				31	2.50	1896	9	5
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
Sydney.				12	1.08 ² / ₃			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
St. John				26	2.33 ¹ / ₃			

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

PRESSMEN—Concluded.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	8								
9	9		50						
9	8								
9	9								
9	8								
8½	8½	8	50					½	½
9	8								
9	9								
9	9								
8	8							1	1
9	8								
			50						
8	8								
8	8	5						1	1
9	4								

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 13.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

9-50	4-50	1-14	13						
10	5		66½						
10	4		33½						
10	4		66½						
10	4		16½						
9	9								
9	9		33½						
9	9								
9	8	3	33					1	2
8	8								
8	8		4½						
8	8		12½						
8½	5½	1½						½	3½
9	9								
8	8								
8½	5							½	
9½	5½								
8	8								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE PRIN

TABLE No. 4.—ELECTROTYPERS

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In previous year.		At Present Time.			In previous year.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	per day				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Quebec.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Montreal.....					1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3.00			
".....	1902		2.00		2.00—2.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1902	9	7
Quebec.....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		9	9
<i>Manitoba</i>								
Winnipeg.....			1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		3.50			
".....			1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		3.50			
".....	1903		1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
New Westminster.....	1903	25	2.25	30	2.50	1903	9	9

TABLE No. 5.—

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
Halifax.....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
".....					2.00			
Sydney.....				28	2.50			
Yarmouth.....							9-10	9-10
<i>P. E. Island.</i>								
Charlottetown.....					2.75			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Moncton.....	1897		1.50		2.00			
".....					1.65			
St. John.....	1897	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1.50	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1887	10	10
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Lennoxville.....				15	1.50		9	8
Levis.....	1902		1.17		1.50			
Montreal.....	1903	17	1.66	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	1903	10	9
".....	1903	15-17	1.50-1.67	22	2.00	1903	10	10
".....	1903		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ —1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$			1903	10	6
".....	1902	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.34	1902	10	10
".....	1903	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.85			1903	10	6
".....	1903		1.89 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.00	1903	10	6
Quebec.....				17-20	1.50-2.00			
".....					1.00-1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
".....					1.67		10	6
".....			1.00-1.50		1.50-1.75	1902	9	9
".....					1.50-2.00			
St. Hyacinthe.....	1903	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	15	1.50	1903	10	9
".....								
Sherbrooke.....				19-27	1.55-2.15		9	5
Sorel.....	1899	10	1.00	15	1.50			

TING TRADES, CANADA—Continued.

AND STEREOTYPERS—Concluded.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5	.....	33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
9½	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	2½
9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

BOOKBINDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 14.

9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9½	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9½	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-10	9-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-10	5-9	1½	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	1-5
9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	5	5-7	33-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
9	9	.....	16½-33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.50	4.50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	4
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9½	6	.....	25-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Belleville.....				10-15	1.00-1.50			
Brantford.....					2.00			
Chatham.....					2.50-3.00			
Fort William.....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$			
Hamilton.....				20	2.00			
".....					2.25	1902	10	5-10
".....	1902	20		22		1902		
Kemptville.....				15-20	1.50-1.75			
London.....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -2.00			
".....				34 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46-2.70		9	5
".....	1903	18-20		20-22		1902	10	6-9
".....	1898	20	2.00	23	2.35	1898	10	9
Ottawa.....	1901		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$		2.00		9	9
".....					2.50		10	5
".....				25			8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
Peterborough.....	1902	15	1.50	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	1902	10	9
".....	1902	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20	1.50-2.00	20-30	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -2.50	1902	10	10
".....	1903		1.50		1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1902	10	9
St. Catharines.....					2.00		9	9
St. Thomas.....				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	1902	10	10
Stratford.....				17	1.50			
Toronto.....	1901	23	2.17	24	2.33	1895	10	5
".....(1)					2.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1872	10	7
".....	1904	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.45	28	2.79			
".....			2.20 $\frac{3}{4}$		2.41 $\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Winnipeg.....					2.75			
".....					2.66-3.00			
".....					2.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -2.50			
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Nelson.....					3.50			
New Westminster.....	1903	25	2.25	30	2.50	1903	9	9
Rossland.....					3.50			
Vancouver.....	1904	15-36		30.36			9	5-8
Victoria.....(2)	1904	35	2.75		2.75	1904	9	5
".....					1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ -3.50		9	5

(1) Girls receive \$5 a week. (2) From March next rates will be 40c. per hour or \$3.50 per day.

PRINTING TRADES, CANADA—*Concluded.*

BOOKBINDERS—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9								
9	9								
9	9								
10	5								
10	5								1-5
10	5	2							
10	10								
10	5-9								
9	5								
9	5								
9½	6-8	2						½	½
10	6	3	35						3
9	9								
9	9	2½	25					1	
9	9	7½-10	16½-50					1	1
9	9								
9	8								1
9	9							1	1
9	9								
9½	4½	1	16					½	½
10	4								3
10	4	3½	34						
9	9		20½						
9	9								
9	8								
9½	½								
9	9								
8	8	5	25					1	1
8	8								
9	5-8	4-15							
9	4								
9	4								1

By provinces the returns of changes are as follows :—

New Brunswick	1
Quebec	1
Ontario	8
Manitoba	1
British Columbia	1

Changes in the Hours of Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

The following table will show by years and the nature of the changes, the number of changes in the hours of electrotypers and stereotypers recorded in the large tables :—

TABLE showing number of returns received of changes in the hours of electrotypers and stereotypers :—

Year.	10 to a 9 hour day.	9 to an 8½ hour day.	10 to a 9½ hour day.	For a shorter work-day on Saturd'y
1904				
1903		1		1
1902				1
1901	1		1	2
1896		1		
No date		1		2

One change is recorded in the tables whereby the duration of the working day on Saturdays was decreased by two and a half hours, a half hour per day being added on the first five days of the week in compensation.

TABLE showing number of returns received of changes in the hours of bookbinders.

YEAR.	From a 10 to a 9½ hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9.50 hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8 hr. day.	From a 9 to a 9½ hr. day.	Longer day on Saturdays	Shorter day on Saturdays.
1904							1
1903		2	1	1		1	4
1902	2	3			1		6
1898							1
1896	1			1			1
1887	1						
1872							1

Changes in the Wages of Bookbinders.

In all twenty-one changes in the wages of bookbinders are recorded in the table, all being of the nature of increases.

By years the record of changes was as follows :—

1904	3
1903	7
1902	5
1901	2
1899	1
1898	1
1897	2

It will be seen from the above that the movement towards a higher scale of wages for bookbinders was most active during the past three years, reaching its culminating point during 1903, though the number of changes recorded in the present year was proportionately almost as numerous.

By provinces the number of returns of changes among bookbinders occur as follows :—

New Brunswick	2
Quebec	9
Ontario	8
British Columbia	2

Changes in the Hours of Bookbinders.

In the following table an analysis of the returns relating to changes in the hours of labour of bookbinders is presented in order to indicate at a glance the significance of the larger table from the standpoint of the nature of the changes effected, and the years in which they occurred :—

The largest number of changes, it will be seen, was in the direction of a shorter work-day on Saturdays, fourteen out of a total of twenty-seven returns being of this nature. Of the balance, five returns represented a change from a ten to a nine hour day, and four a change from a ten to a nine and a half hour day. The change from a nine to

a nine and a half hour day recorded in the table represented an arrangement to allow of a shorter day being worked on Saturdays. The one change noted, also, for a longer work-day on Saturdays was accompanied by a reduction in the hours worked during the first five days of the week, which made the net result of the change a reduction from fifty-six to fifty-four hours per week,

From the standpoint of the years during which the changes occurred, the years 1902

and 1903 appear as the most active, with ten and nine changes respectively. The change in 1872 to a shorter day on Saturdays was at Toronto, and accompanied the general adoption of a nine hour day among compositors.

By provinces the changes in the hours of bookbinders occur in the table as follows:—

New Brunswick.....	2
Quebec.....	9
Ontario.....	12
British Columbia	4

COAL-MINING REGULATIONS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A SERIES of regulations relating to coal mining in the North-west Territories, recently issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada, are of importance, both in connection with the coal-mining industry and as illustrating some of the methods adopted by the Canadian government to safeguard the Indian population on reserves, and to secure settlers in western Canada from monopoly in the matter of fuel supply. The regulations relate to the disposal of coal lands on that portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve which lies south of the Bow river, and set forth in detail the conditions upon which coal-mining leases may be obtained in that section. Briefly stated the effect of the new regulations is as follows:—

The sanction of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs is required before an applicant for a coal-mining lease on the territory in question may make a survey; and in no case may a survey indicate a surface area of more than fifteen sections of land, containing in all not more than 9,600 acres. All surveys are expressly subject to the approval of the Superintendent-General. A lease must not be for a term exceeding twenty years, and not more than 640 acres may be occupied in surface operations during that term. The right to construct roads, buildings, bridges, &c., is included. A sum not less than \$3,000 must be paid by the applicant to the Superin-

tendent-General on or before the execution of the lease. In the case of there being two or more applicants for the same location the location will be leased to the applicant who tenders the highest fee therefor. In addition, an annual rent of fifty cents per acre for all land used or occupied in surface operations must be paid, together with a royalty of fifteen cents for every ton of marketable coal raised. All pits, shafts, roads, &c., must be kept fenced off. Mine operations must be begun within one year from the date of the lease on penalty of cancellation. Cancellation will also ensue, if at the end of the third year from the issue of lease the royalty on the coal mined does not amount to at least \$500. It is further required that no injury to surface, fences, crops, &c., must be done in carrying on mining operations, without proper compensation, the amount to be settled by arbitration in cases of dispute. A breach of agreement in any particular is made punishable by forfeiture of the lease, in which case no compensation for works, buildings or improvements is to be allowed to the lessee.

In addition to the provision with regard to damage to surface, fences, crops, &c., above, several sections are included in the regulations for the express purpose of protecting the Indian population of the reserve. Indians of the reserve are granted the primary use of all surface rights ex-

cept as expressly provided to the contrary. Moreover, no mine now or heretofore worked by the Indians may be included in a demise, and lessees are required to purchase all marketable coal delivered at the mouth of the shaft, being the output of Indians' mines, at a rate of \$1.50 per ton. The bonus payable to the Superintendent-General prior to the execution of the lease is to be held in trust for the Blackfoot Indians. The provision relating to the fencing of pits, roads, &c., is also designed with the object of preserving the Indians

of the reserve from damage. It is added that no one may be employed by the lessee of a coal mine location whose drunkenness, immorality, gambling, &c., may render him undesirable as an associate with the Indians.

An important provision affecting the rights of settlers is that which enables actual settlers to buy at the pit mouth whatever coal they may require for their own use, though not for purposes of barter or sale, at a price not to exceed \$1.75 per ton.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT DURING
NOVEMBER, 1904.

AN exceptional feature of the immigration movement during the present season has been the late period to which activity was prolonged. In this respect the month just passed has witnessed a larger number of immigrant arrivals than in the same period in several years, a number of vessels having landed parties of immigrants at Halifax and Quebec. As in previous months, the great majority of these were forwarded at once, after due medical examination, for distribution throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Another prominent feature of the month was the renewal and continuance of the influx into Western Canada of settlers from the northern states of the American union. The class of immigrant included in this movement was excellent, consisting for the most part of men of wide experience, acquainted with the condition of the country, and possessed of considerable capital. The movement during November was most marked from the states of North and South Dakota.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following statements show the number of immigrants arriving in Canada during the first four months of the present fiscal year, as published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS, FOR THE MONTHS OF
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1904,
DECLARED FOR CANADA.

—	M.	F.	Chil- dren un- der 12.	Total.
July.				
Immigrants.....	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
Returned Cana- dians.....	194	79	38	311
Tourists.....	82	19	15	116
August.	5,290	1,923	2,066	9,279
Immigrants.....	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
Returned Cana- dians.....	190	94	40	324
Tourists.....	115	7	12	134
September.	4,682	2,046	1,614	8,342
Immigrants.....	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
Returned Cana- dians.....	231	238	65	534
Tourists.....	24	6	.....	30
October.	3,932	2,332	1,810	8,074
Immigrants.....	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
Returned Cana- dians.....	137	78	26	241
Tourists.....	30	4	6	40
Totals for four months.....	2,970	1,561	1,458	5,989
Total of immigra- tion proper....	16,874	7,862	6,948	31,684
	15,871	7,337	6,746	29,955

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Through Montreal—		
July.....	186	
August.....	217	
September.....	162	
October.....	196	
		761
Through Winnipeg and Outports—		
July.....	2,549	
August.....	2,496	
September.....	2,033	
October.....	2,094	
		9,222
Customs Entries—		
July.....	347	
August.....	372	
September.....	125	
October.....	99	
		943

COMPARATIVE TOTAL RETURNS.

Total United States Immigration.....	10,926
Total Immigration through Ocean Ports.....	29,954
Grand Total.....	40,880
Ocean Ports Immigration for the corresponding months of 1903.....	24,965
Immigration from the United States for the corresponding months of 1903.....	13,827
	38,792
Increase.....	2,088

There was a falling off in the immigration from the United States, as will be noticed, of 2,901 souls, but the improvement in the immigration through ocean ports gives the net increase as above.

During the month ended October 31, 1904, the numbers of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, by the official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

Nationality.	British North America.	
	1904.	1903.
English.....	3,329	2,932
Scotch.....	1,032	760
Irish.....	243	149
Total of British Origin.....	4,604	3,841
Foreign.....	1,523	2,154
Nationality not distinguished.....	5	14
Total.....	6,132	6,009

For the ten months ending October 31, the report was as follows:—

Nationality.	British North America.	
	1904.	1903.
English.....	51,034	44,376
Scotch.....	12,387	10,088
Irish.....	2,766	2,487
Total of British Origin.....	66,187	56,951
Foreign.....	19,447	35,728
Nationality not distinguished.....	70	282
Total.....	85,704	92,961

Homestead Entries during the Month of October, 1904.

The following table, furnished by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries during the month of October, 1904, as compared with October, 1903:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904.

Agency.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	149	195		46
Battleford.....	174	44	130	
Brandon.....	28	51		23
Calgary.....	190	201		11
Dauphin.....	49	25	24	
Edmonton.....	247	229	18	
Kamloops.....	6	5	1	
Lethbridge.....	124	101	23	
Minnedosa.....	14	13	1	
New Westminster.....	3	1	2	
Prince Albert.....	134	100	34	
Regina.....	460	598		138
Red Deer.....	151	99	52	
Winnipeg.....	49	81		32
Yorkton.....	237	215	22	
Total.....	2,015	1,958	307	250

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during October of 57.

A statement of the homestead entries made during July, August, September and October, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-OCTOBER..

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
July.....	3,011	3,438	.....	427
August.....	2,360	2,288	72	.....
September....	2,015	1,845	170	.....
October.....	2,015	1,958	57	.....
Total....	9,401	9,529	299	427

It will be seen that the net decrease for the last four months amounted to 128.

Lands Patented in October, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of October, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LANDS PATENTED IN OCTOBER, 1904.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads. . .	5	717.48
British Columbia sales.....	3	75.00
Coal lands sales.....	1	640.00
Commutation grants.....	.....	.....
Homesteads.....	426	67,344.51
Manitoba Act grants.....	.....	.....
Mineral rights.....	.....	.....
North-west Half-breed grants... 33	33	10,787.50
Parish sales.....	2	433.30
Quit-claim special grant.....	1	.....
Railways—		
Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. ....	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co... 9	9	2,056.93
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants... ..	.....	.....
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris Branch).....	3	431.00
Can. Pac. Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	7.25
Manitoba and North-western Ry. ....	.....	.....
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry. 19	19	5,174.43
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co. ....	.....	.....
Sales.....	17	2,357.00
School lands sales.....	10	1,132.05
Special grants.....	3	5,000.00
Yukon Territory sales.....	8	40.74
Totals.....	540	91,202.19

In October, 1903, the number of patents issued was 537, covering an area of 283,213'36 acres.

Notes of the Month.

Official reports show that the law which went into effect at the beginning of the year imposing a tax of \$500 on all Chinese entering Canada, has had a practically prohibitive effect, only two Chinese having entered the country since that date.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company disposed of 28,982 acres of land in Western Canada during November for a total sum of \$104,843, or an average of about \$4.50 per acre. During the first ten months of the present calendar year the Canadian North-west Land Company disposed of 38,250 acres for \$256,000, an average of about \$6.50 per acre. Land sales by these companies were reported as not so active during October as in previous years, but the average prices realized were the highest on record.

The Hebrew Immigration Society of St. John, whose primary object is to assist all deserving immigrants, organized for the season of 1905 on October 31.

A circular was addressed by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, during the month, to various trades councils in the United Kingdom stating that there were more artisans in Canada than were needed to supply the demand, and that the unskilled market in all towns was over-crowded.

It was announced during November that the Salvation Army would endeavour during the coming season to secure a supply of domestic servants for Canada. The utmost care, it was stated, would be exercised in selecting those to be sent from Great Britain.

It was reported that a number of Japanese in the province of British Columbia would migrate to the North-west Territories and take up agricultural pursuits, receiving grants of Government lands.

An official statement with regard to colonization in the Temiskaming district was

to the effect that many new settlers were going into the district, and that fifty miles of new road had been cut and graded this season.

A number of agents of immigration societies in Europe visited Canada during November and reported prospects favourable for a heavy movement of immigrants during the coming season.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARBITRATION BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND TELEGRAPHERS.

THE board of arbitrators appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, in the matter of the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers, continued its sittings during November in the city hall, Toronto, on the 16th, 17th and 24th of the month.*

There were present at the meetings the following arbitrators and principals: His Honour Mr. Justice Teetzel, chairman, board of arbitrators; G. F. Stepley, Esq., K.C., for G. T. R. Co., arbitrator; J. H. Hall, Esq., for telegraphers, arbitrator; D. Campbell, Esq., third vice-president, O.R.T.; W. Faskin, Esq., general chairman, O.R.T.; D. M. Kennedy, Esq., secretary, O.R.T.; J. G. O'Donoghue, Esq.; W. W. Pope, clerk, G.T.R. Co.; C. H. Ritchie, Esq., K.C.; G. R. McLeod, secretary to Mr. McGuigan, general manager, G.T.R.

There were also present at the meeting held on November 24, Mr. W. R. Tiffin, Esq., superintendent northern division, G.T.R., and Mr. H. B. Perham, president O.R.T.

In accordance with the decision reached on October 14, the proceedings of the board were conducted in private throughout the month.

* On account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the honourable the Minister of Labour, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in the *Labour Gazette*, for August, 1904, at page 168. The proceedings of the conciliation committee appointed under the Act, and the appointment and proceedings of the board of arbitrators during August, were reported in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1904, at page 266. Subsequent proceedings of the board during September and October were reported in the October and November issues of the *Labour Gazette*, at pages 366 and 500 respectively.

At the session of the board held on November 16 and 17, the examination of witnesses called by the telegraphers was concluded. A conference between the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the arbitrators took place on the latter date, with reference to the scope of the inquiry to be conducted by the board. It had been decided by the board, at the session of October 14, to deal only with the question of minimum wages, annual leave, and Sunday labour as set forth in sections 13, 22 and 23 of the schedule of grievances presented by the telegraphers, on the ground that it had been admitted by the telegraphers that the remaining sections had been already dealt with. The Minister of Labour was of the opinion that all sections of the telegraphers' schedule of grievances should be taken into consideration by the arbitrators. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the scope of the inquiry would be limited as at first determined, and that the discussion would not be regarded as forming a part of the proceedings of the board, the chairman stating that he would file with the evidence later his reasons in full for adhering to his original decision in the matter.

At the session of November 24, the presentation of evidence by the company was begun, the first witness called being the master of transportation for the middle division of the G.T.R. system. The examination of this witness had not been concluded when the board rose.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Toronto, on December 27, from which date forwards it is expected that daily sittings will be held until January 8, if the taking of evidence is not sooner concluded.

CENSUS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA, 1901.

THE second volume of the Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, which has recently been published,* contains statistical tables relating to the natural industries of the Dominion, arranged under the general heads of Agriculture, Minerals and Fisheries. The present article is based on particulars derived from this volume.

Agriculture.

The following table shows the area of land used for agricultural purposes in Canada:—

Land occupied.. . . .	63,422,338	acres.
Land owned.. . . .	57,522,441	"
Land leased or rented.. . . .	5,899,897	"
Land improved.. . . .	30,166,033	"
Land unimproved.. . . .	33,256,305	"
Land in forest.. . . .	16,791,885	"
Land in field crops.. . . .	19,763,740	"
Land in pasture.. . . .	11,275,556	"
Land in orchard.. . . .	354,545	"
Land in vegetables and small fruits.. . . .	116,517	"
Land in vineyards.. . . .	5,600	"
Land in nurseries.. . . .	1,561	"
Land in forest plantations.. . . .	3,821	"

There were 471,833 occupiers of farms, of whom 18,331 held from five to ten acres, 81,243 from 11 to 50 acres, 156,778 from 51 to 100 acres, 150,826 who held from 101 to 200 acres, and 64,655 who held 201 acres and over. The number of owners was 416,258, of tenants 33,958, and of owners and tenants, 21,617. There were 72,855 persons who occupied farming land of less extent than five acres.

The land area of the provinces and territories included in the census of agriculture is estimated at 858,617,837 acres. The extent of farms and lots occupied was therefore only 7.38 per cent of the whole.

The following table shows the number of domestic animals in the Dominion in 1901 and 1891:

	1901.	1891.
Horses, 3 yrs. old and over.	1,304,910	1,068,584
Horses under 3 years.....	272,583	401,988
Milch cows	2,408,677	1,857,112
Other horned cattle.....	3,167,774	2,263,474
Sheep	2,501,239	2,563,781
Swine	2,353,828	1,733,850
Turkeys	584,569	458,306
Geese	395,997	537,932
Ducks	290,755	320,169
Hens and chickens.....	16,562,084	12,696,701
Other fowls	89,253	91,994
Hives of bees.....	189,986	199,288

The total value of capital invested in the agricultural industry in Canada, in 1901, amounted to \$1,787,102,630, and the total value of farm products during that year was \$363,126,384, representing 20.32 per cent on the total investment. This is exclusive of maple sugar, with a value of \$1,780,482, and forest products, which yielded \$51,082,689.

Forest Products.

During the last census year the square, waney and flat timber cut amounted to 11,726,914 cubic feet, with a value of \$1,480,312. Compared with previous years this shows a great decline. In 1891, the total production was 44,711,868 cubic feet; in 1881 it was 111,633,862 cubic feet, and in 1871 it was 65,669,871 cubic feet. In addition to the falling off in these classes of timber, the aggregate production of logs of all kinds diminished by 25 per cent during the last decade, and the only increase in miscellaneous products was in wood for pulp, of which there were produced 261,110 cords in 1891 and 668,034 in 1901. The total value of forest products of all kinds in 1901 was \$51,082,689, in addition to which furs of wild animals were obtained to the value of \$899,645.

Minerals.

The aggregate value of the mineral products of the Dominion in 1902 is placed at \$47,956,862. The total value of real estate

* Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, Volume II—Natural Products, Ottawa: King's Printer. Pages, 632.

and plant was \$104,489,976, the number of persons employed was 40,430, and the cost of salaries and wages \$18,485,991. These figures are exclusive of the placer gold mines of Yukon district, which were omitted owing to the failure of the enumerators to obtain correct figures. No returns of the mining industry were published in the census of 1891, but, in comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1881, large increases are shown in all kinds of minerals except pyrites, peat, phosphate of lime, salt and roofing slate. Since 1881, the production of gold has been multiplied twelve times, of silver nine times, of copper ore thirty times, of coal four times, of plumbago or graphite a hundred times, and of mica six hundred times.

Fisheries.

The plant employed in the fisheries industry of Canada had a value of \$11,208,-

564, comprising 45,638 vessels, with a value of \$3,863,115; 1,568,763 seine nets and other gear, with a value of \$3,784,503; and 11,481 curing and canning stations, including 2,084 piers and wharfs with a value of \$3,560,846. The industry is carried on by three classes of employees, namely, those who work on their own account, those who work on shares, and those who work for wages. On the 44,438 fishing boats, employing 57,969 men, only 10,002 were on wages. Men on tugs almost all worked for wages, except in Ontario, where 49 out of 395 were on shares. The ships of the deep sea fisheries in the Atlantic and in the St. Lawrence gulf employ men on shares almost exclusively, but wages are paid on vessels in British Columbia and on some of New Brunswick. The total value of fish products of 1901 amounted to \$19,768,449, of which the value of \$17,891,452 was derived from the seas, and \$1,876,997 from the lakes.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of November.

During the month of June 465 patents were issued in Canada. Of these 10 related to agricultural industries, 3 to lumbering and saw-mills, and 3 to mining. There were 12 inventions in railway construction and maintenance, 37 in the building trades and 54 in the metal trades, in addition to 27 electrical inventions. In the woodworking and furnishing trades there were 9 patents, in the printing trades there were 9, in the clothing trades there were 28, and in the textile trades, 5. There were 19 patents which concerned the food and tobacco industries, 5 related to the leather trades, 29 to railway engines and cars, and 18 to other means of transportation. Among the inventions not already enumerated were 13 connected with various manufacturing industries, 19 business utilities, 5 systems of lighting, other than

electric, 7 systems of heating, 4 military weapons, and 16 turbines.

The *agricultural* inventions included a mowing machine, a grain separator, a motor tractor, a cultivator, a cheese cutter and a fruit sorter. A process is patented for the manufacture of milk powder, which consists of mixing with the milk a sufficient quantity of milk salts to render the albumen soluble, such as '1 per cent of nitrate of calcium and phosphate of potassium. The milk is then evaporated, and non-crystalline sugar is added in a proportion of about 1 to 2 per cent of the weight of the milk in order to prevent decomposition.

The patents relating to *lumbering* comprised a lumber kiln, a wood-sawing machine and a saw-mill hog. Those relating to mining consisted of a rock-drilling engine, a peat collector and a peat drier.

The patents relating to *railway construction and maintenance* included 4 railjoints, 2 buffers, a machine for laying rails, a

track leveller, a track inspector, a railway nut lock, a railway gate and a cattle-guard.

In the *building trades* there were 9 tools, 4 patents relating to plumbing, 6 locks and fasteners for doors and windows, 4 relating to the construction of fences, and others. Among the new tools are 2 screw drivers, both of which are so constructed as to hold the screw firmly and to prevent the tool from slipping. There are also a universal square and combination of a saw and square.

Inventions relating to the *metal trades* included 5 metallurgical processes, 2 furnaces for the treatment and roasting of ores, 10 engines, 8 machines and 11 parts of machines, and 3 having to do especially with the blacksmithing trade. A process of hardening metal consists of dissolving in distilled water sal-ammoniac, sugar, salt, borax, potash, arsenic, spirits of nitre and sulphuric acid, suspending in the water powdered sulphur and magnesia, and plunging the metal into this liquid after heating it to a cherry red. The machines include 2 for the manufacture of glass, 1 for matchmaking, 1 for metal-cutting and another for making screws. The engines included 2 steam engines, an explosive engine, and an air compressor engine.

Among the *electrical* inventions two related to wireless telegraphy, three to telegraphy by wires, two to heating, and four to lighting. There were also four electrolytic processes, three batteries, and three generators. There is a process for the continuous conversion of iron ores directly into iron and steel by three electro-metallurgical steps.

The patents in the *woodworking* trades included two shingle making machines, a wood turning machine and a lathe. In the *cloth-*

ing trades there were 6 relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in the *textile* trades there were a loom, a cotton press, and machines for spinning, braiding and unrolling cloth.

Patents relating to *food preparation* included three cooking utensils, a cooking stove, a wheat shredder and a cheese cutter, and those relating to tobacco included a plug-making machine and a cigar-cutter.

Inventions of interest to the *printing* trades included printers' quoins, a printing press, and a linotype machine.

Patents concerning *railway transportation* included 4 brakes, 5 couplers, 4 signals for steam locomotives and 2 for electric railways, and 2 locomotive headlights. A switch danger signal mechanism designed to prevent collisions through open switches, consists of distant semaphore connected by a cable with means for setting a switch, so that notice may be given by semaphore of the condition of the switch.

Inventions concerning *general transportation* comprised among others a pneumatic despatch apparatus, 2 tramways, 3 dumping cars, and a motor vehicle.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions, the business utilities included an adding machine, a cash register, and a vending machine. There was an apparatus for the recovery of turpentine from wood, and a cement composed of magnesium chloride, silica and magnesium oxide. A process of obtaining from water gas tar a spirituous fluid capable of dissolving india rubber, gum and resin consists of removing the water from the tar with caustic lime, separating the tar from the lime, distilling it until only pitch remains, condensing the vapour distilled off, treating the distillate with an acid, subsequently neutralizing it with an alkali and distilling the product.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1904.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signatures of both parties during the past two months,

together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work :

Drill hall, Woodstock, N.B.; contractor, Williamson Fisher of Woodstock, N.B.; date of contract, October 23, 1904; amount of contract, \$31,980.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Masons.. . . .	\$3.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Bricklayers.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "	
Builders' labourers.. . . .	1.50	" 10 "	
Stonecutters.. . . .	3.00	" 10 "	
Carpenters	2.00	" 10 "	
Joiners.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Plasterers.. . . .	2.25	" 10 "	
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Plumbers.. . . .	2.50	" 10 "	
Steam fitters.. . . .	2.50	" 10 "	
Metal roofers.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Electricians.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Tinsmiths.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Bell hangers.. . . .	2.00	" 10 "	
Lathers.. . . .	2.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Approach to isolated crib, St. Siméon, P.Q.; contractor, Nap. Trudel of St. Irénée, P.Q.; date of contract, October 28; amount of contract, \$19,062.00.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$2.50	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Extension to pier, Percé, P.Q.; contractors, Lyons and White, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, October 31, 1904; amount of contract, \$19,441.20.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate :		
Foreman carpenter.. . . .	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths	1.75	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	" 10 "	

Post office building, Terrebonne, P.Q.; contractor, Ernest Paquet, Montreal; date of contract, November 25, 1904; amount of contract, \$11,550.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.	
	Not less than the following rate:	
Carpenters	\$1.75	per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers..	2.75	" 10 "
Masons..	2.75	" 10 "
Stonecutters..	2.75	" 9 "
Stair builders..	0.25	per hour per day of 9 hours.
Joiners..	0.25	" 9 "
Plasterers..	2.75	per day of 10 hours.
Painters and glaziers..	2.00	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters..	0.30	per hour per day of 10 hours.
Sheet metal workers..	0.30	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2.50	per day of 9 hours.
Wireds..	2.00	" 9 "
Labourers..	1.50	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart..	2.00	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and wagon..	3.00	" 10 "

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1904.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* published in the present issue.

CANADIAN foreign trade showed a decline in exports during October, but in both imports and revenue the month showed an increase over the corresponding period of 1903. Domestic trade also was on a satisfactory basis during the past month, though sales in some lines were curtailed by the prolonged season of fine weather. Trade with the other colonies of the British Empire, according to reports published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, showed a promising outlook. More detailed information with regard to these and other developments of the past month is given under the following headings relating respectively to foreign, imperial and domestic trade, and to Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Foreign Trade.

From the accompanying table of Canadian exports and imports for the month of

October, and for the four months ending October 31, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, it will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off in exports during the fiscal year. Imports, on the other hand, show an increase, both for the month and for the four months period, amounting to about \$240,000 in the case of the former and \$140,000 in the case of the latter. The decline in exports has been most marked under the heading of agriculture. The late date at which the shipping season opened this year, as compared with last year, is held largely accountable for this. The decline, under animals and their products, took place largely in cattle and sheep exports. In this case also the fact should be borne in mind that a year ago the ports of Boston and Portland were closed, owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease, and an increased showing given thereby to shipments from Canadian ports. A decline in the fisheries was the result of the unfavourable season in the maritime provinces and the small catch of British Columbia salmon. Under the heading of manufacturing a marked gain in exports is shown in the table. Products of the mine have also increased re-

lately in shipments for export during the past month.

Imperial Trade.

The weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce during November showed a good opening for the better qualities of Canadian flour at Bristol, England. Tinned apples were also reported to have a good market in the same locality, and from the Leeds and Hull district box shooks were reported as much in demand. First-class Canadian cows, it was stated, would readily bring \$80 to \$125 each in the same neighbourhood. From Australasia came a demand for Canadian news printing paper and for parchment or butter paper. Canadian baths, breakfast foods, cheese in jars, chairs, and acetylene gas generators, it was stated, would also meet a good market in Australia. From South Africa a diminution in the public revenue, and in gold production was reported, but the demand for roller desks and church furniture was stated to be increasing. An opening was also reported for Canadian cotton goods and cheap soft goods. Full information as to freight rates to South Africa on cattle for slaughter purposes was also given. From the West Indies good opportunities for increasing the Canadian boot and shoe trade, were reported and much information given as to the demands of the market.

Domestic Trade.

The mild weather which prevailed throughout the month had on the whole an

injurious effect on retail trade, retarding very considerably the movement of winter dry goods and other products. The month, however, compared favourably with October from the wholesalers' standpoint. Particularly satisfactory was the manner in which payments were met on November 4, it being stated that fully 80 per cent of the notes falling due at Montreal were promptly met, a much higher percentage than for months past. Ontario collections were less favourable, but from Manitoba and the west very satisfactory reports were received. Among particular lines, groceries and hardware had an active month, and a good general sorting trade was reported, especially in the west, after the beginning of the grain movement. In British Columbia trade was on the whole quiet.

Canadian securities were generally firm to buoyant throughout the month.

The report of the Canadian banks for October showed circulation for the month of \$72,226,306 the largest by about \$1,750,000 in the country's history.

The half-yearly statement of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, for the period ending October 31, showed large increases in deposits, loans cash and total assets. The net circulation was reported as so close to the legal limit that notes of other banks had to be paid out at the larger offices. Assets and liabilities increased from \$7,209,920 to \$10,201,954 during the year.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF OCTOBER.		FOUR MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	12,744,001	12,736,596	52,323,911	51,145,279
Free goods.....	8,387,446	8,749,737	33,328,344	31,998,675
Total.....	21,131,447	21,486,333	85,652,255	83,143,954
Coin and bullion.....	524,230	305,406	2,899,259	4,233,450
Grand total.....	21,655,677	21,791,739	88,551,514	87,377,404
Duty collected.....	3,463,559	3,700,585	14,183,053	14,321,128

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF OCTOBER.				FOUR MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	3,403,499	37,954	3,653,886	50,065	14,918,888	96,159	13,048,005	103,392
The Fisheries.....	930,103	1,143	751,029	386	3,333,918	6,811	3,652,225	5,731
The Forest.....	3,839,677	122,926	3,799,039	63,568	16,551,974	245,789	14,887,107	101,528
Animals and produce.....	8,464,874	42,596	7,496,397	109,913	30,288,812	287,273	28,154,519	372,728
Agriculture.....	3,450,944	1,398,771	1,938,042	832,727	11,599,895	5,573,947	9,169,733	1,859,753
Manufactures.....	1,713,028	238,476	1,865,541	305,079	6,580,344	914,674	6,744,455	1,153,608
Miscellaneous.....	2,182	48,824	2,621	56,518	10,360	148,440	16,217	178,537
Total merchandise	21,804,307	1,890,690	19,507,155	1,418,256	83,284,191	7,273,093	75,672,261	3,775,277
Coin and bullion.....	.....	27,635	.....	48,981	.....	145,847	.....	476,390
Grand total exports	21,804,307	1,918,325	19,507,155	1,467,237	83,284,191	7,418,940	75,672,261	4,251,667

Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the latest official statements of the Department of Finance, Canada, the total revenue of the Dominion for the month of October was \$6,354,187.38, as against \$5,902,610.68 in October 1903. For the first four months of the fiscal year the revenue amounted to \$23,513,263.17 as against \$23,735,715.07 for the first four months of the fiscal year ended October 31, 1903, a decrease of \$222,452. Expenditure on account of consolidated fund during the month amounted to \$4,466,607.55 and for the four months to \$13,452,945.65. On capital account the expenditure was \$1,056,-

962.84 and for the four months \$2,943,051.45. The chief items of expenditure under the latter heading during October were as follows :—

Expenditure on Capital Account, &c.	\$ cts.
Public Works, Railways and Canals...	400,987 86
Dominion Lands.....	103,440 71
Militia, Capital.....	70,519 73
Railway Subsidies.....	346,054 60
Bounty on Iron and Steel.....	126,911 28

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

THE month of November was almost entirely free from industrial disputes, only one new strike causing a temporary cessation of work having taken place, and normal conditions were gradually resumed in the industries which were concerned in disputes that began prior to November 1.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were six disputes in existence during the month, of

which four began prior to November 1 and two after. This is a decrease of four compared with the previous month and of five compared with November, 1903. About 11 firms and 336 employees were affected by trade disputes during the month.

The two new disputes of the month causing industrial loss involved 4 establishments and 60 employees.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes

during November was approximately 3,800 working days. In this estimate the loss in a dispute of halibut fishermen at Vancouver, B.C., is omitted, as the ships of the company involved were manned by other men and the strikers occupied themselves in organizing a plan to fish on their own account. Compared with this amount, the approximate loss in October was 5,250 days, and in November, 1903, it was 75,174 days.

Causes of the new disputes.—The cause of one new dispute of the month was the refusal of the employers to grant higher prices for piece work, and the other was due to the refusal of employees to work with non-unionists.

Methods of settlement.—Three disputes were terminated during the month, leaving only two still in existence at the close. One was definitely settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, in one case the places of the strikers were filled, and in a third, the strikers went into business on their own account and their former places were filled by others.

Results of disputes.—Of the three disputes which were terminated the employers were successful in one, one ended in favour of the employees, and the third had an indefinite result, the strikers having decided to work for themselves on a co-operative basis.

Disputes commenced prior to the beginning of the Month.

The disputes which began before November 1, and were in continuance during that month, were a strike of halibut fishermen at Vancouver, B. C., two strikes of printers at Montreal, Que., and a strike of printers at Winnipeg, Man.

As a result of a strike of 70 halibut fishermen, employees of the New England Fish Company at Vancouver, B.C., a new fishing company was organized by nineteen of the strikers to compete with the New England Fish Company. The new company intends to work on a co-operative basis, each man contributing his share of the cost of out-

fitting, &c., and of the labour of catching and handling the fish, and receiving an equal share of the profits. A boat was chartered and arrangements were made for fitting it out.

A strike of printers and bookbinders at Montreal, which began on October 10, continued throughout November. The cause of the dispute, as stated in the November Gazette, was due to the refusal of 5 firms to grant a demand for an increase in wages from \$12.50 to \$14 per week of 54 hours. It was reported that 135 printers were at first affected directly and 65 bookbinders indirectly by this dispute. The strike was not officially declared off, but in the course of the month about two-thirds of the men who had stopped work accepted the offer of \$13 per week, which was made by the employers.

A strike of printers at Winnipeg, affecting 12 employees of the Moore Printing Company, which began on October 26, did not reach any definite settlement during November, but the company obtained other men in the course of the month to replace the strikers. The company gave the origin of the dispute as follows:—

The strike which was called by the said union was caused by our refusing to lay off the operator of one of our machines, who is a member of the firm.

The machine in question is an automatic typesetting machine, the first of its kind shipped into western Canada, and as operators could not be found here to work the machine, with the exception of one man whom we had already in our employ, the factory advised us to send a man to their school to learn the work. As a considerable expense was entailed, it was necessary to have a reliable and steady man, and a member of the firm was chosen to undertake the work. The typographical union refused to allow our man to work in the shop, on the ground that he was not a union man, and although we offered to have him join the union, he was again refused, on the ground that he had not served a term of years at the case, although competent on the machine, where no knowledge of the case work was necessary.

The Typographical Union brought an action against the firm for a breach of the Alien Labour Act, alleging that it had contracted with men in the United States to fill the places of the strikers. The case was begun on November 25, but was finally dismissed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 47.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.	Indirectly.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
B. Columbia	Vancouver.	Halibut fishermen.	Demand for increase in wages.	1	70		Oct. 1		Strikers formed a co-operative company.
Quebec	Montreal.	Printers and bookbinders.	Demand for increase in wages from \$12.50 to \$14 per week of 54 hours.	5	135	65	" 10		No settlement at end of month, but two-thirds of strikers accept employer's offer of \$13 for a 54 hour week.
"	Montreal.	Printers	Discharge of 4 men for refusing to work at night for a less rate than time and a-half.	1	26		" 25		No settlement reported at end of month.
Manitoba.	Winnipeg.	"	Objection of men to partner of firm working on a machine.	1	12		" 26		No settlement at end of month, but places of strikers were filled. Firm prosecuted by union under Alien Labor Act.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

Alberta.	Calgary.	Tailors.	Demand for higher piece work prices and a uniform rate.	3	28		Nov. 18		Higher prices granted.
Ontario.	Hamilton.	Garment workers.	Objection to employment of non-unionists.		32		" 29		No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

Strike of Piano Workers at Toronto.

During the month a full statement was received from the Employers' Association of Toronto with reference to the strike of employees of the Palmer Piano Company of Toronto, which lasted from October 6 to October 21, mention of which was made in the November number of the *Gazette*.* The following is a synopsis of their presentation of the matters in dispute.

The employers claimed that the recognized hourly rate in the piano trade in Toronto was 27 cents, or \$27 a fortnight of 100 hours, and that the piece work prices were based on that scale. The men in the finishing department of the Palmer Piano Company demanded a flat rate of 30 cents an hour to which the company refused to accede, alleging that it would have brought their piece work wages up to between \$32.50 and \$33.50 per fortnight, and a strike was then declared. The company referred the question to the Employers' Association, and a meeting was arranged between the strikers and the secretary of the association. The company's books were examined and, according to the employers, it was ascertained that some of the men had been earning upwards of 32 cents an hour and in some instances 34 cents an hour. As a result of this meeting the Piano Makers' Association forwarded the following resolution to the union: 'That having heard the report of the secretary of the Employers' Association as to the result of his conference with the striking men of the Palmer Piano Co., and after having examined the wages of the Palmer Co. paid during the past months and finding that the rate of wages is considerably in excess of the established rate of 27 cents an hour, that the secretary of the Employers' Association be instructed to advise the executive representing the striking men that the Palmer Piano Co. should not pay any increase in wages and that the executive committee be instructed to see that the men return to work

by Saturday the 15th inst.' In his reply, the secretary of the union withdrew the demand for an increase in wages in the varnishing department, but claimed that in other departments 30 cents was the common rate paid by other manufacturers of Toronto, and that they as a union recognized the 30 cents per hour scale. To this the employers replied as follows:—

'Having read and considered your letter of the 17th inst. we reply that you are aware that the minimum basic wage rates of the piece and day labour of the trade are 27 cents per hour in the city and 28 cents per hour in Junction factories, and that though a considerable number of the men earn more under existing piece prices, manufacturers recognizing differences in the ability and industry on the part of many of their men, it is resolved that if the men now on strike at the Palmer Piano factory go back to work at the prices based on the above scale, except the flowers and oilers off, to whom an advance to 29 cents per hour be conceded, the existing conditions as to wages in the different factories be allowed to remain as at present.

It being further resolved that if the basis of 27 cents per hour for rubbers and polishers in Toronto and 28 cents in Junction factories be not conceded by the union, then notice is now given that all factories in both city and Junction will close on the evening of Friday, the 21st of October and a readjustment of prices will be made in each factory to arrange the wages on a scale more equitable to the manufacturer.

Further, as it is intimated that there is a misconception as to the wages actually paid in different factories, and as such a situation as would call for the closing of the factories would be a very serious matter, a committee of the manufacturers are willing to meet a committee of the men of the union and discuss the matter with a view to clearing up misunderstanding and to arrange a settlement along the lines of the above resolution, it being requested that the Palmer Company's employees resume work pending the meetings of this committee.'

* See *Labour Gazette* for November, 1904, page 511.

On receipt of this communication, a committee was appointed by the trade union to hold a meeting with the manufacturers' committee in order to investigate the prevailing rates of wages. It was ascertained by the joint committee that in only one instance 30 cents per hour was the rate paid. The dispute was finally settled by a conference between the striking employees and the manager of the Palmer Company, as a result of which the men decided to return to work on the terms offered by the company in order to prevent a general shut down of the factories.

If the shut down had taken place it would have affected over nine hundred men, and would have meant in wages to them between \$12,000 and \$13,000 weekly.

New Disputes.

On November 18 a strike took place at Calgary, Alberta, affecting 28 tailors in three establishments. The cause of the dis-

pute was the refusal of the firms to grant a demand for higher prices for piece work and a uniform rate in the three shops. A few days later a meeting was arranged between the two parties which resulted in a settlement, and on November 23 the strikers returned to work, having been granted a rate of payment equivalent to an increase of about 15 per cent over the former prices.

On November 29, a strike of garment workers took place at Hamilton, Ont., owing to the refusal of members of the United Garment Workers of America to work with non-unionists, the strikers were joined by 25 women workers, who stopped work in sympathy with them. No settlement was reached at the end of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of November, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1904.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

THE month of November was marked by an unusual number of industrial accidents, one of which caused great loss of life. The Department of Labour received notice of accidents to 250 individual workpeople, involving a loss of 87 lives and injuries to 163 other persons. Compared with October, there was an increase of 17 in the number of persons killed, and of 33 in the number injured.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	10	18	28
Lumbering.....	7	9	16
Mining.....	17	6	23
Building trades.....	8	10	18
Metal trades.....	7	33	40
Woodworking trades.....		8	8
Printing trades.....		1	1
Textile trades.....	2	4	6
Clothing trades.....		1	1
Food and tobacco preparation.....		8	8
Leather trades.....	1	1	2
Railway service.....	15	29	44
General transport.....	12	9	21
Miscellaneous trades.....	6	9	15
Unskilled labour.....	2	17	19
Total.....	87	163	250

In addition to the above, there were reported to the department 25 accidents, involving the loss of 8 lives, which took place

prior to November 1, information of which had not been previously received.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The greatest disaster of the month occurred at Morrissey, B.C., on November 18, when 14 coal miners perished through an explosion of gas. There were ten railway collisions, causing the death of three persons, and injuries to ten others, in the railway service. A number of passengers were also injured in some of these disasters. The most serious railway accidents were a collision at Oxford Junction, N.S. on November 1, and one between a street car and a locomotive at Toronto on November 17. A brief account of these accidents is given below.

Disaster at Carbonado Colliery, Morrissey, B. C.

In response to a request from the Department of Labour for information regarding the mining disaster which occurred at Morrissey, B.C., on November 18, a communication was received from the Superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, B. C., from which the following extract is taken :

' At 11.50 on that day an outburst of gas took place in the face of one of the main levels in No. 1 Mine, Carbonado Colliery. Owing to the outburst giving very little warning, all the men in the mine, numbering fourteen, were suffocated by the gas. About 30 minutes before the outburst took place the overman of that mine had been in all the working places in the mine, as well as in the place where the outburst occurred and found everything in normal condition. The men had evidently received some little warning, as they were all found in the main level, some four or five hundred feet from the face, and heading out towards the mouth of the mine. They were carrying their clothes and lunch baskets with them, and were evidently making their escape when the gas overtook them. So great was the volume of gas liberated that it filled the entire mine, and backed up into the main level—which is the intake airway of the mine—to its mouth, and, although the fan was speeded up to utmost capacity, it was thirty-five minutes before the gas ceased issuing at the mouth of the intake airway.

After that the fan gradually assumed control, and began to circulate the air throughout the mine. About fifteen hundred tons of coal were blown out of the face of the upper level, and filled up both the main and upper levels to a distance of four or five hundred feet with very fine coal dust. This coal dust in a good many places packed up almost to the roof of the level. Only two men were covered by the dust. All the others had reached a point in the level farther out than to where the dust extended before they were suffocated by the gas.

Other outbursts of gas have taken place in this mine, but have always been preceded by considerable warning in the way of bumping of the roof, and coal bursting off the face and sides of the roadway. This would continue sometimes for days before an outburst would take place. In the case of the outburst on the 18th, this did not occur, or at least only a few minutes before the outburst actually took place.'

A list of the victims inclosed with the above communication shows that eight were married men and six single. According to their occupations there were one brattice-man, five miners, five miners' helpers and three drivers.

Collision at Oxford Junction, N.S.

On November 1, at 12.30 a.m., the Inter-colonial Railway express from Halifax ran into a freight train at Oxford Junction, which was standing on a siding. The cause of the accident was due to an open switch, which turned the express from the main line, and the freight was then so close that a collision was unavoidable. Both engines were badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman of the freight jumped from the engine in time to escape. The fireman of the express also jumped, but received a broken leg. The engineer of the express was pinned under his engine, and it was about forty minutes before he could be released. It was found that he was fatally scalded by escaping steam, which caused the loss of both his legs, and he died from the shock a few days ago.

Collision of a Street Railway Car and a Locomotive at Toronto.

On November 17, a collision took place between a street railway car and freight

train, which caused the death of three persons and injuries more or less severe to fourteen or fifteen others. The following account of this accident was given by the Toronto Railway Company :

'Replying to your letter of the 25th inst., I beg to say that the accident to which you refer occurred on Thanksgiving Day, 17th inst: at about 6.30 p.m., when, according to the best evidence I have so far been able to obtain, a Toronto railway car, No. 642, Conductor W. McKay, motorman W. Armstrong, going east on Queen Street, failed to stop at the DeGrassi St. crossing of the G. T. R., although the gates were down and the Scotch blocks raised against the car, with the result that a G. T. R. freight train ran into the street car about the centre, throwing a part of the body of the car and the rear truck on to the station platform to the west and carrying the forward part of the car and the forward truck northwardly about 150 yards. It is asserted that the motorman, when he realized his danger, jumped and thus saved his life, but in his evidence before the coroner he denied jumping. The conductor and two passengers were so severely injured that they died in the hospital within a few hours after the accident, one child had his leg so badly injured that it had to be amputated, and some thirteen or fourteen other passengers were more or less injured.

'Motorman Armstrong, who was relief man, got his car from the regular motorman, Maguire, at the King St. barns about eight or ten minutes before the accident occurred. Maguire had been running the car all day and asserts that nothing was wrong with the brakes or equipment of the car, and that they worked perfectly at the time they were handed over to Armstrong.

'The whole matter is now being thoroughly investigated both by a coroner's jury and by Mr. Duval, the inspector of accidents for the Railway Commission, in order to ascertain the exact cause of the accident, if possible, and, while I have my own views as to the cause, I do not think it would be right for me to say anything further on the subject under the circumstances. In the meantime motorman Armstrong has been placed under arrest, charged with manslaughter on the instructions of the County Crown Attorney.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. H. KEATING.

Manager.'

The coroner's jury, which investigated

this accident, had not reached a verdict by the end of the month.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 10 fatal accidents in the agricultural industry, an increase of 7 compared with the previous month. Three persons were killed by trains when crossing tracks, two died from accidents incurred during threshing operations, and one was killed when working a traction engine. One was fatally kicked by a cow, one man broke his back by falling off a ladder, another was killed when blasting stones in a field, and a boy was killed by a horse falling on him when he was helping to move a threshing machine.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry there were 7 fatal accidents, an increase of 3 over the previous month. Four men were crushed to death by falling trees, one man was drowned, one was killed by logs rolling on him, and another fell off a pile of logs and struck his head on a scow, receiving fatal injuries.

Mining.—The deaths from mining accidents during the month numbered 17, an increase of 10, compared with October. In addition to the 14 who were killed by coal gas in the accident at Morrissey, B.C., an account of which has been given above, one miner was killed by a falling rock, another by a fall of top coal, and another fell 500 feet down a shaft.

Building trades.—There were 8 fatal accidents in the building trades, being 5 more than in October. All the deaths in the building trades were due to falls. Three men fell from a roof, one of them owing to a roof collapsing; one fell from a scaffold, which gave way, having been carelessly constructed by him. One man fell from a wall, another from a chimney, and another fractured his skull by falling from the ground floor to the basement of a building.

Metal trades.—In the metal trades there were 7 fatal accidents, an increase of 5 over the previous month. Three men were killed by falling off scaffolds. One man was killed by the bursting of an emery wheel,

an electrical engineer was killed by an electric shock, a boilermaker was killed by falling poles when repairing an oil agitator, and a cement maker was knocked off a building by a swinging bucket and killed.

Woodworking trades.—There were no fatal accidents in the woodworking trades, during the month. The most serious accident occurred to an employee of a sash and door factory, whose arm was cut off by the knives of a tennant machine. Four men lost one or more fingers, and one man lost a toe.

Printing trades.—The only accident of the month in the printing trades was incurred by a photographer at Toronto, on November 16, who was painfully injured on his hands, neck and face by an explosion, when he was preparing a magnesium flash powder.

Textile trades.—There were only two fatal accidents in the textile trades. A woollen mill hand at Brampton, Ont., fell when repairing a chimney, and his brains were dashed out. A cotton factory hand of Montmorency, Que., died on November 6 from the effects of a blow received from a falling pulley.

Clothing trades.—The only accident in the clothing trades during the month occurred to an employee in a dry goods store at Montreal, Que., who fell into a cauldron of boiling water in the engine room on November 1 and was dangerously scalded.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were no fatal accidents during the month in the trades relating to food and tobacco preparation. Three men were injured by falling from carts, one man fell from a beam, two men had their hands crushed in machinery, one man lost his arm by being caught in a moving pulley, and one man had his arm severely burned by a kettle of grease catching fire.

Railway service.—In the railway service there were 15 fatal accidents, an increase of one over the previous month. Those who were killed were 5 brakemen, 3 switchmen,

2 conductors (one of a street railway), a construction foreman, a train oiler, and a yard foreman. Three deaths were due to collisions, one to the upsetting of an engine in a washout, and one to a dynamite explosion. Two men were killed when coupling trains, three fell from trains, two were struck by engines and run over, and one man was crushed to death between buffers.

General transport.—There were 12 fatal accidents in trades relating to general transport. Four seamen perished during the month, of whom two were killed by falling into the holds of vessels, one man fell when boarding a ship, striking his head against a fender, and one man died from exposure after a shipwreck. A longshoreman fell between a ship and a wharf, fracturing his skull. Four teamsters were killed during the month, of whom one died from the effects of a fall off a load of brick, one was crushed to death between two wagons, one was crushed between the hood of a cart and a shed, and one was killed by the cave-in of a gravel pit. An elevator boy was crushed to death by an elevator, which was set in motion when he was in a dangerous position.

Miscellaneous trades.—In the miscellaneous trades there were 6 fatal accidents during the month, an increase of 3 compared with October. Three men were killed by explosions—two in a powder mill, and one in a gas plant. A guide of a survey party was drowned, an employee of a paper mill was caught on the shaft of a machine and killed, and a domestic servant was run over by a horse and cart when in charge of a child.

Unskilled labour.—There were two deaths among unskilled labourers, a decrease of 5, compared with October. On November 10 a labourer at Fort William had his legs broken and died from the shock. The only other fatality was that of a labourer at Point St. Charles, Que., who was struck by an engine on November 7, when working in a railway yard.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 13

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Apprentice</i>		1904.				
Farmer.	Ridgeway, Ont.	Nov. 1	1	1	Hand lacerated.	Caught in a corn-husking machine.
"	Galt, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Had concussion of the brain	Kicked by a horse when leading it.
"	Kincardine, Ont.	" 8	1	1	"	Struck by a train when hauling grain to the market.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 16	1	1	Neck broken.	Horse ran away and he was thrown from cart.
"	Gladstone, Man.	" 19	1	1	"	Fell off a stack when threshing.
"	Sandwich, Ont.	" 20	1	1	"	Kicked by a cow.
"	Thorford Mines, Que.	" 23	1	1	Leg badly cut.	When chopping firewood.
"	Blenheim Tp., Ont.	" 4	1	1	Shoulder dislocated and body badly bruised.	Fell 72 feet from scaffold when unloading corn.
"	Tavistock, Ont.	" 23	1	1	Three ribs broken.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Near Acton, Ont.	" 24	1	1	Leg broken and crushed.	Caught in a hay press.
"	Smith Tp., Ont.	" 10	1	1	Back and hips badly crushed	Caught in the belt of a threshing machine.
"	Otonabee Tp., Ont.	" 11	1	1	Arm broken and shoulder dislocated.	Fell from wagon.
"	Philipsburg, Que.	" 18	1	1	Collar-bone broken; injured internally.	Struck by a train when crossing track.
"	Ayer's Cliff, Que.	" 22	1	1	"	Wagon broke and he was jammed beneath a load of trees.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Leg broken.	Fell from an apple tree.
"	"	" 18	1	1	"	Fell from a milk wagon.
"	Corinth, Ont.	" 19	1	1	Leg broken, arm dislocated, badly bruised about head.	Fell into a well.
"	" (about.)	"	1	1	Lost a leg and died from shock.	Caught between spindle and floor of a threshing mill.
Farm hand	Fredericton, P.E.I.	Nov. 10	1	1	Lost a hand	Caught in a straw cutter.
"	Galt, Ont.	" 14	1	1	Back broken	Fell off a ladder when working on a barn.
"	Near Bloomfield, Ont.	" 1	1	1	"	Horse fell on him.
"	Near Alliston, Ont.	" 9	1	1	Lost a hand and head badly cut.	Hurt by an explosion when blasting rocks, Died Nov. 23.
"	Chateauguay, Que.	" 12	1	1	"	"
"	"	" 12	1	1	"	"
"	Cowansville, Que.	" 28	1	1	Face badly cut	Hurt by an explosion when blasting rocks.
"	Grand Falls, N.B.	" 11	1	1	Arm badly crushed	Wagon upset and he was struck by a heavy pole.
"	Near Stratford, Ont.	" 26	1	1	Flesh torn from head and arm, died from shock.	Caught in a threshing machine.
Thresher	"	"	1	1	"	Caught in a revolving belt of a traction engine.
"	"	"	1	1	"	Milk wagon was struck by a street car.
Dairyman	Ottawa	" 22	1	1	Severely injured	Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
Farmer's wife	Sandwich Point, Ont.	" 25	1	1	"	"
<i>Canada trans.</i>	West Gate, Man.	" 11	1	1	Lost nine fingers	Hands caught in a rope used to haul a car to a siding.

"	Near Milberta, Ont.	"	4	1			Killed by a falling tree.
"	Azilda, Ont.	"	21	1			"
"	Whitney, Ont.	"	23	1	1	Great toe cut	Cut by an axe when chopping tree.
"	Upper Gaineau	"	"	1		Drowned	Broke through ice.
"	Que.	"	5	1	1	Foot badly cut	Cut with an axe while working in woods.
Woodcutters		(about.)					
"	St. Calixte, Que.	Nov.	18	2			Crushed by a falling tree.
"	McLenn Brook, N.B.	"	5	1			Killed by logs rolling on him.
"	St. Andrew, W. County, N.B.	"	8	1			Fell off logs, struck back of head on a scow.
Sawyer	Cowansville, Que.	"	5	1	1	Forearm badly lacerated.	
"	Fort Francis, Ont.	"	12	1	1	Hand badly mangled, lost a finger.	Caught in a buzz saw.
"	Union Point, N.B.	"	24	1	1	Lost top of little finger	"
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	13	1	1	Foot badly cut	Caught in a circular saw.
Planing-mill hand.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	18	1	1	Thumb badly cut	Fell on a buzz saw.
"	"	"	22	1	1	Right thumb mangled	Caught in a machine.
"	"	"	22	1	1		Struck by a board which fell from a saw
Miner							
Miner	Londonderry, N.S.	Nov.	14	1		Skull fractured.	Struck by falling rock.
"	Mount Sicker, B.C.	"	12	1	1	Ankle dislocated.	"
"	Comox, B.C.	"	10	1	1	Leg fractured.	"
"	Le Roi, B.C.	"	15	1	1	Head and face crushed	"
" (coal)	Coal Creek, B.C.	"	1	1	1	Chest and shoulders badly bruised	"
Miners (coal).	Morrissey, B.C.	"	18	14			A large mass of coal fell on him.
Miner (coal)	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	18	1	1	Received a severe shock	Killed by an explosion of coal gas.
Chagender.	Rosland, B.C.	"	14	1	1		Injured by an explosion of coal gas.
Quarryman.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	22	1	1	Badly cut and bruised	Killed by a fall of top coal.
"	"	"	18	1	1		Fell down a shaft, 500 feet.
Building Trades							Struck by falling rock.
Carpenter	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	8	1	1	Head and scalp wound	Fell from a scaffold.
"	London, Ont.	"	14	1	1	Head badly cut	Fell from second floor of a building.
"	Lennoxville, Que.	"	4	1	1	Seriously injured	Fell from a roof.
"	"	"	4	1	1	Two ribs broken	Fell from a scaffold.
"	Straford, Ont.	"	8	1	1	Foot sprained	Ladder on which they were standing was struck by an engine.
Painter	Moncton, N.B.	"	24	1	1	Elbow fractured and hip bruised	
"	"	"	24	1	1	Fatally injured, internally.	Scaffold gave way and planks fell on him.
Plasterer	Calgary, Ont.	"	11	1	1	Back badly injured	Fell 12 feet off a scaffold.
"	Dresden, Ont.	"	21	1	1	Skull fractured	A roof collapsed.
Bricklayer	Winnipeg, Man.	"	10	1	1	Thigh broken	Fell from the wall of a new cathedral.
Stonemason	Charham, N.B.	"	5	1	1		Fell from a roof, seriously injured.
Marblecutter	Peterboro, Ont.	"	23	1	1		Fell 60 feet from a roof.
Roof	Quebec, Que.	"	29	1	1		Fell from second story; died next day.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	28	1	1		Fell from ground floor to basement of a building.
Builders labourer	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	1	1	Skull fractured	Fell from a chimney.
"	Barborton, Ont.	"	22	1	1		Struck by a falling brick.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	19	1	1	Skull slightly fractured	
"	"	"	13	1	1		

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>						
Moulder.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Nov. 8.....	1	1	Right foot burned	Hot metal fell on it.
"	Brockville, Ont.....	" 20.....	1	1	Leg severely burned	Fell into a ladle of molten metal.
"	Davenport, Ont.....	" 12.....	1	1	Left arm broken	Gloved hand caught in a reamer.
Ironworkers	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 14.....	1	1	Foot burned	Hot metal fell on it.
"	Fort William, Ont.....	" 9.....	2	1	Skull fractured	Rope of a scaffold broke and they fell 25 feet.
Structural ironworker.	Montreal, Que.....	" 2.....	1	1	Foot fractured	Fell from a scaffold.
Machineist	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3.....	1	1	Feet burned	When pouring molten iron.
"	"	" 3.....	1	1	Left foot severely burned	"
"	"	" 5.....	1	1	Finger severely burnt	When working on a bull dozer.
"	Stratford, Ont.....	" 22.....	1	1	Hand badly torn	Caught in a machine.
"	Windsor, Ont.....	" 5.....	1	1	Lost a finger	Cut off by a sharper.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14.....	1	1	Arm poisoned and swollen	Ran a piece of wire into arm.
"	"	" 8.....	1	1	Three fingers cut	Struck hand on disc plates.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15.....	1	1	Had a severe shock	By explosion from a piston head.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10.....	1	1	Eye punctured	Eye struck by a piece of a die when chipping it.
"	Brantford, Ont.....	" 7.....	1	1	Hands, legs and face badly scalded	Scalded by steam.
"	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	" 3.....	1	1	Bones of left hand broken	Struck by a falling sheet of iron.
"	London, Ont.....	" 12.....	1	1	Lost end of thumb	Caught in a machine.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26.....	1	1	Finger crushed	Crushed in a drill.
"	Gloucester, N.S.....	" 12.....	1	1	Head badly cut	Fell 15 feet from a beam when replacing a bolt.
"	London, Ont.....	" 16.....	1	1	Head fatally injured	Struck by piece of an emery wheel which burst.
"	"	" 9.....	1	1	Dangerously scalded	By bursting of a valve.
Stationary engineer.	Windsor, Ont.....	" 12.....	1	1	"	Killed by electric shock in a power house.
Electrical engineer	West Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 16.....	1	1	Severely bruised	By premature starting of a car.
Worker.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16.....	1	1	Hand mangled	"
"	"	" 26.....	1	1	Leg broken, little finger crushed off	"
"	St. John West, N.B.....	" 26.....	1	1	Leg broken, little finger crushed off	Clothes caught in a set screw of a shovel shaft in motion.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4.....	1	1	Hands badly burnt	Grasped a live wire to save himself from falling.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 11.....	1	1	Head and arms badly burnt	Hurt by explosion of gas in a man-hole.
"	Near New Hamburg, Ont.....	" 17.....	1	1	Leg broken	Fell 30 feet from a pole; waist belt gave way.
"	Charlemagne, Que.....	" 17.....	1	1	Legs and right wrist badly hurt	" 35 "
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15.....	1	1	Foot and thigh badly injured	Fell from a pole.
"	"	" 22.....	1	1	Body badly burnt	Sparks from a forge set fire to his collar and flames spread.
Blacksmith	Waterloo, Ont.....	" 26.....	1	1	Knee cap broken	Kicked by a horse when shoeing.
Boiler-maker	Petrolia, Ont.....	" 2.....	1	1	"	Struck by falling poles when repairing an oil agitator.

Tinsmith	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8.....	1 Face burnt.....	By an explosion of benzine.
Shed metal worker	London, Ont.....	" 19.....	1 Flesh torn from fingers.....	Caught under a die.
Brass finisher	Toronto Junction.....	" 28.....	1 Eye injured.....	By tool used in turning.
Pipe foundry hand	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 23.....	1 Both legs broken.....	Struck by a pipe.
Screw factory hand	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 24.....	1 Fingers crushed.....	Caught in a machine.
Cement maker	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 11.....	1.....	Fell 40 feet, knocked off a building by a swinging bucket.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>				
Box factory hand	Toronto, Ont.....	" 1.....	1 Lost two fingers, others injured.	Cut by a rip saw.
Factory hand	Brantford, Ont.....	" 14.....	1 Flesh of left hand torn off.....	Caught on a sanding machine.
Sash and door factory hand	Drifsbury, Alta.....	" 12.....	1 Lost an arm.....	When replacing a belt of a tenant machine his arm was cut by knives.
Carpenter	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 2.....	1 Three fingers badly injured.....	Caught in a circular saw.
"	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 3.....	1 Lost left thumb.....	Cut and lacerated by a rip saw.
Carriage worker	Brantford, Ont.....	" 19.....	1 Hand and arm badly cut, lost one or two fingers.	Cut by revolving knives of a shaper.
Cooper	Montreal, Que.....	" 29.....	1 Hand badly cut.....	
Casket factory hand	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18.....	1 Foot cut, lost a toe.....	Cut by a swing saw.
<i>Printing Trades—</i>				
Photographer	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16.....	1 Painfully injured on hands, neck and face.	Hurt by an explosion when preparing magnesium flash powder.
<i>Textile Trades—</i>				
Woolen mill hand	Brampton, Ont.....	" 13.....	1 Brains dashed out.....	Fell when repairing a chimney.
Cotton factory hand	Montmorency, Que.....	" 1.....	1.....	Head struck by a falling pulley, died Nov. 6.
"	" (about)	" 22.....	1 Ankle broken.....	A bale of cotton fell on it.
Knitting factory hand	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23.....	1 Lost three fingers.....	Hand crushed in machinery.
Factory hand	Montmorency, Que.....	" 20.....	1 Arm broken.....	When cleaning machinery in motion.
Tweed factory hand	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	" 18.....	1 Hand badly crushed, partly amputated.	Hand caught in washing machine.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>				
Employee in dry goods store	Montreal, Que.....	" 1.....	1 Dangerously scalded.....	Fell into a cauldron of boiling water.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Butcher	Quebec, Que.....	" 10.....	1 Head badly injured.....	Fell from his cart.
Biscuit and candy factory hand	Berlin, Ont.....	" 18.....	1 Hand badly mangled.....	Caught in a machine.
Cake baker	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 19.....	1 Arm severely burned.....	A kettle of grease caught fire.
Baker	Levis, Que.....	" 11.....	1 Broke a leg.....	Fell when descending from his cart.
Canned fruit factory hand	Belleville, Ont.....	" 12.....	1 Arm broken; amputated below elbow.	When putting a belt on a moving pulley hand caught, and he was pulled over the shaft.
Sugar factory hand	Berlin, Ont.....	" 16.....	1 Leg broken.....	Fell off a wagon and was run over.
"	"	" 17.....	1 Two ribs fractured.....	Fell from a beam.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 10.....	1 Hand crushed; amputated.	Caught in a roller.
<i>Leather Trades—</i>				
Leather dresser	Quebec, Que.....	" 16.....	1 Leg broken.....	By a fall.
Tanner	Montreal, Que.....	" 10.....	1.....	Killed by the bursting of a machine.
<i>Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor	Whitby, Ont.....	" 14.....	1 Spine badly injured.....	Hurt in a collision.
"	Ridgeway, Ont.....	" 18.....	1 Arm crushed.....	Slipped when coupling cars and was run over.
"	Near Port Hastings, N.S.....	" 14.....	1.....	Engine was overturned in a wash-out and fell on him.
Engineer	Oxford Junction, N.S.....	" 1.....	1 Lost both legs; died from shock.	Hurt in a collision.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER *Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Railway Service—Con.</i>						
Engineers	Near Merriton, Ont.	Nov. 15	...	2	Badly bruised and cut.	Hurt in a collision.
Engineer	Near Allandale, Ont.	" 26	...	1	" scalded	Crown sheet of engine dropped.
"	Pelton, Ont.	" 30	...	1	"	Engine was derailed at a switch.
"	Fortier's Mills, Que.	" 21	...	1	Arm broken	Hurt in a rear-end collision.
Fireman	Oxford Junction, N.S.	" 1	...	1	Leg broken	Jumped off engine to escape collision.
"	Whitby, Ont.	" 14	...	1	Ankle dislocated	Hurt in a collision.
"	Fortier's Mills, Que.	" 21	1	...	Died Nov. 22 from injuries and two hours exposure after accident.	Hurt in a rear-end collision.
"	La Nepo, Ont.	" 27	...	1	Had severe cuts on head and face.	Hurt in a head-on collision.
"	Near Allandale, Ont.	" 26	...	1	Dangerously scalded	Crown sheet of engine dropped.
"	Pelton, Ont.	" 30	...	1	"	Engine was derailed at a switch.
"	Madawaska, Ont.	" 20	...	1	Bruised and cut about the head.	Hurt in a collision.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 11	...	1	Injured internally	Fell off an engine.
Brakeman	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 2	...	1	Foot badly crushed	Foot caught in track and was run over.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont.	" 1	1	...	"	Killed when coupling cars.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 2	...	1	Had a bad scalp wound	Struck by a car.
"	Whitby, Ont.	" 14	...	1	Ankle sprained	Hurt in a collision.
"	Near Dundas, Ont.	" 19	...	1	"	Fell from train and was run over.
"	Wainipitac, Ont.	" 9	1	...	Breast crushed	Killed when adjusting automatic couplings.
"	Outremont, Que.	" 25	...	1	Head badly cut	Fell off a freight car.
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 9	1	...	Legs cut off; died from shock.	Fell off a car and was run over.
"	Gibson, N.B.	" 6	...	1	Lost a thumb	Jammed between cars.
"	Ridgetown, Ont.	" 7	...	1	Head, shoulder and leg injured.	Struck by water pipe when engine was taking water.
"	Tillsburg, Ont.	" 2	...	1	Two ribs broken, and chest and arms bruised.	Caught between bumpers when making a coupling.
"	Pelton, Ont.	" 30	...	1	Head and feet injured	Engine was derailed at a switch.
"	Near Oakville, Ont.	" 3	1	...	Spine fatally injured; paralyzed.	Thrown from engine cab by bursting of a steam gauge.
Railway car examiner.	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 29	...	1	Head cut; hip and back injured.	Struck by an engine.
Switchman	Windsor, Ont.	" 9	1	...	Lost leg, died from shock	Was run over by an engine when trying to board it.
"	Rat Portage, Ont.	" 30	1	...	"	Run over by an engine when crossing tracks.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30	1	...	"	Crushed between buffers.

Construction foreman	Near Campbellton, N.B.	22	1	Hand crushed	Killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite.
Railway labourer	Montreal, Que.	23	1	Chest badly crushed, lung punctured by a rib.	Crushed by a heavy crowbar.
"	Brockville, Ont.	30	1	Lost both legs; died from shock.	Crushed between engine tender and a wood pile.
Oiler	Halifax, N.S.	28	1	Leg broken	Run over by a train when crossing tracks; foot caught in a frog.
Car repairer	25 miles west of Fort William, Ont.	29	1	Shoulder, cheek bone and arm broken.	Severely injured in a rear-end collision.
Railway yard foreman	Minico, Ont.	28	1	Skull fractured	Fell when at work in a round-house.
"	Fort Erie, Ont.	1	1	Head and back bruised	Fell in front of a moving car and was run over.
Railway blacksmith	Fort William, Ont.	20	1	Skull fractured	Struck by a car which was being shunted.
Electric railway conductor	Toronto, Ont.	17	1	Head and back bruised	Killed in a collision with a locomotive.
" motorman	"	17	1	Skull fractured	Hurt in a collision with a locomotive.
<i>General Transport—</i>					
Ship captain	Cap Rouge, Que.	5	1	Skull fractured	Fell into a ship's hold.
Ship steward	St. John, N.B.	15	1	"	Fell when boarding a ship and struck a fender.
Ship mate	Amherst Island, Ont.	12	1	Lost an eye	Died from exposure following a shipwreck.
Sailor	Sydney, N.S.	5	1	Body badly injured	Fell into a ship's hold.
"	Quebec, Que.	7	1	Drowned	"
Ship captain	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	5	1	Faces badly burned	When shifting a tow-line.
Ship's fireman	Lake Superior, Ont.	19	2	Dangerously injured internally.	Ship caught fire.
Batteauman	Lotbinière, Que.	20	1	Skull fractured	Fell into the fire hold of a ship.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	9	1	Skull fractured	Fell into a ship's hold.
"	St. John West, N.B.	1	1	Skull fractured	"
Teamster	Buckingham, Que.	21	1	Head crushed	Fell between ship and wharf.
"	Montreal, Que.	9	1	Arm broken	Fell off a load of brick.
"	Toronto, Ont.	4	1	Collar bone broken	Crushed between two wagons.
"	Quebec, Que.	7	1	Badly wounded on scalp	Caught between hood of cart and roof of a shed.
" (boy)	Windsor, Ont.	22	1	Arms and right thigh broken	Fell off a wagon.
Driver	Hamilton, Ont.	15	1	Crushed to death	Fell off a truck.
Elevator boy	Niagara Falls, Ont.	30	1	Severely cut and bruised	Killed by a cave-in of a pit.
"	Toronto, Ont.	22	1	Severely injured by electric shock and fall.	Fell off a wagon.
"	"	1	1	Head badly injured	Fell down elevator shaft.
"	"	9	1	Skull badly bruised and cut	Elevator was set in motion when he was in a dangerous position.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i>					
Contractor	Niagara Falls, Ont.	17	1	Skull badly bruised and cut	A sewer trench caved in.
Civic fireman	Montreal, Que.	20	1	Face badly cut	An electric transformer exploded and he fell over 30 feet off ladder.
"	Toronto, Ont.	24	1	Heart displaced	Thrown from reel in collision with a street car.
"	Kingston, Ont.	27	1	Blown to pieces	Hook-and-ladder wagon upset.
Foreman in gas works	Montreal, Que.	8	1	Foot crushed	Killed by a gas explosion.
Guide of a survey party	Lac des Quinze, Que.	21	1	"	Drowned.
Stableman	Near Hamilton, Ont.	1	1	"	Hurt when in charge of a horse in a railway collision caused by a coupling pin breaking.
Nursemaid	Montreal, Que.	14	1	"	Was run over when trying to save child.
Paper mill hand	Thorold, Ont.	16	1	"	Caught on a shaft of a machine.
Powder mill employees	Windsor Mills, Que.	17	2	"	By explosion in a pressing mill.
Employee in vaseline works	Montreal, Que.	28	1	"	Crushed in an elevator.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—Con.</i>						
Rubber factory hand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 20.....	1	1	Finger badly torn.....	When opening a bolt-threading machine.
Wall digger.....	Richmond Hill, Ont.....	" 23.....	1	1	Back severely wrenched; paralyzed.	Fell into a cistern when lowering it.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>						
Labourer.....	Glouce Bay, N. S.....	Nov. 2.....	1	1	Head injured.....	When carrying a boiler, a support gave way and struck him.
" in nursery.....	Pontheill, Ont.....	" 1.....	1	1	Leg broken.....	Fell from wagon.
".....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 10.....	1	1	Legs broken, died from shock	
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 9.....	1	1	Body seriously injured.....	Fell from a pile of deals.
" in engine works.....	Bramford, Ont.....	" 7.....	1	1	Face, neck and hands badly scalded.	When working in a tank steam was turned on.
".....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 7.....	1	1	Two fingers crushed.....	Struck by an engine when working in a railway yard.
".....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 16.....	1	1	Hand crushed.....	Caught in gear of a dump car.
".....	".....	" 18.....	1	1	Leg crushed, knee injured.....	Caught under a skip.
".....	".....	" 23.....	1	1	Arm badly crushed and torn	When working a dump car.
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 25.....	1	1	Ankle broken.....	Struck by falling deals.
".....	".....	" 10.....	1	1	Right leg broken.....	Struck by a piece of wood.
".....	".....	" 18.....	1	1	Arm crushed.....	Struck by a falling deal.
".....	".....	" 24.....	1	1	Foot badly crushed.....	"
".....	".....	" 25.....	1	1	Leg and arm cut off.....	"
".....	Lévis, Que.....	" 10.....	1	1	Leg broken and head in- jured.	Run over by a train.
".....	Near Magog, Que.....	" 10.....	1	1	Leg broken and head in- jured.	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Glouce Bay, N. S.....	" 12.....	1	1	Three ribs broken.....	Fell fifteen feet when pulling down Marconi tower.
".....	St. Ubalde, Que.....	" 25.....	1	1	Back injured.....	A chain on a steam shovel broke and struck him.
" in heading mill.....	Tupperville, Ont.....	" 29.....	1	1	Badly scalded.....	Fell into a vat of boiling water.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER.

Saw-mill hand.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	Aug. 20.....	1	1	Struck by a revolving pulley when tailing from a self-feed rip saw.
".....	Rat Portage, Ont.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1	A sheet of steel fell on leg.
Farm hand.....	Otterton, Ont.....	Oct. 17.....	1	1	When leading a horse to water it started at a whistle and crushed him against a fence.
Miner.....	Rossland, B. C.....	" 30.....	1	1	Hurt by falling rock.
Contractor's clerk.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 29.....	1	1	Fell fifty feet off a wall.
Carriage maker.....	Plattsville, Ont.....	" 28.....	1	1	When operating a jointer. Lost ends of four fingers....

Shantyman.....	Rainy River, Ont.....	18	1	Lost end of a finger.....	Caught between log and carriage knee.
Sawyer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	29	1	Lost ends of three fingers.....	Cut on a buzz planer.
".....	Windsor, Ont.....	27	1	Lost one finger, two others badly cut.	Cut by a shaper.
Mason.....	Côte St. Paul, Que.....	31	1	Severely scalded.....	Fell from 3rd story of a building.
Furniture factory hand.....	Montreal, Que.....	31	1	Thumb crushed.....	Fell into a tank of boiling water.
Knitter.....	Rockwood, Ont.....	27	1	Instantly killed.....	Caught in a knitting machine.
Railway engineer.....	Canmore, B.C.....	29	1	Leg broken.....	Fell from engine owing to the collapse of a trestle.
" fireman.....	".....	29	1	Head injured.....	"
" construction foreman.....	Summit Camp, B.C.....	31	1	Cut and bruised.....	Killed by a powder explosion.
Brakeman.....	Sabringville, Ont.....	28	1	Finger badly burst.....	Fell off a moving train.
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	26	1	Head cut and leg badly wrenched.....	Struck by a derrick skip.
Machinist.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	28	1	Lost a finger.....	Fell from his horse and was dragged some distance.
Mounted police constable.....	Near Macleod, N.W.T.....	28	1	Hand crushed.....	Hand caught in a cog-wheel.
Biscuit factory hand.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	29	1	Lost first finger.....	Caught in rollers.
".....	London, Ont.....	26	1	Drowned.....	Run over when uncoupling an engine.
Railway yard foreman.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	31	1	Lost a thumb.....	Cut off by a drop hammer.
Sheet metal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	31	1	".....	Fell overboard.
Ship steward.....	Cowichan Bay, B.C.....	20	1	".....	Caught in machinery.
Refrigerator factory hand.....	Brantford, Ont.....	29	1	".....	"

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1904.

Quebec—
Montreal—News Writers.
“ Whitewear Workers.
Ontario—
Fort William—Sheet Metal Workers.
London—Leather Workers.
St. Thomas—Locomotive Engineers.
Wallaceburg—Journeyman Tailors.
There was also organized in Windsor, Ont., a society under the name of the Canadian National Parliamentary and Municipal Union.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER, 1904.

During the month of November the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing employment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.	
	\$	cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	463	67
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	25	65
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink.....	592	15
Making and repairing post office scales..	325	00
Supplying mail bags.....	5,397	00
Repairing mail bags.....	1,047	54
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	707	25
Supplying railway mail clerks' tin boxes, and repairing street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	62	00
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	32	35
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	71	05

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during November, 1904:

DOMINION REPORT.

Electro-thermic Processes for the Smelting of Iron Ore.

Report of the commission appointed to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel in operation in Europe. Ottawa, Department of the Interior, 1904. Pages, 237.

In the June number of the *Labour Gazette* there is an article based on the preliminary report of the commission appointed by the Dominion government in December, 1903, to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the production of steel.* In addition to the report of the Superintendent of Mines, which embodies the information given in the preliminary report of the commission, the full report of the commission contains a report of the electrician and of the metallurgist, and a report of the Marcus Ruthenburg process of electric smelting of magnetite. In an appendix there are printed a 'Treatise on Electro Metallurgy of Iron' by Henri Harmet; 'The Electrical Manufacture of Steel' by Gustav Gin; 'Electro-Thermic Process for the Reduction of Iron Ore', by Captain Ernesto Stassano, and a 'Lecture on the Treatment of Copper Ores by the Electric Furnace (Keller Process)' by M. Ch. Vattier. The report is illustrated by twenty-four plates and twenty-nine figures, which form a means of understanding the construction of the various kinds of apparatus and furnaces used in this branch of electro-metallurgy. An important feature of the report is the lists of patents held by the different firms engaged in this industry. The conclusions reached by the commission are given briefly in the previous article, and are on the whole very favourable to this new industry, al-

though it is recognized that it is still largely in an experimental stage. Mr. Harbord, the metallurgist on the commission, summed up his investigations as follows:—

1. Steel equal in all respects to the best Sheffield crucible steel can be produced, either by the Kjellin, Héroult or Keller processes, at a cost considerably less than the cost of producing a high class crucible steel.

2. At present, structural steel to compete with Siemens or Bessemer steel cannot be economically produced in the electric furnaces, and such furnaces can be used commercially for the production of only very high class steel for special purposes.

3. Speaking generally, the reactions in the electric smelting furnaces as regards the reduction and combination of iron with silicon, sulphur, phosphorus and manganese, are similar to those taking place in the blast furnace. By altering the burden and regulating the temperature, by varying the electric current, any grade of iron, gray or white, can be obtained, and the change from one grade to another is effected more rapidly than in the blast furnace.

4. Gray pig iron, suitable in all respects for acid steel manufacture, either by Bessemer or Siemens processes, can be produced in the electric furnace.

5. Gray pig iron, suitable for foundry purposes, can be readily produced.

6. Pig iron, low in silicon and sulphur, suitable either for the Basic Bessemer, or the basic Siemens process can be produced, provided that the ore mixture contains oxide of manganese, and that a basic slag is maintained by suitable additions of lime.

7. It has not been experimentally demonstrated, but from general considerations there is every reason to believe, that pig iron, low in silicon and sulphur, can be produced, even in the absence of manganese ore in the iron mixture, provided a fluid and basic slag be maintained.

8. Pig iron can be produced on a commercial scale at a price to compete with the blast furnace only when electric energy is very cheap and fuel very dear. On the basis taken in this report, with electric energy at \$10 per E.H.P. year, and coke at \$7 per ton, the cost of production is approximately the same as the cost of producing pig iron in a modern blast furnace.

9. Under ordinary conditions, where blast furnaces are an established industry, electric smelting cannot compete; but in special cases, where ample water power is available and blast furnace coke is not readily obtainable, electric smelting may be commercially successful.

Insurance in Canada.

Report for the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1903. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 754. Price, 45 cents.

In addition to statements of all insurance companies in Canada, the Report for the

* See *Labour Gazette* for June, 1904, page 1233.

Superintendent of Insurance contains the Rules and Regulations of the Treasury Board regarding the acceptance of securities for deposit, legal decisions and legislation regarding insurance, and an abstract of the affairs of the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Company made by the liquidator on June 30, 1904. The abstract of statements of insurance companies, which was issued in a separate form, was reviewed in the May number of the *Labour Gazette*.* The figures contained in the previous report have been revised and statistics are given for a series of years for the purpose of comparison.

In thirty-five years, from 1869 to 1903, fire insurance companies received in premiums \$188,405,736, and paid for losses \$126,210,302. In 1903, the losses amounted to 51.57 per cent of the premiums. The greatest losses incurred by insurance companies in Canada during the year were due to a conflagration at Toronto on the 19th and 20th of April, 1904, at which the licensed companies lost \$7,250,324, and the losses of others which did not report probably exceeded \$500,000.

The amount of life insurance in force in 1903 and the amount of increase over the preceding year were as follows :—

—	Total in force.	Increase.
	\$	\$
Canadian companies	335,638,940	27,436,344
British	42,127,260	571,015
American	170,676,800	11,623,336
Total	548,433,000	39,630,695

Out of 683,021 lives exposed to risk, there were 7,166 deaths, giving a rate of 10,492. The total amount paid to policy-holders was \$10,288,364, which was equivalent to \$48.44 out of every \$100 received as premium.

* See *Labour Gazette*, May, 1904, page 1157.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Women's Institutes.

Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1904. Part II.—Women's Institutes. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 128.

The report on Women's Institutes of Ontario for 1904, contains a report of the second convention, which was held at Guelph in December, 1903. The growth of the Women's Institutes in Ontario during the past year has been very great, and much interest has been shown in them throughout the province. The following table gives a comparison of these institutes during the years 1903 and 1904, to the end of June in each year:—

	1903.	1904.
Membership.. . . .	4,567	5,433
Attendance.. . . .	22,013	44,698
No. of meetings held.. . . .	619	960
No. of papers given.. . . .	1,013	1,848

The main object of the Women's Institutes is to instruct the home-keepers in methods which will lessen their work and increase its efficiency, but instruction is also given, to a limited extent, in dairying, bee-keeping and poultry raising. The papers and addresses read at the annual convention, published in the report, all dealt with these and kindred subjects. There were 57 Women's Institutes in existence in the province which presented reports for the year ending May 31, 1904, and only one became defunct during that period.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Labour Bureaus in the United States and other Countries.

Exhibit of the Bureau of Labour at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 54, September, 1904. Government Printing Office, Washington. Pages, 535.

A large volume has been issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour to accompany the exhibits of

the Bureau of Labour at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo. This book contains a number of articles on the following subjects:—

1. The working of the United States Bureau of Labour.
2. Bureaus of Statistics of Labour in the United States.
3. Bureaus of Statistics of Labour in Foreign Countries.
4. The value and influence of labour statistics.
5. Strikes and lockouts in the United States, 1881 to 1900.
6. Wages in the United States and Europe, 1890 to 1903.
7. Cost of living and retail prices in the United States, 1890 to 1903.
8. Wholesale prices in the United States, 1890 to 1903.
9. Housing of the working people by employers.
10. Public baths in the United States.
11. Trade and technical education in the United States.
12. Hand and machine labour in the United States.
13. Labour legislation in the United States.
14. Labour conditions in Hawaii.

The statistical articles are illustrated by numerous charts, and the article on the housing of the working people contains pictures of dwellings which have been built for them either by or with the help of different industrial companies. The article on public baths in the United States contains plans of many of these institutions, and descriptions of all the public baths supported either by municipal or private funds. The chapter on trade and technical education in the United States is derived from the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour (1902), a notice of which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1903 (page 792). It contains many illustrations of pupils at work in technical and trade schools and similar institutions. The chapter on labour legislation in the United States treats of the following subjects:—

1. Labour in factories, workshops, sweat shops, mercantile establishments, bakeries, laundries, and on building construction work.
2. Mine labour.
3. Railway labour.
4. Hours of labour.
5. Sunday labour.
6. Labour of women.
7. Labour of children.
8. Licensed occupations.
9. Payment of wages.

10. Liability of employers for injuries to employees.
11. Boycotting, blacklisting, intimidation, &c.
12. Labour organizations.
13. Boards of conciliation and arbitration.
14. Bureaus of labour statistics.
15. Free employment bureaus.

Eleven of these subjects are illustrated by charts showing the character of legislation in each state.

Industrial Conditions in West Virginia.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour of West Virginia, 1903-1904. Wheeling, W. Va., 1904. Pages, 222.

The eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of West Virginia contains five chapters dealing with the following subjects: Chapter I contains statistics of representative manufacturing establishments in forty-five industries, presented in a series of tables showing the number of employees on January 1, 1903, and January 1, 1904, with the percentage of increase or decrease, the number of weeks each factory was in operation, the daily hours of labour and the amount of wages paid, with the percentage of increase or decrease in wages during 1903. Chapter II gives the new industries established in 1902-1903, with their location, capital invested, amount of monthly wages, and the number employed. A comparison is also made with the new industries established in 1897-1899 and 1900-1901 in respect to capital, wages and number of employees. Chapter III contains a report of the Department of Inspection, with statistics of each factory visited, similar to those given in the previous chapters, and also a list of changes ordered by the inspectors and the number of establishments which complied with their orders. Chapters IV contains a report of the Free Public Employment Bureau from May 15, 1902, to May 15, 1904. In these two years there were 5,977 applications for help, and 4,379 applications for employment. Places were provided for 3,751 persons seeking work, all of whom found employment with those who had applied for help. Chapter V contains the labour laws of West Virginia, a synopsis

of court decisions affecting the mining industry, an account of the prosecutions ordered by the department for violation of labour laws, a synopsis of an address on child labour, delivered by Dr. J. C. Cook, before the American Medical Association at New Orleans on May 5, 1904, with the proportion of adults to children employed in the various states; the views of Messrs. James Kilbourne and H. W. Hoyt, on the solving of the industrial problem, and a chronology of bureaus of labour statistics.

Industrial Conditions of New Hampshire.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of New Hampshire. Volume VII, 1904. Concord, N.H. Pages, 292.

The Fifth Biennial Report of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labour, covering the years 1903 and 1904, contains a directory of manufacturing establishments in the state, with a brief account of some of the leading industries, and statistics in regard to the number of establishments, the capital invested, the value of production, the number of employees and the amount of wages paid. There is a list of the unoccupied manufacturing plants and water power privileges in the state, arranged according to the localities in which they are situated. The remaining portion of the volume contains a synopsis of strikes which occurred during 1903 and 1904, a brief chapter showing the benefits of factory inspection, and another on the advantages of manual training, a summary of New Hampshire labour laws, and a list of labour organizations in the state with their date organization, number of members, and chief officers. An appendix contains a report of the proceedings of the association of officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics at their twentieth annual convention, held at Concord, N.H., in July, 1904.

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Trade Disputes in France.

Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage survenues pendant l'année 1903. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1904. Pages, 591.

In a report issued by the Bureau of Labour of France it is stated that there were in that country, in 1903, 567 strikes, involving 123,151 work people, of whom 87,283 were men, 26,501 women, and 9,367 children, and affecting 3,246 establishments. The disputes caused a total loss of 2,441,944 working days, of which 198,621 were lost by 11,268 workpeople indirectly affected, and 2,243,323 days were lost by the strikers. Out of the 567 strikes, 122, affecting 12,526 strikers resulted in favour of the employees; 222, with 89,736 strikers, resulted in a compromise, and 223 strikes, with 20,889 strikers, ended in favour of the employers.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1892 was applied in 152 disputes, which were 26'80 per cent of the total number, an increase compared with 20'89 per cent in 1902, and with the average of 23'76 per cent for the ten years prior to 1903. The employees applied for mediation under the Act in 89 cases, the employers in 3 cases, both parties united in 2 cases, and in 58 disputes a justice of the peace officially intervened. Offers of conciliation were rejected 55 times, the employers being unwilling in 46 cases, the employees in one, and both in eight cases. There were 44 disputes which were brought to an end by committees of conciliation and arbitration, and 9 others were terminated immediately after the parties were brought together by these committees.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

QUEBEC CASE.

Meaning of the words "Labourer" or "Servant".

A statute provides that the directors of any joint stock company incorporated under a Canadian charter, 'shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, labourers, servants, and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding six months wages due for service performed for the company while they are such directors.'

T was employed by a mining company. He brought an action against the company for \$217.75 which, he alledged, were due him for wages, and obtained judgment for that amount. The return having been made that the company had no property, T then brought an action against one of the directors of the company under the terms of the enactment above quoted.

The directors defended the action, claiming that T had not been a labourer or servant, that he had been employed as a manager or foreman and that therefore he did not come within the terms of the above provision.

The evidence showed that T was only paid at the rate of some of the other labourers, but, that on the other hand, he exercised some supervision over the others and sometimes acted as foreman. Upon this evidence the court held that T was a labourer within the meaning of the section above quoted and therefore gave judgment against the director for the amount claimed.

The director appealed, but the judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

In giving judgment in the latter court, Mr. Justice Hall said that apparently labourers of all kinds, even skilled labourers, foremen and office clerks, would be entitled

to the benefit of recovering their wages for a limited period against the directors personally because their occupation gave them no means of judging as to the financial standing or progress of the company; and that, on the other hand, managers, auditors and chief accountants and similar employees should not have any personal recourse against the directors because they should know whether or not the operations of the company were being carried on successfully.

(Turner vs. Fee. Judgment delivered by the Court of King's Bench Appeal Side, at Montreal, October 28, 1904.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Conspiracy to prevent Painter from getting Work.

Albert Clay recently commenced working in St. Catharines as a painter. The firm by which he was employed told him to get a permit from the Painters' Union, which he did pending some action on his application for membership in the union. Finally his application for membership was refused, and the foreman then told him that he could not work for the firm any longer, as the union men would go on strike if he was kept. As a result the president and two members of the local union were arrested on a charge of conspiring to prevent Clay from working at his trade.

At the hearing before the magistrate, Clay swore that he had had several years' experience and that since the union had refused his application for membership he had been unable to obtain work anywhere in St. Catharines, as every one was afraid to employ a non-union man.

The foreman under whom Clay had worked, stated that his work was satisfactory, but that he had been obliged to let him go because otherwise none of the union men would have stayed. As a result of all the evidence the magistrate committed the accused for trial on the charge above mentioned.

Street Railway Company Compelled to Sell Workmen's Tickets.

In the dispute between the city of Hamilton and the Hamilton Street Railway Company, judgment has been given obliging the Street Railway Company to sell on its cars workmen's tickets at the rate of eight for twenty-five cents.

This trouble grew out of the fact that some time ago the Street Railway Company enacted a by-law to the effect that it would only sell workmen's tickets at its own office, or at the factories of large employers who requested that tickets should be put on sale there. This was done on the ground that these tickets (which the company, under its agreement with the city, was bound to furnish during certain hours) were being used by people who had no right to them,—the company claiming for itself the right to decide who should be entitled to this privilege. In this connection the company issued the following list of the occupations which would entitle persons to these limited tickets.

Barbers, butchers, bakers, bill-posters, biscuit makers, blacksmiths, boat builders, bookbinders, box makers, brewers, brick-makers, brush makers, carriage builders, carters, carpenters, cigarmakers, confectioners, coopers, dressmakers, draughtsmen, engineers, engravers, jewellers, lithographers, machinists, milliners, nurses, painters, plumbers, printers, shoemakers, stenographers, tailors, tailoresses, tuners, window dressers, watchmen, waiters, waitresses, telephone operators, telegrapher operators.

The city brought an action against the company, claiming breach of the agreement between them; and the company defended the action setting up amongst other things, that in any event the city could not maintain such action unless the Attorney General was made a party to the proceedings. At the trial of the action the court held that the company had broken its agreement with the city, and that it was bound, under the terms of that agreement, to sell the limited tickets on its cars to anybody demanding the same at the hours men-

tioned in the agreement, and at the rate of eight for twenty-five cents. The costs of the action were also given against the company.

(The City of Hamilton vs. The Hamilton Street Railway Co. Judgment given in the High Court of Justice for Ontario, November 3, 1904.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Charge of Conspiracy Against Employers.

The case of Mitchell vs. Woods and others, which was of considerable importance and attracted great attention throughout British Columbia, was tried at Vancouver some time ago. Mitchell, the plaintiff, was a boilermaker. Woods and the other defendants were members of the executive committee of the Employers' Association.

From the evidence it appeared that Mitchell had been working for the Vancouver Engineering Works, which at that time employed only union men, and which recognized the union by allowing its rules to be posted in the building.

The manager of the Vancouver Engineering Works was one of the employers who assisted in forming the Employers' Association. Some time afterwards the manager had the union rules taken down throughout the building of the Vancouver Engineering Works and put up another set of rules, paragraph 7 of which read as follows:—'In all departments union and non-union men will be employed without discrimination or prejudice. Any employee interfering directly or indirectly, with the operation of this rule will be subject to immediate dismissal.'

The men working at the Vancouver Engineering Works asked the management to withdraw this paragraph, and as this request was refused the men went on strike.

It is alleged that when this strike was in progress the Employers' Association made up a list of the men who had gone on strike and sent it to employers, both in Vancouver and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast; that Mitchell's name was on this list, he having been one of the men who went on strike,

and that, as a result of this list being promulgated, Mitchell was refused employment by various establishments and was out of work for some time.

His action against the officials of the Employers' Association was therefore one for damages caused him by an alleged illegal combination to prevent him from obtaining work.

The trial lasted for some days, and the judge charged the jury at considerable length. He also submitted to the jury certain questions and on their answers he entered judgment for defendants.

The questions and answers were as follows:—

1. Did the defendants combine to injure the plaintiff in his trade by preventing him obtaining in that trade employment from employers other than the Vancouver Engineering Works Company?

Answer—No; but we strongly disapprove of the methods adopted by the Vancouver Engineering Works in changing the rules of the shop.

2. If the answer to the question be in the affirmative, did they so combine as to the executive officers of the association?

Unanswered.

3. If the answer to the first question be in the affirmative, did the defendants so combine with the common design of accomplishing the object set forth in section 4 of article 1 of the constitution of the Employers' Association exhibit two?

Unanswered.

(Section 4 of article 1 referred to in the above question is as follows: 'To endeavour to make it possible for any person to obtain employment without being obliged to join a labour organization, and to support such persons in their efforts to do so if discriminated against by organized labour.'

4. Was the prevention of the plaintiff and the other workmen affected by the resolution of March 2, 1904, from obtaining employment calculated to accomplish the object referred to in question three, necessary?

Unanswered.

5. Was such prevention necessary to accomplish that object?

Unanswered.

6. Did the defendants or either of them in respect of such combination so prevent the plaintiff from obtaining employment, and did the plaintiff suffer pecuniary loss?

Unanswered.

7. Was the plaintiff by the acts of the defendants or any of them, pursuant to such combination, prevented from obtaining employment in his trade between February 27 and April 30, and did he thereby suffer pecuniary loss?

Answer—Yes.

8. Were there at the second of March any boilermakers seeking employment in Vancouver who were not members of a labour organization?

Answer—According to evidence. No.

(Mitchell vs. Woods and others. Action tried at Vancouver, B.C., July, 1904.)

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1904.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

A FALLING off in employment occurred during December, owing to the setting in of cold weather in the second week of the month, the result of which was an immediate and general curtailment in outside operations. Unskilled labour and the outside branches of the building trades were the leading classes directly affected. In the agricultural industry, also, winter operations were begun, and the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes threw a number of men out of employment. On the other hand the Christmas holiday season had the effect of stimulating employment in a number of branches, including the printing, food and tobacco preparation, clothing and miscellaneous trades. The manufacturing industry also showed an improvement in outlook for the coming year. In Western Canada, though there were numbers of unemployed on the market and a surplus of retail clerks work in the woods and on the railways was reported plentiful. In British Columbia alone, among the provinces, was anything approaching dullness reported, other than that which usually sets in with the close of the season of active outside operations.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Railway Employees benefited by the two most important changes in wages reported to the Department during De-

cember. Clerks employed on the I.C.R. had their wages increased by from 50c. to \$10.00 per month on December 22nd, and a general advance in schedule was granted by the C.P.R. Co., after negotiations, to certain telegraphers in its employ.

The wages of *civic employees* was discussed at Montreal. At Toronto the wages of the men employed at the municipal garbage destructor works were increased from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per day, the latter being the rate paid to the drivers of scavenger wagons in accordance with a recent agreement.

Negotiations were in progress between the Dominion Coal Company and representatives of its employees during December relating to the wages schedule to be paid during the winter season. No definite arrangement had been announced at the end of the month.

There were several instances reported to the Department of reductions in hours going into effect as a result of a decline in the amount of employment. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., for example, the employees of a sash and door factory had their hours reduced, with a corresponding decrease in pay. At Chatham, Ont., the employees in the different foundries, machine shops and woodworking establishments, aggregating about 250 in number, had their hours reduced

from 55 to 48 per week. At Brandon, also, a number of boilermakers, carmen, machinists, and other classes in the employ of the C.P.R. Co., had their hours reduced on December 13th from 59 to 48 per week.

Cost of Living.

Bread declined in price in a few localities during December. At St. John, N.B., the price fell to 7c. a loaf, and at Quebec, Que., to 18c. for a six pound loaf. *Poultry* prices were generally low for the Christmas season, and *coal oil* in Ontario was downward in price. *Leather*, on the other hand, showed an upward tendency, and a further advance in the price of *sugar* was announced during the month.

The scarcity in the supply of *houses* suitable for occupation by workingmen continued to be a pressing problem at several points in Ontario. Conditions were perhaps worst in this respect at Toronto, where a number of workingmen's families were living in boarding houses, and where severe over-crowding was reported prevalent. At the instance of the Employers' Association a conference of representatives from the Toronto branch of the Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Toronto Chapter of Architects, the Bankers' Association and the District Trades and Labour Council, was summoned to inquire into the scarcity of workmen's houses. No definite plan for dealing with the matter had been formulated by this committee up to the end of the month. The Associated Charities of the city, at a meeting held on December 12th, passed a resolution advocating the formation of a company for the erection of houses to rent at a reasonable rate to workingmen. It was proposed that the rental charged should be sufficient to provide for a five per cent. dividend on the capital invested, and for a sinking fund and running expenses.

Interruptions to Industry.

Five trade disputes were reported to the Department as in existence during December, as compared with six in the preceding month, and six in the corres-

ponding month of 1903. Only three strikes originated during December, and the largest number of employees affected by a new dispute was nineteen.

A heavy wind and snowstorm visited the Maritime provinces on December 18th, causing some interruption to tram-car services. The telegraph and telephone companies also reported wires down in a few localities.

An explosion occurred at the Acadia Powder Company's mills, situated at Waverley, near Halifax, N.S., on December 26th, by which the mill building was wrecked and considerable damage done to surrounding property.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during December, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Stores at Lorway Mines, N.S., loss about \$30,000; a printing and book-binding establishment at St. John, N.B., loss about \$40,000; stores at St. John, N.B., loss about \$10,000; stores at Victoriaville, Que., loss about \$10,000; stores at Montreal, Que., loss about \$12,000; stores at Turcot Village, Que., loss about \$17,000; malt house of the Cosgrave Brewery, Toronto, Ont., loss upwards of \$20,000; cold storage warehouse at Wingham, Ont., loss \$10,000; basket factory at Trenton, Ont.; hotel and livery stables at Cayuga, Ont., loss \$13,400; stores at Owen Sound, loss \$30,000; stores at North Bay, Ont., loss \$25,000; foundry at Copper Cliff, Ont., and stores at Winnipeg, Man., loss \$20,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during December in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of local correspondents to the LABOUR GAZETTE and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Winter operations were begun early in the month, and the care of stock and wood-cutting afforded the leading items of employment. A severe water famine,

which prevailed throughout the south-western Peninsula of Ontario, caused much inconvenience and hardship among stock raisers, and considerably reduced the output of milk in some localities. The marketing of poultry, meats and other farm produce, was greatly stimulated by the holiday season, good prices being realized. The movement of grain was also on a heavy scale, especially in Western Canada. A circular issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association estimated the amount of wheat in the farmers' hands on December 10th at 13,667,190 bushels, the amount already marketed being in the neighborhood of 32,000,000 and an allowance of 8,000,000 bushels for seed and of 7,000,000 for milling purposes being made. Reports issued by the railway companies showed an increase of about 20 per cent. in the acreage broken for the crop of 1905.

Very successful winter fairs were held during December at Guelph, Ont., and at Amherst, N.S.. An important meeting of the Experimental Union of Ontario took place during the progress of the former, at which a marked growth in coöperative work was reported. The Women's Institute and the Poultry Association of Western Ontario also held meetings at which a large number of delegates were in attendance. The formal handing over of the MacDonald Institute to the Ontario Government took place.* The Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst was officially opened by the Honourable the Minister of Railways, and several addresses by experts were delivered. The New Brunswick fruit growers present at the fair organized a fruit growers' association for that province. The educational results of both fairs were pronounced to be of the greatest importance.

The final crop report issued by the Manitoba Government showed the following returns for the crop of 1904:—

Wheat: acreage,—2,412,000; yield, 39,162,000 bushels; average per acre, 16.5 bushels.

* A reference in more detail to the proceedings at the Guelph Winter Fair will be found in the report of the Guelph correspondent in the present issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Oats: acreage,—943,574; yield, 36,610,671 bushels; average yield per acre, 38.8 bushels.

Barley: acreage,—381,004; yield, 11,177,000 bushels; average per acre, 30.54 bushels.

The quantity of flax, rye, and peas produced amounted to 673,329 bushels, or an average of 76.01 bushels to the acre.

In Ontario the Department of Agriculture estimated the yield of fall wheat at 9,160,623 bushels, as against 17,242,763 bushels in 1903, and the spring wheat crop at 3,471,103 bushels, as against 4,650,707 bushels in the previous year. The quality of the 1904 crop was reported poor. Recent Nova Scotia crop reports showed that the season had not been favorable in all respects, pastures not having been abundant, and the fruit crop having suffered through storms.

Estimates of the Canadian dairying output during 1904 showed an unfavorable season, owing to the very marked decline in the demand reported in the English market. Exports, up to the close of navigation, showed a falling off in quantity of 11.3 per cent., with a decrease in value amounting roughly to thirty-three and a-third per cent. The following table shows the output and value of Canadian cheese during the past nine years:

Year.	Quantity. Bxs.	Price Per Box.	Value.
1904	2,114,639	\$6.80	\$14,379,545
1903	2,395,932	9.00	21,563,388
1902	2,109,171	8.50	17,927,000
1901	1,791,613	7.06	12,541,291
1900	2,077,000	8.00	16,560,000
1899	1,896,496	7.75	14,698,000
1898	1,900,000	6.35	12,065,000
1897	2,102,985	6.75	14,195,000
1896	1,726,237	6.75	11,605,000

The export butter trade during 1904 presented a much more favorable showing than the cheese branches, though prices ruled lower than in any year since 1898. There was, however, a marked increase in the volume of exports. As compared with 1903 the average price of the year was 18c. per pound, or \$12.90 per package, as against \$14.20 per package in 1903. The number of packages exported was 490,300, as against 338,277 in 1903, a gain of 44.94 per cent. The following table will show the quantity and value of Canadian butter exported during the past nine years.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present issue, and several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the amount of employment headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question the terms employed are divided into two groups, active, busy, very busy, (2) quiet, dull, very dull.]

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling.)	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney.....		Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.			*Quiet.
Halifax.....		Quiet.			Active.		Active.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Active.	Active.			Active.	Active.	Quiet.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....		Quiet.	Active.		Active.	Active.	† Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Busy.		Busy.		Quiet.		‡ Active.
Three Rivers.....	Active.		Busy.				Quiet.
Sherbrooke.....	Active.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Dull.	Quiet.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Active.				Quiet.		Active.
Montreal.....					Busy.		Busy.
Hull.....			Active.	Active.	Busy.		Active.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....			Busy.		Active.		Quiet.
Kingston.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Belleville.....	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.		Quiet.
Peterborough.....	Active.		Busy.	Active.	Quiet.		Active.
Toronto.....					Active.		Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Dull.	Quiet.			Busy.	Active.	Busy.
St. Catharines.....	Active.				Quiet.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Active.				Quiet.		Busy.
Guelph.....	Active.				Quiet.	Busy.	*Quiet.
Stratford.....	Busy.				Active.		Busy.
London.....					Quiet.		*Quiet.
St. Thomas.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Chatham.....	Active.				Active.		Active.
Windsor.....	Active.				Busy.		Active.
Sault Ste. Marie.....			Busy.	Busy.	Very Busy.		
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Quiet.		Busy.		Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.
Brandon.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Quiet.	*Quiet.
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary.....	Quiet.		Quiet.	Busy.		Dull.	Quiet.
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rosland.....	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			
New Westminster.....	Active.	Dull.	Dull.	Active.		Quiet.	Quiet.
Vancouver.....		Active.	Quiet.		Active.		Dull.
Victoria.....			Active.		Quiet.		Active.
Nanaimo.....		Active.	Quiet.	Quiet.			Quiet.

* Plumbers Busy. † Stonecutters Quiet. ‡ Shingle Makers Dull. ** Steamboatmen Dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 13.

is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment in the prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and kindred phenomena treated under separate order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1)

[illegible]

†† Pattern Makers Slack.

††Outside Workers Dull.

Year.	Quantity, Pkgs.	Price Per Pkg.	Value.
1904	490,300	\$12.90	\$6,324,870
1903	338,277	14.20	4,803,533
1902	539,845	14.70	7,936,121
1901	410,000	14.70	6,027,000
1900	256,000	14.00	3,640,000
1899	451,050	13.30	5,998,000
1898	270,000	12.25	3,307,500
1897	200,000	12.00	2,697,000
1896	157,321	12.25	1,890,000

The work of instruction carried out under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, for the benefit of dairy farmers and owners of creameries and cheese factories, was reported to have had a very successful season, the quality of cheese having been above the average, and the percentage of rejections from factories which received instructions having been much smaller than from those not receiving instructions. Good work was also done in milk-testing. Another result attributed to the work of instruction is that the proprietors of factories and creameries throughout the province have expended about \$125,000 in improvements during the past season, which is fully \$40,000 more than during 1903. It was announced that the intention of the Department was to pursue the system of instruction still more vigorously during the coming season.

Favourable reports were received from the Kamloops district, B.C., with regard to progress made in the *fruit-growing* industry during the past year. Good prospects for the development of the industry in the St. John Valley, N.B., were also reported.

The *sugar beet* crop of 1904 in Ontario was reported as having been delivered at the factories without loss. Payments made by the Ontario Beet Sugar Company for beets delivered during December amounted to over \$80,000, in addition to \$67,000 paid on November 15th. Meetings, addressed by experienced beet growers and agriculturists, were held, under the auspices of the company during December.

The Fruit Growers' Association of P.E. I. held an important convention at Charlottetown, on December 20th to 22nd. The fourth annual convention of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was held at Regina, N.W.T. The annual

meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society was held at Ayers Cliffs, Que.

Unusually high prices for *wool* were reported during December, the market having risen steadily for some months past.

Fishing.

A few good catches of herring and cod were reported off the coast of Nova Scotia, though the industry was generally dull during December. The eel and smelt fishing season opened, and in Prince Edward Island activity was occasioned thereby; elsewhere only small catches were taken, though good prices prevailed for the product, four cents being paid on the ice at certain New Brunswick points.

On the Great Lakes, fishing through the ice was begun, and good catches of rough fish were reported.

The Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for the province of Ontario stated that the revenue from fisheries during 1904 would amount to about \$50,000, this being the highest total yet reported.

Communications were received early in the month by the Ontario Department of Fisheries from four states of the American Union with regard to the adoption of uniform fishing regulations on the Great Lakes. The states in question were New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Michigan, a committee having been appointed in the first-named state to discuss the matter with the Ontario Department, in order that a report might be given to the state legislature in January. The commission is regarded as an outcome of the conference held at Detroit in March last.

It was announced that the Dominion Government would not proceed to the appointment of a British Columbia Fisheries Commission until the matter had been further discussed at Ottawa.

The destruction of sock-eyes by the Indians was reported on a considerable scale, and a meeting of the Fraser River Canning Association discussed the matter during December.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Victoria, B.C., the condition of the halibut fishing industry of the province was discussed, and a co-operative system for the

curing and marketing of the product recommended.*

Lumbering.

Work was actively under way in the lumber camps of Central and Eastern Canada. In New Brunswick the fall rains on the Upper St. John river hampered lumbermen in their operations, the hauling in of supplies being attended with unusual difficulty and expense. With the coming of the season of frost and snow the situation in this respect was relieved. On the whole the cut in many sections of New Brunswick will not exceed from one-third to one-half that of last year. Shipments from the Miramichi for the past year totalled 94,000,000 feet, the smallest amount reported in any season since 1895, and about 6,000,000 feet less than in 1903. In Ontario the cut on the Georgian Bay district, according to current estimates, will not be more than two-thirds that of last year. A feature of the month in Ontario was the difficulty experienced in the pulp industry in securing a continuous supply of logs, the rapid fall of the water in the streams last year having left large quantities of pulp logs hung up, and the freezing of the smaller streams having now cut off the supply until the spring. In British Columbia depression prevailed throughout the month, several mills, both on the coast and in the interior, having shut down.

The revenue of the British Columbia Government from timber sources for the fiscal year was reported as largely in excess of the returns of the previous year.

Mining.

In Nova Scotia general quietness prevailed about the collieries since the closing of navigation, and reductions in staff, chiefly among surface men, went into effect at certain points. The number of shifts was also, in some instances, curtailed. Negotiations were in progress during the month as to the wages to be paid during the balance of the winter season.

Coal shipments from Nova Scotia

during the past year, from the six collieries reporting an output of over 100,000 tons, amounted to a total of 4,367,000 tons. The company showing the greatest gain was the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

The output of the Dominion Coal Company for the year was estimated at something over 3,000,000 tons. Statistics in tons of this company's output for the first eleven months of the past three years are as follows:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	(In tons.)		
January.....	201,721	270,120	265,000
February.....	183,509	258,798	197,943
March.....	236,290	289,669	163,362
April.....	242,625	263,878	242,252
May.....	310,555	251,813	259,995
June.....	331,090	283,000	276,000
July.....	259,355	275,850	311,390
August.....	293,909	244,238	306,178
September.....	275,743	260,000	313,947
October.....	294,038	297,266	311,400
November.....	232,720	268,435	267,610
Total.....	2,961,537	2,963,067	2,955,177

The following is a statement of the of the coal tonnage received at Montreal from Cape Breton ports during the past season of navigation.

Month.	Tons.
May.....	186,638
June.....	275,989
July.....	249,698
August.....	251,376
September.....	159,275
October.....	183,676
November.....	94,938
Total.....	1,401,611

The Inspector of Mines for Quebec reported the discovery of an important new district for mining investigation and development, situated about two hundred miles north-west of Lake St. John and within about one hundred miles of the probable route of the Trans-Continental Railway. The discoveries include copper ore, magnetic iron ore, gold and asbestos, the deposits of the last being reported as particularly extensive.

Active developments were reported from the oil fields in New Brunswick and Ontario during December.

As a result of the change in oil duties by the Dominion Government in June

* See report of the Victoria correspondent in the present issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

last, there has been a heavy falling off in the importation of oil and a notable increase in production by Canadian wells. Up to December 1st applications for bounty had been received from 365 oil producers; the bounty claimed amounted to \$123,088, representing 18,483,200 gallons of oil pumped from wells and delivered to refineries or storage tanks.

The metalliferous mines of British Columbia showed a steady output throughout the month, shipments being at many points heavier than in October. Successful development work was reported from the Rossland Camp, and in the Boundary district the latest reports showed increasing production. For the first eleven months of the year the total output of the Boundary mines was in the neighborhood of 750,000 tons, or about 20 per cent. more than for the same period in 1903. The Crow's Nest Pass collieries also showed a heavy output, the returns for the month of November being as follows:—

	Tons.
Coal Creek.....	44,867
Michel.....	22,253
Carbonado.....	7,449
Total.....	74,569

This total was only once exceeded, namely in January, 1904, when 76,100 tons were mined. The Fernie Coke Ovens, 390 in number, manufactured 11,953 tons of coke in November, and the Michael Ovens 345 in number, 9,857 tons. The ovens were not operated to their full capacity owing to a shortage in cars for shipping purposes. In the collieries on Vancouver Island conditions remained quiet.

The following sums were paid out in bounties by the Dominion Government during the fiscal year ending June 30th last: pig iron, puddled bars and steel ingots, \$893,641; wire rods, steel angles, etc., \$15,320, and lead, \$182,229. The bounty on wire rods is \$6.00 per ton, on structural steel \$3.00 per ton, on roll plates \$3.00 per ton, and on lead refined in Canada \$3.00 per ton.

According to a recent bulletin issued by the Geological Survey, the total known peat areas of the Dominion are

estimated at 37,000 square miles, though it is thought that future explorations will show a much larger area.

Manufacturing.

A number of factories were closed down for varying periods during December for the purpose of stock-taking. With this exception employment in the industry was active, and showed on the whole an improvement in outlook as compared with a month ago. This was particularly the case in the iron and steel manufacturing branches, the market showing an increasing demand for these products. At Sydney, N.S., the rod mill was taxed to its utmost capacity and it was stated that the plant would be put on double shifts in the near future. The rail mill of the company, it was also announced, will be in operation in the spring.

During the shipping season of 1904 there were brought to Sydney by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, for the use of its iron and steel plant, sixty-six cargoes of iron ores aggregating 290,713 tons. Of this amount, forty-five cargoes, or 222,050 tons, were brought from the company's mines at Wabana, Nfld.; five cargoes, or 25,050 tons, were imported from Carthagena, Spain; five cargoes, of 24,650 tons from Sweden, and eleven cargoes, of 8,963 tons, from the mines on Lake Superior, U.S.

At Sault Ste. Marie the plant of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was extremely busy, the steel rail mill, blast furnaces and iron works all running to full capacity, and over 3,800 men being employed. The concluding of a contract with the company by the C.P.R. Co., for the delivery of 25,000 tons of 80-pound steel rails was held to mark the beginning of a new era in the manufacture of steel rails in Canada, the most searching tests of the quality of the rails being made prior to the placing of the order. The plant of the Imperial Steel and Wire Company, at Collingwood, Ont., was put into commission early in the month.

In several other branches of the industry improved conditions were reported during December. A much better tone prevailed among the cotton factories, as a

result of the recent material decline in the prices of raw cotton, and in Montreal, several of the larger mills started on full time during the month. Flour milling was an exceedingly busy branch of the industry throughout December. The large manufacturers of agricultural implements had also a busy month. The outlook for cement production improved with the increased consumption of this material in building operations. The rubber manufacturing industry was adversely affected by a scarcity of crude rubber, which has advanced during the past two years from 70c. to over \$1.30 per pound. There were also a few instances of manufacturing establishments being forced to curtail outputs owing to recent advances in freight rates. The canning factories closed their season's run in Ontario early in December.

Transport.

Navigation on the Great Lakes closed during the month, the last grain boat of the season leaving Fort William on Dec. 11th, four days later than in 1903. From the opening of the month up to that date conditions were unprecedentedly active in shipping circles, the weather continuing unusually favourable. The order of the Dominion Government that the light houses should be lighted until the last boat had left the Ste. Marie River had the effect of extending the insurance of vessels, and assisted materially in the moving of the grain crop. Elevators were reported well emptied of grain on December 12th, and the grain-shipping season, in spite of the lateness of the harvest, compared very favourably with 1903 and previous years. For example, the total amount of wheat marketed at stations along the line of the C.P.R. in Manitoba and the Territories was 20,250,000 bushels as compared with 18,250,000 bushels last year, an increase of 11 per cent.

The table on next page shows the shipments of grain by vessels and destination, from the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 12, 1904.

Shipments show an increase over the season 1903 of 1,291,483.50 bushels, and all but 2,772,135.10 was carried in Canadian bottoms.

The closing of the ports threw a con-

siderable number of men who had been employed about the docks, warehouses and elevators out of work temporarily, the C.P.R. Co. discharging about 350 men of this class at Fort William. Passenger boats on the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence reported a falling off in returns as compared with 1903, owing to the cool summer weather and the general slackening of the tourist trade. Freight shipping presented a more favourable showing.

The tonnage reported through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals during November was 4,911,668 tons, as against 2,807,454 for November last year. The record up to December 8th, showed a falling off, as compared with last year, of about 3,602,000 tons.

The depression in shipping, which prevailed along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States during the past season, was much less seriously felt at Montreal. Passenger traffic for the St. Lawrence season of 1904 was reported very active by trans-Atlantic steamship companies, an increase of 6,668 passengers, mostly of the third class, being reported by the Allan Company as compared with 1903. It was announced during the month that three new 18-knot steamships, with ample provision for cargo, would be added to the Atlantic service of the C.P.R. Co.

Cattle exports from Montreal for the season amounted to 112,611 head as against 147,201 head last year and 77,510 in 1902. Sheep numbered 48,075 as against 60,017 last year and 45,830 in 1902. Liverpool, London and Glasgow were the chief objective points, ranking in the order named.

A demonstration at Quebec, Que., on Dec. 17th, of the power of the steamer "Montcalm," the new ice breaker recently put in commission by the Dominion Government, was reported entirely successful. The vessel, it is stated, will undoubtedly prove a valuable aid to winter navigation.

The chief interest of the month in railroad construction was in connection with the surveying of the Eastern section of the new Trans-Continental line, which was being rapidly pushed forward under the direction of the special commission

Canadian Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Canadian Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
—Crop 1904.—		—Crop 1903.—					
Owen Sound	1,506,963.20			1,514,786.30			
Midland	1,178,761.00			2,580,116.40			
Depot Harbor	4,393,117.20			2,229,052.10			
Collingwood	594,293.40			556,091.50			
Sarnia	1,051,135.30			677,794.00			
Meaford	843,009.20			672,007.10			
Goderich	2,030,641.20			1,844,747.50			
Pt. Colborne	141,800.50						
Kingston	206,723.20			1,334,162.00			
Montreal	1,112,927.50			780,190.50			
Spa for Orders	210,000.00						
Port Huron	298,906.10						
Buffalo	706,625.00	2,569,135.10		1,625,646.40	1,648,335.50		
Chicago		75,000.00			292,524.30	Erie	
Detroit		80,000.00					
Ogdensburg		48,000.00					
	14,274,804.40	2,772,135.10		13,814,595.40	1,940,860.20		
Total wheat—17,046,939.50.				Total wheat—15,755,456.00.			

appointed by the Government to take charge of the construction of this portion of the railway. A statement made by the Commission on December 22nd showed that substantial progress had been made. Several of the parties in Quebec will be kept in the field during the winter. Other parties in the New Brunswick section will be reorganized during the opening weeks of the year. Favourable reports as to health were received from the different parties, but the open weather, by delaying the formation of ice in the rivers, had somewhat retarded progress in some cases. Plans were also well advanced for sending out parties for surveying that part of the railway which lies between Lake Abitibi and Winnipeg. With regard to the section of the line between Winnipeg and the Pacific Ocean, which is to be built by the G.T.P. Co., plans were filed with the Railway Department of Canada and negotiations begun for the acquiring of land for terminals and other purposes.

Plans were stated to be under formation by the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. companies looking to extensive additions to these systems during the coming year. Operations by the former company will, it is stated, be particularly active in the province of Ontario, notice having been given in the *Canada Gazette* that the authority of the Dominion Parliament will be requested for the building and operation of several branch lines. The double tracking of the line between Fort

William and Winnipeg, a distance of about 426 miles, will also be begun. In the Western division a number of branches, according to present plans, will be completed during the coming season, notably in Manitoba and Alberta. The plans foreshadowed by the Canadian Northern Company relate chiefly to the direct connection of the Western and Eastern systems of the railway, the acquiring of a line from Georgian Bay to Montreal and the establishment of a Toronto and Montreal connection, together with the establishment of a fleet of boats on the Upper Lakes. It was stated early in the month that between six and seven hundred miles of track had been laid by the Company during the past year, and that one hundred and fifty more miles would be laid before the suspending of operations. Three bridges, costing approximately \$1,000,000, were built over the Saskatchewan.

Bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 were sold by the Temiscaming Railway Commission in London, Eng., thus completing the financing of the road.

Railway construction developments in Prince Edward Island have shown considerable activity during the past few months. Surveys for a new line from Emerald to the North Shore have been run and the line will probably be built next summer, a survey from Suras to Elmira has also been made.

A statement was issued by the Board of

Railway Commissioners on December 10th to the effect that the Commissioners had authorized the continuance of the present maximum passenger tolls and their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, as required by the Railway Act. The working tariff of the railways representing the reduced rates brought about by competition and other means, was not changed. The Act does not require the publication of the working rates, but they cannot be advanced without notice to the Commission, which has also the power to disallow any such advance.

A contract was concluded during the month between the Canada Car Company and the G.T.P. Railway Company for the delivery of fifteen cars per day for five years, to begin as soon as the plant of the Company, which is to be erected in the western outskirts of Montreal, is completed. The contract calls for a total of 23,475 cars. Heavy orders for Mogul passenger engines for the use of the C.P.R. Company were also placed at the Kingston Locomotive Works.

Conditions of the Trades.

The advent of cold weather during the second week of the month brought out of door *building* operations generally to a standstill throughout Canada, though a few localities in Ontario reported activity as still continuing. Bricklayers and masons, accordingly, were generally quiet, and with stonecutters dullness prevailed. The inside branches of the trade were less affected, especially in the larger cities, where operations were continued by joiners, lathers and plasterers and painters, with little if any abatement in activity as compared with November. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were generally busy, both in connection with new buildings and on repair work rendered necessary by the fall in temperature. In the *metal* trades conditions showed a falling off as compared with November, especially among shipbuilders, though in the majority of localities little change was reported. *Woodworkers* and the other branches of the *woodworking and furnishing* trades had also a less favourable month than November, with activity pre-

vailing in a number of the cities. The holiday season had the effect of greatly stimulating the *printing and allied* trades, and conditions, especially during the first three weeks of the month, were very favourable to employees. The *clothing* branches also had a favourable month, with *garment workers* reported slack in some localities. *Furriers* were employed to their utmost capacity. The *miscellaneous* branches, especially *retail clerks*, and *hotel and restaurant employees*, had a very busy month as the direct result of the holiday season, though large numbers of the first-named class were reported out of employment in Western Canada. The same statement holds good with regard to *bakers and confectioners*, *butchers* and other branches of the *food and tobacco preparation* trades. *Ice cutters* began the work of harvesting the season's ice crop under generally favourable conditions. In the *transport* branches employment was increased by the holiday trade, and those engaged in the passenger service had a busy month. The grain trade, since the close of navigation, also gave longer hauls of this class of freight to the railways. *Unskilled labour* reported a very marked decline as compared with November, most localities reporting large numbers out of employment since the advent of cold weather. The fact also that until the closing week of the month the snowfall was generally light, and the work of snow removal comparatively little, deprived this class of a considerable amount of employment usually available at this time of the year.

Notes of the Month.

The formal opening of the new *Labour Temple* at Toronto took place on the evening of December 21st.*

A profit of \$305,632 on *meter rents*, as against \$285,030 in 1903, was declared by the city of Montreal for the past year.

The employment of *concrete* instead of stone and brick in building operations in Toronto considerably affected employment among stone masons and bricklayers during the past season.

* A reference to this event is contained in the report of the Toronto correspondent to THE LABOUR GAZETTE in the present issue.

A summarized statement of the *city assessment* of Toronto for the year 1905, as finally revised and confirmed, shows a total of \$149,272,027.

According to the most recent reports of the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, the *Indian population* of Canada is at present 109,956, which is 275 less than in 1903. An increase of more than 8,000 is shown for the past decade.

A severe *water famine* was reported as prevailing throughout Ontario, especially in the section west of Toronto, and in several localities farmers found great difficulty in securing a sufficient supply for stock. In several of the smaller towns also much inconvenience was caused.

The *amalgamation* of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company and the Winnipeg General Power Company was announced during December, the new company to be known as the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000.00.

The report of the *Free Municipal Labour Bureau* for Montreal for the year ending Nov. 30th, was as follows:—

Approximate number of applicants	5,000
Number of situations offered.	2,344
Number of situations obtained.....	2,144

Among the situations obtained were the following: 100 kitchen helpers; 74 carpenters; 797 farm labourers; 451 labourers; 106 compositors; 125 bush men, and 62 male cooks.

The project to establish a *technical school* in Montreal was reported to have made little progress recently, the Mechanics' Institute having withdrawn its offer to subscribe its assets for the support of the proposed institution.

A delegation of the Manufacturing Grocers' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association interviewed the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue on December 2nd, asking for a more strict enforcement of the law regarding the adulteration of foods and an improvement in the methods of *food inspection*.

The third annual convention of the *Ontario Clay Workers' Association* was held at Berlin, Ont., on December 7th and 8th. A committee was appointed

to investigate the needs of the clay workers of the province, and to determine along what lines steps should be taken to supply them. A number of papers on subjects of interest to the craft were read and discussed.

The Cape Breton examination for *stationary engineers* was held during December, there being seventy applicants for competency and one hundred and fifty applicants for service certificates. In Cumberland county there were forty-eight service and fifteen competency applicants, and in Pictou fifty service and thirty competency applicants.

A provincial conference for Ontario of the *International Bricklayers' Union* was held at Toronto on December 6th and 7th. The secretary's report showed that four new local unions had been formed in the province, making a total of twenty-eight local unions, with a membership of about 2,500. About 850 new members were enrolled during the year, over 300 of whom were from Great Britain.

An outline of the work it is intended to cover at the *agricultural college* to be established at St. Anne's, Que., showed that instruction would be conducted chiefly in three departments, as follows:—

(1) A department of research, to increase the knowledge available for the improvement of rural life in Canada along such lines, for example, as bacteriology of the soil;

(2) A department of instruction to teach the young in agricultural matters and impart to them any new knowledge that is gained;

(3) A department for the practical application of knowledge and methods in economical ways to profit-making.

It was stated by officials of *charitable institutions* in the city of Montreal that the outlook for the present winter season compared favorably with the last year, from the point of view of the numbers of poor people requiring assistance. The season between the closing of navigation and the coming of the snow, as a rule, finds large numbers of men out of employment in Montreal. For the week ending December 3rd, however the

House of Industry and Refuge received only 567 applications for night refuge, as against 1,276 during the same period last year. The prevailing mild weather in the opening weeks of the month delayed the time of extreme need.

The total *expenditure* by the city of Toronto up to December 16th amounted to \$1,479,400.06, an increase over last year of \$226,955.90. Expenditure on on local improvement works was as follows:—

Pavements.	\$342,290.11
Concrete sidewalks	150,076.87
Wooden sidewalks	7,553.79
Sewers	18,906.35

Over five and a-half miles of water mains were laid during the year.

The *Council of Arts and Manufactures* of the province of Quebec reported the following list of students enrolled in Montreal for the coming winter:—

Freehand Drawing, Elementary Class.....	90
Freehand Drawing, Advanced Class.	85
Architecture	71
Sign Painting	32
Modelling	30
Lithography	22
Mechanical Drawing, Monument National ..	67
Mechanical, Point St. Charles.....	42
Boot and Shoe Pattern Making.....	17
Carpentry	48
Plumbing.....	64
Sewing.....	106
Sewing (Day Course)	674
Solfeggio	142
Orchestra.....	215
New Class.....	17
Total.....	1,048

For the eleven months of the year ended November 30th *building permits* were issued in Montreal for the following new buildings: 1,132 dwellings, 41 stores, 16 warehouses, 13 factories, 2 churches, 2 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 offices, 22 stables, and 122 sheds.

The *municipality-owned waterworks* of Kingston, Ont., closed the year with

a surplus of over \$3,000. There were 3,640 consumers, to whom 629,059,829 gallons were provided during the year. The revenue of the department for 1904 was \$44,864.12; working expenditure, \$14,128; capital account, \$6,348.66; expiring debentures and interest, \$11,154.21; balance on hand, \$3,033.25. The city gets \$9,000 worth of water per year. It allows \$4,750 for taxes, thus thus receiving \$4,250 for endorsing the works debentures.

Negotiations for the sale of the broom-making machinery at the *Central Prison*, Ont., owned by the province of Ontario, were conducted during December. The contract for the manufacture of brooms at the Prison expires on June 1st next, and will not be renewed, in accordance with the statement recently made by the Government to representatives of organized labor.

The *Canadian Street Railway Association* was organized during December in Montreal. The object of the Association was stated to be the acquisition of experimental, statistical and scientific knowledge relating to the construction, equipment and operation of street railways and the diffusion of the knowledge among the members of this Association, with a view to increasing the accommodation of passengers, improving the service and reducing its cost, and the encouragement of cordial and friendly relations between the roads and the public. The members of the Association, the constitution directs, shall be the street railway companies in the Dominion of Canada. Each member is entitled to one vote by a delegation presenting proper credentials. Mr. W. G. Ross, of the Montreal Street Railway, was elected president, and Mr. Allan Royce, vice-president of the Toronto Railway Co., secretary-treasurer.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.*

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

Reviewing the more important features

of industrial progress in this district throughout the year, the most sub-

* A brief paragraph reviewing the more important industrial developments of the past year, as well as of the past month, will be found in the several reports of local correspondents published in the present issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

stantial advance has been made in the steel industry. The trade in the opening months of the year was depressed almost to complete stagnation. Numbers of men had been discharged and wages reduced in the closing months of 1903. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company had stated that prices had dropped and that there was little demand for steel and iron products. The prevailing impression was that the Company had missed its market and that until a more finished article was manufactured no progress could be made. A small billet mill, however, and afterwards a rod mill were erected and put into operation, and the result has been highly satisfactory. A wider market has been reached, the demand for steel rods at the present being greater than these mills can supply, except by working them on double shifts which is under consideration. The rail mill will be completed in March, when steel rails will be made. As these will be in great demand for years to come the steel industry, on which so much of the prosperity of Sydney depends, has bright prospects.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The condition of the labour market during December, while not so active around the collieries, was very steady in the steel industry. The great demand for iron and steel products has forced the Dominion Steel Company to double-shift some of its departments. The increase of employees above the number employed during this month last year amounts to 500. The increase has come gradually during the past five months. The rail mill is being rushed and will be in operation in March—barring accidents.

During the greater part of the year the Nova Scotia Steel Company was constructing a new plant at Sydney Mines. In September production was begun and is now giving good results.

The prospects for a busy and prosperous season seems to be daily becoming more assured, especially as better prices are now obtained, showing a growing demand in the steel market.

At the collieries, development work is being rapidly pushed forward, and while

winter is not the most active season, yet it is felt to be assured that the coal trade will be as prosperous in the coming year as in the past. The trade has been steady, and while this year's shipments may not exceed or even equal those of last year, which, owing to outside disturbances, was an abnormal year, yet it has been a fairly prosperous one, and some of the coal companies will show an increase in output. The prospects for 1905 are good.

For the building trades, except in Broughton and Big Glace Bay, prospects are not good. Wholesale trade was fairly active, but retail trade was somewhat dull. Railway transportation is now active, owing to coal shipments by water having been largely decreased.

Skilled labour was abundant in nearly every class in these industries, and, barring the time of the steel strike, was fairly well employed.

There is a better tone in business. The last three months have brought about a transition from uncertain to certain conditions. Unrest and agitation among the workmen are not features at present, but confidence seems to prevail and January, 1905, does not find Sydney in the depressed mood of January, 1904.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were inactive, but painters, decorators and paperhangers were well employed. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were busy. The other classes in this trade were not busy.

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—The classes employed in these trades were very busy, with the exception of jewellers and watch-case makers, who were reported dull.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—All classes were reported active.

Printing and Allied Trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing Trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active and boot and shoe workers very busy.

Leather Trades.—All classes were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy and hotel, restaurant and theatre employees very busy. Clerks and stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—All branches were reported well employed, with the exception of ship labourers and longshoremen, who were not busy. Carters, teamsters, etc., were active.

Unskilled Labour.—This class of labour was not in demand.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the past month the condition of the labour market has been normal, being about as active as during November.

The year just closed has been exceptionally favourable, and in some cases labour has been more active than during 1903.

A serious set-back to employment occurred during the month, when the Imperial Dock Yard closed down, which for many years has been a source of much employment for almost every class of labour. During dull periods not less than one hundred hands were steadily at work, while in the summer upwards of three hundred have been employed. Its closing down will be greatly felt in the labour market. At the present time fully one hundred men are thrown out of work, crowding the other branches of employment, which at this season of the year are but normally active.

The steel shipbuilding project remains as reported in November.

Commercial activity was not so active as was expected at the commencement of the season, but was not below normal conditions. Wholesale and retail trades did a good business, Christmas activity being very marked.

The labour market was free from unrest of any kind, and, taking the year as a whole, industrial disturbances have been fewer than for many years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Winter fishing was not as favourable as anticipated and local fishermen reported a scarcity in the catch. The weather, however, has been good, and this has enabled work-people to pursue their work under better conditions than for many years past.

Mining.—The mining industry continues active, with the supply of coal fairly equal to the demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—The winter season has prevented some branches of the building trades from pursuing active operations, yet many continue quite busy. Painters, lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers were dull, but carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed, and plumbers and stone cutters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding Trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and horseshoers were satisfactorily employed. Shipwrights and caulkers experienced dullness.

Woodworking trades.—Those engaged in the various branches of the woodworking industries were normally employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors were busy and boot and shoe workers fairly active.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were normally employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busily employed.

Transport.—All branches of transportation were quite active. Longshoremen were fairly active, while teamsters found business somewhat dull.

Unskilled labour.—Opportunities for employment were about normal for the season.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DURING THE YEAR 1904.

Labour was well employed throughout the year, supply and demand being very well balanced. Tradesmen of all classes did about their average amount of work. Wages were rather higher than during 1903. The work on the Southern Branch Railway, on the Hillsborough bridge and in straightening curves on the main line, gave employment to a large number of men during the greater part of the year, and helped to raise the wages of labour.

Agriculture.—Potatoes and vegetables turned out well, but the market during the fall was dull and prices low. Wheat was a fair crop, but was considerably damaged by rust. Oats, owing to the excessively dry season, were a very short crop, furnishing very little in the way of fodder, but yielding a fair quantity of grain in proportion to the straw. Hay was an exceedingly short crop, so much so as to necessitate the importation of large quantities from the province of Quebec. To enable farmers and dairy-men to carry over their stock, and prevent the killing off of good dairy cattle, the Local Government sent a commission to Quebec, bought a large quantity of hay, secured free transportation for it over the Government railways, and are selling it to the farmers who have not enough for their own use, at cost price. This will alleviate the difficulties of the agricultural classes in one of the hardest seasons that Prince Edward Island farmers have experienced in several years.

Dairying.—The output of butter was about the same as in the preceding year, the price per pound averaging about one cent lower. The cheese industry had a very bad year, the price per pound averaging almost two cents less than in 1903, while the output, owing to the very dry season, and the consequent shortage of pasture and fodder, was very much reduced as compared with that of previous years. The output of cheese in 1900 was

65,000, averaging 70 lbs. each, at 10 cents a lb.; in 1903, 32,000, averaging 20 lbs., at 10 cents per lb., amounting in value to \$224,000; the output for 1904 will amount to about 22,000 cheese, at 70 lbs. each, selling at eight and a half cents per lb. on the average, which will yield only \$125,-125.

Fishing.—Lobster fishing during the season was better on the north shore of the island than last year, but not so good on the south shore. The output on the whole was about the same, and prices were considerably better. Cod-fishing was not so profitable as last year, the cause of the shortage being the same, viz., the great prevalence of dog-fish around the coast. Very few mackerel were taken, the industry being almost completely destroyed by the prevalence of dog-fish, which destroy the fishermen's nets and lines. Oyster fishing was quiet as good as last year, and prices were fully one-third higher, making it a satisfactory season for the large number of men engaged in the industry.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The exceptionally cold weather prevailing during the month resulted in a greater falling off in employment than is usual at this season of the year. Some work remains unfinished awaiting milder weather, and for the same cause some work has not yet been started. The early closing of navigation and the transferring of the winter boats from Summerside and Charlottetown to Georgetown, caused an increase of labour, especially in the handling of freight, at the latter place, and a consequent falling off in the other two. During Christmas week, trade was active, as the roads were good, but the volume of business was not quite equal to that of last year. There were some heavy shipments of poultry and meats by the winter steamers, and good prices were realized.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations were quiet during the month, the care of stock mainly occupying the attention of the farmer. Shipping of produce was

fairly active during the first part of the month.

Fishing.—With the commencement of the month began the fishing of smelts and eels; which are exported largely to the United States.

Lumbering.—Operations in this industry were practically at a standstill.

Manufacturing.—The few factories located here ran as usual, but the closing down of the Dominion Packing Company's factory, temporarily, put a number of employees out of work.

Railway construction and employment.—Work on the southern approach of the Hillsborough bridge was concluded for the season early in the month, also the work of straightening the line at Curtis Creek. The clearing of the woods along the Montagne Branch Railway was completed, and the plant is ready to begin grading.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers, builders' labourers, stone cutters, and painters had a quiet month. Carpenters and joiners were fairly busy on indoor work. Plumbers, and gas and steamfitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and machinists were steadily employed. Marine engineers, excepting those employed on the winter boats, about the middle of the month stopped their engines for the winter season. Linemen were fairly busy, but bicycle workers were practically all idle.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders were busy, with woodworkers, carriage makers and coopers fairly so.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, and tobacco workers had a good month's work.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a quiet month, but saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, trackmen, and freight-handlers were steadily employed; the last mentioned employed at the winter ports were busy. Teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour was considerably in excess of the demand.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent., reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was fairly active during December. The city mills have finished the manufacture of deals for the season and have closed down. The cold weather has interfered considerably with outdoor work, but inside work is being pushed forward with vigor. In Fairville, a suburb of St. John, several new buildings were in course of erection and a new school house was well advanced. The latter is three stories high, and 64x35 feet. It is estimated that the total cost will approximate about \$6,000. The winter port business is keeping well up, twenty-one steamers, with a total tonnage of 69,600, having arrived up to December 21st, while last year up to the same date, twenty-one steamships, with a total tonnage of 72,654, had arrived. The export business was not quite up to that of last year, but prospects seem bright for large winter shipments.

A new illuminating light company has been organized in St. John and has purchased the charter issued to the New Brunswick Gas and Power Company by the Provincial Legislature last May. This Company has secured the right to produce the "Century Light." The Sun Coal and Wood Company has taken over the premises, plant and stock of the F. E. Law & Company. The New Brunswick Telephone Company has completed a metallic circuit between St. John and Chatham, and has good connections now with every

county in the province, except Restigouche and Gloucester. A large derrick has been installed in the Intercolonial Railway freight shed to facilitate the transfer of freight from the cars to the freight shed. The Acetylene Construction Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., completed the installing of a lighting plant in the new building on Part-ridge Island on December the 23rd. The mains through which the gas is distributed are 3,500 feet in length, and the plant has a capacity of 1,000 lights, a number more than sufficient to light the buildings now in course of erection, as well as those already constructed. The printing, bookbinding and stationery establishment of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan was totally destroyed by fire on the night of December 5th. The building was insured for \$8,000 and the machinery and stock for \$15,000 each. The firm has leased temporary quarters and all its employees, about thirty, are again at work.

Bank clearings for December amounted to \$4,502,988, and for the corresponding period of last year to \$3,964,218, being \$538,770 in excess of that of 1903. Merchants say that business has been better this season than for some years past, that a great deal of cash has been forthcoming, and that people seem to buy a better class of goods. The market was well supplied with beef and fowl for Christmas, and retail prices were as follows: turkeys 18 to 23 cents per pound; ducks, \$1.75 to \$2 a pair; geese, \$1.40 and up; quail, \$1.50 a pair; prairie hens, 2.50 a pair; wild geese, \$2 each; pork, roasters, \$1.50 each; beef, 16 to 18 cents a pound; English pheasant, raised in St. John, \$4 a pair. The fish market was also well supplied, and the following prices prevailed: haddock, 5 cents per pound; cod, 5 cents per pound; halibut, 15 cents per pound; smelt, 10 cents per pound; herring, 12 to 20 cents per dozen; salt herring, 20 cents per dozen; finnan haddie, 7 cents per pound; cod steak, 8 cents per pound; boneless cod, 12 cents per pound; clams, 15 cents per quart.

Bakers have reduced the price of bread to 6 cents a loaf to dealers, the latter selling them at 7 cents.

Thirty-four employees of the Canadian

Pacific Railway Company, who came to St. John from the upper provinces for the winter port business, were reported for working in the city without a license, they not being ratepayers of the city. The city chamberlain has received a cheque from the C.P.R. Co. for \$255, the amount of the license in question.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Catches were poor in St. John Harbour, but the market was well supplied from the coast ports.

Lumbering.—This industry is being carried on extensively, and the cut, it is estimated, will amount to about the same as that of last season.

Manufacturing.—The New Brunswick Petroleum Co reported that thirty-seven productive wells were started during the year, a pumping plant installed at Dover, and the pumping plant at St. Joseph's, extended. The tanks erected at St. Joseph have a storage capacity of about eight thousand barrels.

Railroad construction and employment.—The New Brunswick Southern Railway Co. has authorized its president to employ an engineer to make a preliminary survey for a proposed line, via New River Beach. An effort will be made to extend this railway to Calais, Maine, where direct communication may be had with Boston. A contract has been placed with the Musquash Lumber Company to supply 150,000 ties, and it is intended to put this road in first-class condition.

The St. John Street Railway Company, has placed orders for \$50,000 worth of machinery and rolling stock for the purpose of improving its system.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers were fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers, gas and steamfitters reported work satisfactory. Painters were also satisfactorily employed. Stone cutters and builders' labourers experienced a dull period.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, sheet

metal workers, and horseshoers had a good month's work. Steam engineers reported work only fair, while blacksmiths and boiler makers were only indifferently employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly well employed, as were carriage and wagon makers, but shingle weavers had a dull season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were only fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers reported work fair.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported work good.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush workers reported work active.

Transport.—Railway trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers were very busy. Ship labourers were only fairly well employed. Street railway employees were busy, also teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—On the whole, employment for unskilled labour was scarce.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Bathurst.—Electric lights were installed for the first time on December the 16th.

Chatham.—The Miramichi Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., is seeking incorporation. The company will be capitalized at \$300,000. The mills are now ready for work.

F. E. Neale, through the firm of Frank Harrison & Co., Liverpool, England, shipped 38,582,263 superficial feet of spruce, pine and birch deals, from Miramichi, in sixteen steamers and nine sailing vessels. The combined total of other shippers from Miramichi amounted to 54,000,000 feet. This made 92,000,000 feet exported for the season from Miramichi, which is a smaller amount than in any season since 1895. From Campbellton, 5,094,031 feet of lumber were shipped; from Dalhousie, 4,027,710; from Bathurst, 845,074; from Baie des Chaleurs, 3,640,716. Total shipments of this firm amounted to 52,189,794 feet.

Dalhousie.—The ratepayers voted \$1,000 to drill one or two more wells. The

town has already expended \$1,000 in drilling a well 400 feet deep, but it was thought the capacity of the present well was not sufficient to supply water for domestic and fire purposes.

Fredericton.—Donald Fraser & Sons have resolved to erect two more shingle mills, one to be an addition to their present sawmill at Cabineau, and to have fourteen shingle machines; the other to be at Bakerbrook, on the St. John river, and to have ten shingle machines.

Moncton.—The water pressure over the town has been doubled since the new main was laid, the cost of which was \$50,000. The I.C.R. clerks received an increase in their pay December 22nd. The increases ranged from 50 cents a month to \$5 and \$10.

Sussex.—The cold storage and packing interests of the Sussex Packing Company, Ltd., have been amalgamated with the fruit and vegetable canning and preserving business owned and conducted at Sussex, Sheffield, and Woodstock by the D. H. Hoegg Co., with a capitalization, for the present, of \$100,000. Extensive improvements will be introduced.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING 1904.

Labour conditions during 1904 were somewhat less active than in 1903, though the year on the whole was considered very favourable for employment, wages being on a higher level than ever before. In the *agricultural industry* hay was a good crop and roots a heavy crop. Grain crops, on the other hand, were light, though prices ruled high, except in the case of butter and cheese, which were on an average of from one to two cents a pound less than in 1903. An unusual number of farmers during the past fall season went into the lumber camps. In the *lumbering industry* the winter's work equalled, if not exceeded, that of 1903, the demand for men being greater than the supply. High water in the spring facilitated the floating of the logs and enabled a number which had been hung

up during the previous season to be brought to the mills. In connection with the cut for 1905 preparations were on a considerably diminished scale and the wages of shantymen showed a reduction of from \$4 to \$6 per month. Sawmills had an exceptionally active season, many having been forced to leave their cut unfinished in the autumn. The price for sawn spruce lumber fell, being about 33 per cent. lower than in 1903. Shingles also decreased 50 cents per thousand in the selling price, though an improvement in the tone of the market occurred during the autumn months. In the *building trades* a very active year was reported, though strikes caused considerable loss of time during the spring months, and the rainy weather of September and October somewhat retarded operations. The *metal trades* had a quieter year than in 1903, though boiler makers were active and iron workers and machinists busy. In the *transport branches* the year was a very dull one for ship labourers, though longshoremen engaged in connection with coasting and inland traffic vessels had an active year, though not as active as in 1903, the tourist traffic being less active. *Hotel employees, hackmen, etc.*, had a quiet year in consequence. Railroad freight traffic was very heavy throughout the year. *Boot and shoe workers* had, on the whole, a better year than 1903, factories having run for longer periods and the output being steadier. The *leather trades* were somewhat dull. In the *clothing branches* however activity was continuous, and the *textile trades* reported a busy year. *Unskilled labour* had an exceptionally good year, the demand being constant and the supply never in excess. Wages for this class were higher than ever before, ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. No very large contracts were under way, though a number of operations, such as the installation of the waterworks plant at Levis, the construction of the approaches to the Quebec bridge, the repairing of the fortification walls, etc., made good progress.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Labour in general was fairly well em-

ployed, though the lack of snow during the first three weeks of the month made it difficult for farmers to market their Christmas produce.

Two new ice-breaking steamers belonging to the Dominion Government have been added to the winter navigation fleet, one of these running from River Ouelle to Murray Bay on the north shore, and the other being engaged in keeping the river free of ice at the Sault.

One trade dispute of minor importance occurred during December, thirteen employees of the Lockwell Cigar Factory stopping work for twenty-four hours.

Christmas trade was active, though the volume of business was reported as less than a year ago.

The city bakers have reduced the price of bread two cents per large loaf, the price being now eighteen cents for a six pound loaf.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—December is the great butchering month for the farmers in this district. Selling prices were considered favorable this year, beef bringing 5 to 6 cents per pound for the hind quarter and 4 to 6 for the fore quarter; mutton by the carcase, 7 cents per pound, and pork by the carcase $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Turkeys brought from 18 to 25 cents, and other poultry was correspondingly high. Pork was from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound lower than last year, but the other prices quoted represent an advance of from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 1 cent per pound on last year's prices.

Railroad construction.—Large gangs of men were employed in blasting, etc., on the approaches to the Quebec bridge.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Outside workers, including painters, had a dull month. Joiners, plasterers, lathers, plumbers and steamfitters had an active month.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists had a quiet month and iron shipbuilders a dull month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported conditions dull with a number of

men idle. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a fair month. Conditions among boot and shoe workers showed little change, there being a large number of men in idleness. The bankruptcy of a large manufacturing firm, which threw out of employment between three and four hundred men, contributed largely to these conditions, though the other factories were working on nearly full time, and in one case overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers had a quiet month. Ice cutting was commenced during the month, about fifteen days earlier than usual. The crop, it is thought, will be a big one, as the lack of snow has permitted the ice to thicken fast. Bakers and confectioners had a very busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Furriers were very busy, overtime being worked.

Transport.—Railway freight traffic continued heavy, but there was a considerable falling off in passenger traffic.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month for the season was reported.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

Industrial conditions in the city of Sherbrooke during the year 1904 were in a more healthy condition than during the previous year. The only department of labour that suffered was the large machine shops, where special attention is devoted to mining machinery. The scarcity of orders was only felt during the latter two months of the year, and is accounted for, to some extent, by the fact that there was a lull in mining operations in the west. For the new year prospects seem bright, and one of the shops has returned to orders again. In every branch of trade there was a steady increase, but no boom in any particular line, proving that conditions are on a sound basis.

As an indication that times have been

good during the past year, the increase in the valuation roll may be mentioned, amounting, as it did, to \$266,000 on taxable real estate. This amount was made up to a large extent by dwelling houses erected during the year by workmen in the city. In addition to this increase there has also to be added the new court house, church and school properties, which have been added to the volume of real estate, but from which no revenue in the nature of taxes is derived.

Retail and wholesale merchants had a good year, and banks reported that payments were good.

During the year there were no serious labour troubles, and employers and employees got along well together.

On the whole, the year has been a very satisfactory one from a labour point of view.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of December was fairly active, all classes being fairly well employed. The severe weather conditions of the latter ten days of the month somewhat interfered with outdoor labour, and there was a slackness noticeable in some of the machine shops, which had not been experienced for some time past. Notwithstanding the severe weather, however, some stone cutters employed on the new court house building were rushed, so that the roof may be put on as soon as possible.

Both wholesale and retail trades reported business good, the latter reporting a good Christmas trade on the whole, though some of the retail grocers said there was a tightness in money.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural work is at a standstill, and many farmers are now engaged on their wood lots.

Lumbering.—The lumber business is not very active, and there are not nearly so many men employed in the woods as last year. The snow, which fell during the last week of the month, enabled the lumbermen to move around in the woods with considerable less trouble than on the dry hard ground.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries were running full time.

Mining.—The weather somewhat interfered with mining operations, but there are still quite a number of men steadily employed in the mills at the asbestos works.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railroad construction work under way at the present time, and consequently no employment of this nature.

Other industries.—The ratepayers of Sherbrooke, on the 15th of December, voted on the by-law to give a bonus of \$15,000 and ten years exemption from taxes to the Modern Bedstead Mfg. Co., and exemption of taxes for five years to the Geo. Long Sash and Door Mfg. Co. The voting was by ballot, and resulted in the defeat of the by-law for the Modern Bedstead Co. by 282 votes, while the Long Company by-law was carried by 268 votes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had broken time during the month, while carpenters, lathers and plasterers, plumbers and stone cutters had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work in the Jenckes Machine Co. shop is somewhat dull, but in the Rand drill shop the men have been taken off stock, as some large orders for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been placed.

Woodworking trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon makers, and pattern makers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy, and considerable overtime was put in.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, and glove makers have been very busy, and all hands were fully employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy with the Christmas trade. Cigar makers reported a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees were extra busy.

Transport.—Railway employees stationed here have had a good month, and cab drivers, hackmen, carters and expressmen also enjoyed a good month's business.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour has been in good demand, and there were but few men idle.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Sampson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

In nearly all of the various industries a relaxing of activity was shown, as compared with 1903. Sales in the stores were lighter, and in construction work generally a slackness has prevailed. This was due to the fact that the different manufactories were not as flourishing as during preceding years.

During 1903 two industrial accidents were reported, as compared with four of a serious character during 1904.

Two strikes took place in 1903 which did not affect labour to a very great extent.

In 1904 only one strike was reported. An employer, a boot and shoe manufacturer, dismissed twenty men because they absented themselves from work on a religious holiday. The difficulty lasted about eight days, after which time a settlement was effected. Disputes took place at the Emporium Cigar Factory, but they were of short duration and did not affect the industry.

During 1903 two unions were formed—the Textile Workers and the National Workingmen's Club. In 1904 two unions were also formed, one of which disbanded during May.

There are good prospects that the year 1905 will be more favorable to both employers and employees.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

During the month of December the condition of the labour market was not as satisfactory as during the preceding

months of the season. The Christmas trade was fairly good, and the merchants in general did a good business, but there was a lack of work for labourers.

Cigar makers will shortly have a new source of employment, as a new factory will be opened at the beginning of 1905. The firm will be known as the Dominion Cigar Company, of St. Hyacinthe. Several strippers are already at work. The directors of the new company intend to turn out first-class goods only, by employing none but competent workers,

Every year during the winter season a reduction in the hours of labour is put into force for those employed on outside work. During December a door and sash manufacturer reduced the wages of those of his men employed inside as well. The workers were notified that the reduction would be of \$1 per week for each man.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had a good demand for their products on the market during the holiday season.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers report having many orders on hand, and the outlook is good for the spring trade.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, painters and decorators, reported business slack. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All employed in these trades had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers and wood carvers were well employed. Carriage and wagon makers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—All employees are rushed at the present time.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy. Boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers had a fairly good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were very well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks and delivery employees were very active.

Transport.—For those employed in this branch conditions were as good as during previous months.

Unskilled labour.—Several labourers are idle at present.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During December the building trades were not very active; painters especially were not well employed, a large number of immigrants who arrived here last spring being painters, who filled several positions in the shops. Messrs. Simpson and Peel, contractors, laid off 50 men on the 17th instant. Another contractor also dismissed 30 men. These two firms are amongst the largest here. All the men thus discharged were carpenters and joiners. A better prospect is anticipated for January.

The Locomotive and Machine Co. of Montreal (Limited), whose workshops are situated at Longue Pointe, has signed a contract with the C.P.R. Co. for the construction of 30 ten-wheeled engines for the transportation of heavy freight. This company has also orders on hand for 75 locomotives of ordinary size, and a number of other locomotives of less capacity for shunting and construction work. As the company's workshops are now completed, it is in a position to deliver about 10 per month. The company is constructing a hotel and several small houses for the use of its employees. The dwellings will be completed and ready for occupation by the end of January.

During the two past months, the small town of De Lorimier issued 20 permits for constructions, representing an expenditure of \$60,000.

The assessors have just completed their annual report on the value of real estate and the assessing of taxes for the fiscal year 1904-1905. Real estates represents a value of \$206,356,475, and the taxes thereon \$2,139,265. The city of

Montreal will have in all a total revenue of \$4,673,276, but from which is to be deducted the sum of \$252,000 which the city is obliged to spend on expropriation. Ordinary revenue increased from \$3,607,961 to \$3,877,776, or \$269,815.

The finance committee has authorized the following expenditures:—

Care of prisoners	\$10,000 00
Care of Insane	38,000 00
Care of Orphans	5,000 00
Salaries of Mayor and Aldermen.....	27,500 00
Printing and binding account.....	15,000 00
Municipal insurance fund.....	10,000 00
Police inspectors will receive the following annual salaries.....	\$1,600 00
Chief detective	2,900 00
Chief of police	3,500 00
Assistant chief detectives, each.....	1,500 00
Secretary of departments.....	900 00
Secretary of recorder's court	2,500 00
Assistant secretary recorder's court	1,600 00
Detectives, 1st class (with increase of \$100.00 per year)	1,000 00
Detectives, 2nd and 3rd class (with increase of \$100.00 per year)	900 00

The medical health officers will be paid \$2,000, \$1,400, and \$1,200 per year, respectively.

The Canada Car Co., capital \$3,000,000, has bought thirty acres of land in the village of Turcot for its workshops, now in course of construction. The company will begin its operations with a staff of 1,000 men. By an arrangement with the G.T.R., the company will furnish 15 cars per day during the five years. The capacity of the workshops will be 25 freight cars per day, and 12 passenger coaches per month.

The Dominion Bridge Co. has a heavy contract for structural steel works, which will be completed during May.

The road department has engaged 120 men for the clearing of snow in the streets, thus giving employment to men working in the harbour during the summer months, who have been idle since the closing of navigation.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and decorators report conditions dull. Plumbers and steam-fitters, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had a fairly good month. Steam engineers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, and boiler makers were active. Electrical workers and linemen were slack. Tool sharpeners, horse shoers, jewellers and watch-case makers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders, and pattern makers reported business good.

Printing and allied trades.—All engaged in the different branches of these trades declared condition good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active. Ice cutters and drivers are just beginning to work. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were dull.

Leather trades.—Those employed in the leather trades were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers were active. Delivery employees and furriers were also well employed.

Transport.—Locomotive firemen reported active conditions. Steamboat men and steamboat firemen, ship labourers, and longshoremen, are now idle for the season. Street railway employees, cab drivers, carters and draymen were active, but teamsters and expressmen were not busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was no activity in this branch.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thomas J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The opportunities for all classes of labour for the year past have not, on the whole, been equal to those of last year or the year 1902, when the demand for labour reached the highest point of any previous year. From the standpoint of the labourers employed at the docks, etc., during the past year employment has not been satisfactory, although the tonnage and number of vessels entering

the port showed but a slight decrease, as compared with 1903, the operation of labour-saving devices for the loading and unloading of coal and grain causing a decrease in the number of men required to do the same work, compared with last year. On the other hand the building trades have shown marked activity, though a number of strikes in connection with these trades occurred during the commencement of the season.

Scroggie's department store, the Bank of Montreal addition, the Sovereign Bank, the Merchants Bank of Canada (branch), and the completion of the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Rosemount, besides many workmen's dwellings, are among the evidences of the activity of the building trades during the past year.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

There is little change in the labour market to report since last month, except that unskilled labour has been less in demand, owing to the closing of navigation and the cessation of work on drains, roads, and similar outdoor work. The building trades, especially indoor work, continue to show marked activity, and plumbers and steamfitters were all kept fully employed. The increased number of dwellings erected in the vicinity of the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was very noticeable. Transportation, shipments and banking, and the wholesale and retail trades all show satisfactory reports for the past month.

The special committee of the city council has recommended an increase in the salaries of the officers of the fire department, and also of the officers and members of the police force. This has yet to receive the approval of the council.

Comparing the month of December with the same month last year, the opportunities for labour have not been so good, except in the building and allied trades.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were not quite so busy as last month,

but carpenters and joiners continue active. Lathers and plasterers were very busy and gas and steam fitters reported conditions satisfactory.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, core-makers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were all fully employed. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass-workers were not quite so active as last month and a few brass-finishers were out of employment. Blacksmiths, tool-sharpeners, horseshoers, jewellers and watch case makers continue well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All employed in these trades reported employment active, with no unemployed.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions prevail in the printing and allied trades and all apparently were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Work in the clothing trades continues to improve.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were very busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were fully employed.

Leather trades.—Employees in the leather trades found work fairly satisfactory, with trade conditions improving.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees, theatrical employees and all classes of laundry workers were fully employed during the month.

Transport.—All employed in the transportation and train service of the different railways were fully employed. Those engaged in the shipping business were not so active, as there was very little employment for steamboat men, ship labourers or longshoremen. Sleigh drivers, teamsters and carters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is a considerable amount of skilled labour unemployed owing to the falling off of outdoor work and the absence of snow, which has not fallen in sufficient quantities to afford the employment usually looked for at this season of the year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Considerable interest has been taken in the decision of the Westmount town council to install its own electric lighting plant at the expiration of its contract with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. Additional interest is given to this decision by the fact that Westmount's residents are largely composed of business people. The decision to install the electric lighting plant was arrived at after having satisfactory reports from experts as to cost, feasibility, etc.

The Longue Pointe Locomotive Company, it is reported, have orders for the building of locomotives sufficient to keep the Company busy for the next twelve months and over. The Company has erected in the vicinity of its own works a number of dwellings for its work-people.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. R. Laferiere, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The leading industries of this district are *lumbering, pulp and paper making, mining and cement manufacturing*, the latter not having produced material results as yet, though extensive developments are expected in the near future.

The *pulp and paper industry* is perhaps the most important in this district at present, involving, as it does, a considerable expansion in the lumbering industry in securing a supply of raw material. The trade has expanded very considerably since 1903, owing largely to the erection of J. R. Booth's large mills at the Chaudiere. The United States furnishes an important market for pulp, while the paper manufactured by the E. B. Eddy Co. finds its way to the foreign markets of the world, including Japan, England and the United States. The domestic demand, however, consumes most of the production. Business has been more active than in 1903, due in the latter part of the year to the drought which prevailed in the Eastern States, and which curtailed the output of the American industries, and was thus indirectly of benefit to Canadian producers.

The *lumbering industry* during 1904 compared very favourably with 1903 from the manufacturing point of view. From the standpoint of labour, the most notable event of the year was the material reduction in wages which went into effect. The early purchase, at high prices, of the season's cut in 1903 was responsible for the exceptionally high wages paid during that year. The decline in the market during the present year, and the uncertainty which prevailed as to prices, are held responsible for the cut in wages. Prospects for the coming season in the saw mills are also at the close of the year regarded as somewhat uncertain.

Mining reported somewhat similar conditions to those which prevailed during 1903, no development of importance being reported.

Much interest is taken in the outlook for cement manufacturing in this district. A new plant, approximating \$1,000,000 in cost, will shortly begin operations, and will materially affect conditions in the labour market.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The labour market was active during December as compared with the same period of 1903, only a very few instances of men out of work being reported, these being for the most part bushmen returned for the Christmas holidays. Merchants report a very satisfactory Christmas trade, sales having exceeded those of last year. The New Year's trade also was heavier than in 1903.

The *pulp industry* has been exceptionally active during the month, shipments being heavy, and relays of men being kept uninterruptedly at work by day and night in both Hull and at the Chaudiere.

A number of *bushmen* have returned from the woods owing to the low wages paid during the present season. Employment in the industry is regarded as somewhat uncertain, as market conditions in Great Britain are still unsatisfactory.

A crystal of mica taken from Fortin & Gravelle's mine, and weighing about 700 pounds, was awarded a gold medal at the

St. Louis Fair. The mine is being regularly operated, though some slackness prevailed during December.

The various *trades* were kept busy at union wages. Unskilled labour is paid \$1.35 per day. Quarrymen are very busy and receive from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

There were no strikes or lockouts, and no commercial failures in the district during December.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

With December there closed a year of general prosperity in Ottawa, and a buoyancy felt in nearly every branch of activity. Few, if any, trades were dull, while merchants and manufacturers experienced twelve months of growth and expansion. The year was free from labour disputes of serious proportions, and there was an abundance of work in season throughout the year.

There were no new industries of importance established, but in many cases there was an enlargement of existing ones, and the manufacturers say the most pleasing feature was the rapid development of the Canadian market. In some lines in which the export demand has fallen off completely the home trade considerably more than made it up.

Increases in wages were particularly noted in connection with the building trades; in some cases also shorter hours were granted. There was no progress made in the Saturday half holiday movement, but there was no backward tendency in this respect.

The banks reported a year of general prosperity.

The only industry reporting a falling off was lumbering, the export market being unusually dull and total exports showing a considerable diminution. The lumbermen catering to the home and American markets had not much to complain of, though the total output was below that of the year previous. The general tendency was to increased cost in

production, wages being higher and the cost from stump to saw considerably increased.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades did not experience a boom, but the number of mechanics in the city were reduced. The season was marked by steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were generally busy, experiencing the usual slack weeks. On the whole the result was most satisfactory. A strike of the moulders occurred, which resulted in favour of the employers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were busy, the home market showing a marked expansion. The large establishments reported a falling off in the foreign demand, but the shortage of business for export was made up for by the Canadian trade.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy from January to December. No good men were out of work, and efficient linotype machine operators were very scarce.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades did a satisfactory year's business.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were busy, the local establishments receiving large orders from the Government, which helped to keep everyone employed.

Transport.—The year was very active in nearly every line, although for a time the grain trade fell off and was late in starting, owing to differences between the boat owners and their employees on the Great Lakes. Passenger traffic showed a steady increase.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, and wages on the whole were better than in previous years.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

In making a summary of the leading industrial and labour features for the

year 1904, as compared with the year 1903 and previous years, in the city of Kingston and district, prominence must be accorded to the remarkable activity prevailing in connection with the building trades and the metal and engineering trades. A few of the expenditures contributing to this end were as follows:—

Rockwood asylum for the insane:—

Electric plant, etc.	\$5,000 00
Nurses quarters.	10,000 00
R. M. C. gymnasium.	25,000 00
Electric plant	10,000 00
Kingston Dairy School.	8,000 00
School of Mines (annually)	28,000 00
Rideau Canal Improvements.	200,000 00
Appropriation for new battery barracks	50,000 00

Many other large sums were expended in connection with the improvement and extension of civic buildings, Queen's University, churches, charitable institutions, elevators, tanneries, shipyards, private residences, etc., etc. Added to this was the expenditure of over \$700,000 in the metal and engineering trades by the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, as well as large sums in connection with other metal working concerns. The cotton mill, hosiery mill, broom factories, cigar factories, mica works, piano factories, biscuit factory, civic works, etc., also contributed largely to the unprecedented activity of the year 1904.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER

With the closing of navigation and the stopping of building operations, caused by the advent of winter, the opportunities for employment and the demand for labour were greatly diminished. The amount of labour in demand, while not equalling that of November, compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The advent of severe winter weather closed the marine season here early in the month, somewhat earlier than last year; building operations were affected by the same causes.

During the earlier part of the month merchants complained that the Christmas trade was not so active as last year. The depression seemed to be chiefly among farmers, who, on account of the low price of cheese during the season just passed, complained of a scarcity of ready money. The city trade, however, was in

excess of last year. It is claimed by shoe merchants and others that the trade on the Saturday before Christmas broke all previous records. A feature of the Christmas purchasing this year was the selection of a better class of goods than formerly.

Collections at the Inland Revenue office for the month of November were as follows:—

Spirits.	\$4,919 61
Malt	1,344 75
Tobacco and cigars.	3,176 75
Bonded factory (vinegar)	138 37
Methelated spirits.	60 17
Other receipts.	43 50
Total.	9,683 15

The city tax collector announced that \$140,595 of the year's taxes have been collected, leaving but \$10,400 uncollected. It was also reported that \$27,817.37 arrears of taxes had been collected, leaving \$6,000 still unpaid.

It was also announced that the gas and electric rates for the past two months totalled \$10,497; of this amount only \$104.68 remained unpaid. The collector reported that this was the closest collection that had occurred in his eighteen years connection with the plant. There were small increases in salaries made to three employees of this branch of the civic service, amounting to 60c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 respectively per week, making a total of \$227.76 for the year.

There were no strikes or lockouts during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists are now busy in the woods, and in disposing of their surplus fodder, etc. Straw is quoted at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton, while hay is sold from \$3.25 to \$7.25 per ton.

Fishing.—With the formation of the ice fishing has materially increased since November.

Lumbering.—Lumbering is more active. Considerable timber is being taken out in anticipation of the building season of 1905.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in nearly all lines continues active.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction has been much retarded by heavy snow-falls during the month, but as extra help has been required to keep the various lines open the demand for this class of labour has been about the same as usual.

Other industries.—Brewers, butchers, etc., are now actively employed in housing the ice crop for the coming season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—For the time being nearly all branches of the building trades are idle, including bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, stone cutters, and builders' labourers. Carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators, and paper-hangers still find considerable work at inside jobs. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters had a very busy month, largely as the result of the demand for repairs and the completion of odd contracts.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of these trades were fully employed. Iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers and shipwrights and caulkers were particularly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon makers reported a good business.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders report much activity.

Clothing trades.—Clothiers report that the Christmas trade largely increased their receipts.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, and butchers, as well as cigar makers, reported an excellent holiday trade. Ice cutters and drivers are now fully employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers report an increased trade as compared with last year.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry workers report an extremely busy month.

Transport.—All employees of this class were fully employed during the month.

Unskilled labour.—Snow-shovelling afforded considerable employment to this class.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The condition of the labour market in this city and district during 1904 compared very favourably with former years, although the shutting down of the rolling mills was a serious set-back. The greatest activity was in the iron and wood-working industries, although all the factories report a splendid season's business. The Belleville Cement Company's plant at Point Ann has given employment to a large number of men of all classes, and the large amount of permanent walks laid down has also given employment to a large number of men. There have been no important trade disputes or new industrial organizations during the year.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The month of December has been rather backward, although no more so than the same month in previous years. The close-down of the Belleville Iron and Steel Company threw a considerable number of men out of employment, but most of them secured other situations, though the skilled men left for other localities. The works were offered for sale during the month, before the Master in Chancery, but the highest bid, viz.: \$50,000, did not reach the reserved price, so the sale was postponed. All the other industrial works in the city are working full time, with plenty of orders ahead. The completion of the new coal chutes for the Grand Trunk has also thrown a number of men out of employment, mostly Italians. The banks reported a splendid month's business, payments being made when due. Farmers' deposits were above the average. There have been no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the

labour market, except in one instance, where all the employees of a confectionery store, comprising about a dozen girls, went out on strike. It was amicably settled in a couple of days.

A vote on two important by-laws will be taken by the city—one to endorse a loan of \$10,000 to the Deacon Shirt Company for the purpose of enlarging its present factory. The firm agrees to employ from 150 to 200 hands, and to pay back the money in ten yearly instalments. It will give the city a mortgage on the entire plant and buildings, and will pay all water, gas and other taxes. It is are now employing about 40 hands. The other proposition before the citizens, is a by-law to authorize the city to borrow \$10,000 for the extension and improvement of the waterworks system owned and managed by the city.

The city built about nine miles of granolithic walks last year under the supervision of the city surveyor. A large number of men were employed at this work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers are complaining of lack of rain, most of the creeks being dry.

Fishing.—This industry has been very active, large quantities of rough fish being secured through the ice.

Lumbering is quite active in the backwoods, although the output is growing less in this vicinity every year.

Manufacturing.—This industry has been active in nearly all branches.

Mining.—Mining in the northern part of the county has been busy, but will be slack from now until spring. A Buffalo firm, which has had a large gang of men getting out ore in Kaladar, has suspended operations for the present. The ore was shipped about the middle of December.

A new stamp mill at Cloyne started operations about the 18th, and has already turned out several gold bricks. Engineers who have examined the lead mines at Bannockburn have recommended a shaft of one hundred feet to properly explore the vein. American capitalists

have purchased a valuable copper mine at Eldorado, near the famous Richardson mine. The deal was concluded by Ernest Fraleeh, a mining expert from the city.

There is considerable activity in pyrites at the present time. The mine at Bannockburn has been producing steadily for several years. Three different promising properties have been sold to American capitalists. One firm intends to manufacture it on the spot. The C.P.R. has built a short line to one of the properties.

At the request of the authorities of the National Museum, Paris, the Ontario Bureau of Mines is forwarding a collection of corundum and corundum-bearing rocks to that institution for permanent exhibition. The collection is from the mines in Raglan, Carlow and Methuen townships, Renfrew, Hastings and Peterboro' counties, respectively, and comprises splendid specimens. The fact that Ontario has the finest corundum deposits in the world seems to have become known to the French authorities, hence the request mentioned.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners were not very busy, little building going on this month. Lathers and plasterers were also very quiet, but reported a good season. Painters, decorators and paperhangers reported an average month, as compared with former years. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters had a good month, all being busy, though a little colder weather will materially improve business. Builders' labourers reported a slack month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were all busy. Machinists and engineers also reported a splendid month. Boiler-makers worked full time. Shipbuilders were all busy on account of the large number of vessels wintering here this year. Jewellers and watch-case makers had a splendid Christmas month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were very busy, the different shops being hardly able to cope with orders. Carriage

and wagon makers had a good month, many cutters being turned out.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a very fair month and none of the craft were idle.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were all busy during the month. Boot and shoe workers reported a very satisfactory month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had an excellent month, being the best of the year.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers reported a satisfactory month's business.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees had a very good month.

Transport.—All classes were well employed during December, getting ready for any difficulty in the way of snow blockades.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for this class of labour is not very active, the light fall of snow causing a number of men accustomed to this work to be idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

It was reported that the Gilmour Company will shortly remove its mill from Trenon. This is one of the largest saw-mills in the district, and gives employment to hundreds of men. The scarcity of timber is given as the reason. The big Rathbun mill at *Deseronto* is still running, but will soon close down for the season.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The chief activity of the year was in connection with the building trades, wood working factories, cordage and lock works and the laying of permanent side-walks in several parts of the city. Manufacturing was active during a portion of the year, but was quiet at other times.

During 1903 the chief activity was in connection with the building trades, the

construction of a large cereal mill, the light and power concrete dam and the completing of the new lift-lock.

Building during the past year, however, was at least fifty per cent. more active than in 1903.

The iron industry, except in connection with the lock works, was somewhat quiet.

GENERAL CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

A gradual slackening off of employment was reported, the weather being very cold and causing all outside work to be stopped. Carpenters and painters, however, were busy on inside work. Work on the locks dam was suspended for the season and the laying of cement walks, etc., also ceased. Planing mills and woodworking factories continued busy, and sheet metal workers were also exceptionally busy for the season. A good month's business was reported by the banks, and by wholesale and retail trades, shipments of goods having been heavy.

There were no changes in wages or hours, except for painters and carpenters, who now work eight hours per day, instead of nine, during the continuance of the short hours of daylight.

Increased attention has been paid recently to the regulation of the water in the canal, and as a consequence a steadier flow has been maintained in the river, to the benefit of the power companies and the manufacturers who depend on electric energy. The working classes materially benefitted by the increased water supply.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy drawing grain to the Peterborough market. Wood is also beginning to come to market, but continues very high in price, being from \$5 to \$6 per cord. Two cheese factories have issued their annual reports, showing 318,000 pounds of cheese made, selling for over \$26,000. This business is one of the best paying industries with the farmers.

Lumbering.—The retail market was quiet. Some heavy export shipments were reported.

Manufacturing.—The iron-working shops were very dull, excepting the lock works, which were very busy. Wood-working shops were busy.

Mining.—Surveys and tests continue to be made at the Marmora and Belmont mines, which give promise of rich ores.

Railroad construction.—No construction work was in progress, but section men were kept busy on repair work in their several districts.

Other industries.—The J. J. Turner tent manufactory was very busy. The cordage and fuel company also continues very busy. Mann's factory, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, is nearly completed and is running overtime to keep up with work. The Bell Telephone Co. has extended its line, and has established telephone service in two or three suburban villages. The contract for a new shovel and tool factory is about to be let, the company being composed of local men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, and builders' labourers were dull. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed, and lathers, plasterers, and painters fairly busy, with plumbers busy. Gas and steam fitters and stone cutters were slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, ship workers, engineers, and bicycle workers were dull, with coremakers very dull. Machinists and engineers were not very busy, but electrical workers were fairly busy. Linemen were busy, and sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, and horseshoers very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers were busy, and carriage and wagon makers very busy, with wood-carvers and pattern makers slack. Coopers were not very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were fairly well occupied, business having been active during December.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were dull, but glove

makers and boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, as were also butchers and meat cutters. Ice cutters and drivers were slack. Cigar makers were fairly busy.

Leather trades.—All branches were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, furriers, and laundry workers were very busy. Broom makers, clerks and stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant, and theatre employees were busy.

Transport.—All branches were fairly well employed. Steamboat workers and teamsters were slack. Street railway employees, cab drivers, carters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was very slack.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Throughout many parts of the district men are employed chopping cordwood. One local wood dealer has purchased several large limits, and has large gangs of men chopping and hauling the wood by teams to his yard. Threshing continued throughout the district. Country stores reported business good, and farmers' produce finds a ready market. Chickens brought 45c. to 75c. per pair; ducks, 90c. to \$1.00; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$3.00; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.25; eggs, 25c. per dozen; butter, 18c. to 20c.; beef, 6c.; pork, 7c.; potatoes, 75c.; apples, 40c. to 50c. The manufacture of cheese and butter is a very important industry throughout the district.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions during the month of December were hardly as satisfactory as during the preceding months, as, apart from those trades adversely affected by the season, there is a slackness in some lines of manufacturing which were previously active. The holiday trade, however, has

been very good in all branches, and many have found temporary employment as extra help as clerks, salesmen, drivers, etc. The relations between employers and employed continued satisfactory.

The problem of the housing of workingmen and others of small means has been intensified by the setting in of cold weather, and the situation is constantly becoming more serious without any adequate solution being offered. The committee appointed by the Employers' Association, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Bankers' Association, Architects' Association, Board of Trade and District Labour Council to consider the question of the scarcity of dwelling houses, held a meeting on the 12th inst., but the attendance was small, and no further action was taken, meetings being postponed until the new year.

The Board of Associated Charities, at a meeting held on the 12th instant, passed a resolution that the Associated Charities favour the formation of an independent joint stock company for the purpose of building workingmen's houses which are to be rented at a rental to provide for not more than a five per cent. dividend on the sinking fund and running expenses. The *Toronto Globe*, in an article dealing with the house famine in its issue of December 28th, after careful inquiries, estimated that there are 700 families in the city at present who are desirous of renting small houses, but are unable to obtain them. An examination of the building permits issued from January 1st until the beginning of the month, shows that permits were issued for the erection of twelve hundred houses at \$2,500 or under, which may be fairly classed as workingmen's houses. Of these, it is estimated that about 800 have been built, and are already occupied; about 200 more are under contract, and may be finished before the end of January, while it is hardly likely that the remaining 200 will be undertaken before spring.

The Labour Temple was formally opened on Dec. 21. The building was formerly occupied by the Athenæum Club, but has been renovated and fitted up as a labour headquarters, with offices for the business agents of the unions, a large

assembly hall, meeting rooms, gymnasium recreation rooms, etc. The chair, at the opening proceedings, was occupied by the chairman of the Board of Directors. Professor Goldwin Smith delivered the address, in the course of which he strongly advocated co-operation by working men. The District Labour Council will hereafter hold its meetings in the Labour Temple.

Building permits for the month of November amounted to \$471,590.00, as against \$337,770.00 for the corresponding month of 1903. For the eleven months ending with November the aggregate was \$5,637,610.00, as compared with \$4,093,027.00 for the first eleven months of 1903.

The Canada Foundry Co. will shortly increase its plant, having undertaken the manufacture, on a large scale, of steam shovels, pile drivers, wrecking appliances, and other machinery necessary for railway and bridge construction work. Several hundred additional mechanics will be employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers have nearly finished threshing, and have little to do except looking after stock. Recent rains have been welcomed, as the latter part of the fall was exceedingly dry, and water was becoming scarce in some neighbourhoods.

Manufacturing.—In most departments there is a continuance of steady activity, and a disposition to anticipate a great demand. The iron trade, however, has lately been somewhat slack.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The setting in of cold weather has stopped out of door work except on occasional mild days. Bricklayers, plumbers, stone masons, and cement workers were generally well employed. Many carpenters were out of work, though a greater proportion of the men in this trade were working than was the case last season. There was a large number of uncompleted contracts, on which lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers have work which will last for some time.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Trade has been hardly as good in these lines as during the last few months. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders and sheet iron workers have been fairly well employed. Machinists reported some men out of work. Structural iron workers find trade slack. The shipbuilding was dull, but with good prospects for more work shortly. Brass workers had a fair month. Silverware and jewellery workers have been quite busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture workers had a quiet month. Coopers were well employed. Piano workers were all at work, this trade having been exceedingly active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were not so well employed as during the same month last year, and quite a number of men are looking for work. Bookbinders reported plenty of employment.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were kept busy by the holiday demand, and work is now beginning to slacken a little. Garment workers have been slack of work. Hat and cap workers, neckwear workers and furriers have all been well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—These lines have been generally busy, and enjoyed a good month.

Leather trades.—Conditions in these trades were satisfactory. Harness makers have been particularly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks, salesmen, hotel employees, barbers, bartenders, etc., had plenty of work, and many extra men and women have found temporary employment owing to the unusually large holiday trade.

Transport.—Railroad employees, street car men and expressmen have had abundance of work, especially towards the end of the month, the Christmas traffic being very large.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The year 1904 was the most active year

the city of Niagara Falls ever knew. The surrounding district also experienced a very prosperous year. The electrical power developments brought thousands of people to the city, and was the means of circulating large sums of money locally. The works were started in 1901. Previously Niagara Falls had suffered from prolonged industrial depression. As additional power companies commenced development and more people were attracted to the place trade and industry revived, and 1903 was one of the best years the city ever knew. The past year, however, exceeded it in general prosperity.

The *building trades* have been busiest in the city, while on the works thousands of men were employed—labourers, stationary engineers, drillers, stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters, structural iron workers, civil, electrical and mechanical engineers, draughtsmen, etc., etc. The great majority of the men on the works came in from other places. The employment of such large forces of men of so many classes made work active in almost every line of employment.

The towns of the district had a generally prosperous year. In Port Colborne, Bridgeburg and Welland labour conditions have been very satisfactory.

The agricultural and fruit industries had an average year. Prices were generally good, but some crops were a failure.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER DEVELOPMENT DURING 1904.

Great strides were made in electrical power development during 1904. All three companies carried on their operations with all possible speed, and excellent progress was made in every branch of their undertakings.

The original undertakings of the *Canadian Niagara Power Company* is now approaching completion, and the first wheel was turned in their power house on December 23rd. During the year the company's tail-race tunnel was completed, the first section of the wheel-pit was finished, the power house erected over it and the turbines and electric generators installed. The transformer house was finished and the underground conduits constructed. The forebay walls and

bridge were finished and water admitted to the basin in November. The extension of the development, which will increase the capacity from 50,000 to 110,000 horse-power, is well under way, the wheel-pit being excavated to nearly the full depth. A year and a-half or two years will elapse before this pit is covered by a power house and the machinery installed.

The *Ontario Power Company* during the year completed its large water conduit and the greater part of its wide-spread intake works. The power house has been erected and the penstocks are now being put in. Machinery for the power house is arriving and the installation is being made as rapidly as possible. The screen house, transforming and distributing station and permanent storehouse—all large and substantial buildings—are approaching completion, and the company's entire development, as now under way, will be completed in a few months. Transmission lines are being erected in all directions.

The *Electrical Development Company, of Ontario*, commonly known as the "Toronto & Niagara Power Company," has been equally successful with its works during the past twelve months. The wheel-pit has been sunk and the tunnel constructed. The huge gathering dam, which will guide the water to the intake, was finished in the autumn. Excavation is still in progress in the tunnel. In the wheel-pit concrete and stone work are being carried on. This company was the last to commence development operations, and its works are not so far advanced as those of the other companies, but they are being carried on so rapidly that it is stated they will be very little behind the others in having power for use.

The number of men engaged on the works fluctuates greatly, ranging from 2,000 to 3,500. Many of these are foreign labourers. During 1905 the number of men employed will not be so great; the excavation of tunnels and wheel-pits will be finished and large numbers of labourers will be laid off. Many more skilled workmen will be employed, however, including masons and bricklayers, structural iron workers, carpenters, fitters and kindred crafts. A large number of

men will also be engaged by the companies having contracts to erect the penstocks, turbines, electric generators, transforming station equipment, and other electric apparatus. As nearly all the work is being done by contract it is impossible to make any estimate of the number of men who will find employment during the year. Some contractors work with the largest possible force, others with smaller gangs. As different parts of the works are completed men will be laid off and the total number engaged will be subject to frequent changes.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Work continues to be plentiful in this city and vicinity. Wages were good and employment steady. The trades reporting lack of work represent comparatively few men.

Public works, particularly the power development continued to engage very large numbers of men. The new flour mill is running. The Oneida Community's chain and trap shop is shut down for three weeks' vacation.

The building trades, particularly carpenters, masons, bricklayers and plumbers, were very busy. Journeymen tailors have been in demand.

Wages and hours show few changes, except that the shorter period of daylight during the winter months affects the building trades, some of the planing mills and the Ontario Silver Company's factory. Wages of the building trades will probably go up in the spring.

Work on city sewers has stopped for the winter, but several large sections remain unfinished.

Natural gas is much used in this city for light, heat and power.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are now having their dull season. Prices for poultry at Christmas were high, but few farmers had many turkeys, the summer having been very unfavorable for raising them. An extremely dry autumn caused a serious lack of water in rural districts.

Manufacturing.—Factories had a good season. The holiday demand for silverware, cutlery, suspenders and neckwear, all of which are largely manufactured here, was good. Business is a little slacker now.

The Ontario Power Company's power house is now enclosed and the interior is being finished and machinery installed. The Toronto & Niagara Power Company's tunnel and wheel-pit are progressing rapidly. The line of steel towers to carry transmission cables from here to Toronto are being erected.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company turned its first wheel in its power house on December 23rd, two of the five 10,000 horse-power units, which are now ready for service, were started. The whole five will be running shortly. The starting of this power house and the turning of the first wheel on the new development is the most important event in Niagara Falls in years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades continue busy, but the great rush which prevailed all summer is not so marked. Business blocks, dwelling houses and transforming stations and store houses for the power companies are in course of erection and engage large forces of carpenters, masons and bricklayers. A large force of men is employed on the new Clifton hotel. Plumbers have been in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Employment is very good in the foundries. Machine shop men are busy. One shop has commenced the manufacture of gas engines. Line men and electrical workers have been fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern workers were all busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The job printing business has been dull, but it showed an improvement in the last week of the year.

Clothing trades.—First-class journey-men tailors have been in demand.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigar makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers find business

a little slow. Business was quiet in hotels and restaurants.

Transport.—Railway traffic was heavy and growing. Holiday travel was heavy. Full forces of train and yard men were employed. Steamboats are now all tied up for the winter. Street railway men were all working. Team drivers, carters and express drivers were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Allanburg.—Work on the power canal is stopped for the winter. Contracts have been awarded for further improvements to the Welland canal here.

Bridgeburg.—The railways were completing the extensions and improvements to yards and buildings made during the past summer.

Port Robinson.—The fruit evaporator has closed after having had a busy season. There has been an unsatisfied demand for men and teams to work on the canal improvements.

Port Colborne.—A number of lake vessels are wintering here. The brass works are still closed down. Contracts have been let for the new two-million bushel grain elevator to be built next summer. The Welland canal has closed for the winter. Harbour work has been suspended during the cold season.

Pelham.—Over one hundred labourers were employed on the new gas lines.

Sherkston.—New railway sidings have been laid at the quarries.

Welland.—The T.H. & B. Railway has enlarged its yards. The shipyard turned out a large steel drill hull in December. Retail clerks are pressing for an early closing arrangement.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The year in St. Catharines and district was remarkable for its activity in commercial, industrial and labour circles.

There have been some labour disturbances, which occurred principally in the early months of the year. None were on a large scale, and few of long duration, and the effect on the labour market was not noticeable. The disputes were quickly settled, or the men involved found employment at other work, and the firms affected used the time in doing necessary repairs or in carrying out improvements to their plants, etc., so that, on the whole, little time was lost.

The year was principally remarkable for the amount of building and construction carried on. The contracts for construction work for the year amounted to over \$1,250,000, and building and improvement contracts to about \$500,000. Some of these works will not be finished this year. The money put in circulation in wages paid and material purchased during the year has added to the material prosperity of the city and district.

Merchants and business men report having had a better year's business than for many years past. There have been no financial failures of any magnitude.

Manufactories were the only exception to the rule of general activity that prevailed during the year, a few being on short time for parts of the year. New factories are being added to the number in the city and district, and will soon be in operation, giving employment to many hands.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

December was no exception to the rule of general activity in the labour market during the past season, nearly all branches of industry being busy, the exception being several factories which were running short time. The last of several miles of concrete walks put down by the city was completed this month. The sewer construction work has proceeded as rapidly as possible, giving employment to a large gang of men.

In the building trades the same conditions prevailed as during last month, there being a scarcity of bricklayers, extra pay being given, and time and a half (union wages) for over-time offered by some contractors, so as to enable every

hour to be worked. A number of the buildings have been completed, and several enclosed so as to permit of inside work being carried on. Some few that were not closed in will have to stand over till next season to be completed.

During the month about 150 labourers have been busy piping the streets for the conveying of natural gas, which will shortly be brought to the city by the St. Catharines and Niagara Power and Fuel Company.

Transportation has been active, and wholesale and retail trade particularly good. Merchants and business men reported the best month's sales in many years; this is largely due to the money put in circulation by the wages paid on the extensive building and construction operations carried on here, which were a feature of the year.

There were no labour disturbances to report for the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the closing down of winter without the usual fall rains in this district a water famine exists, and farmers are forced in some localities to bring their water supply long distances.

Manufacturing.—The canning factories have closed down after having had a very busy season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were busy, with a limited demand for the former. Carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, paper-hangers and decorators, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, and brass workers were well employed. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported fair trade conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon workers found steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers reported a good month's employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers, and leather workers generally, had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railway conductors, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The favourable conditions prevailing last month in the labour market continued.

Merritton.—All classes of labour have been well employed during the month.

Thorold.—Labour conditions have been favourable, and business satisfactory.

Power Glen.—Large numbers of men are still employed on the works of the Cataract Power Company.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The year, in many of the industries carried on here, was not marked by the extreme activity that characterized the two preceding years. In the iron trades except in certain establishments, the usual number of men were not fully employed. There has also been a slight tendency of wages to fall, and there are, and have been during the past three

months, a number of skilled and unskilled men out of employment. During 1902 and 1903 wages had a tendency to rise and men at times were hard to secure. The building trades have been very busy, however, throughout the year. Never before perhaps, in one year, have so many private houses been erected, and rents, which had reached a point considered excessive, have now a falling tendency. The years 1902 and 1903, accordingly, from a workingman's point of view, were, on the whole, considerably more favorable than 1904.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The condition of the labour market during December was not as favorable as in November, or in the corresponding month of 1903. The iron trades, with the exception of the stove works, have been slack, and bricklayers and masons were generally idle from about the 10th of the month.

The Christmas market was the smallest in some years. Turkeys sold for 20c. a lb. The Cockshutt Plow Company presented its married men with a Christmas turkey each and the single men with \$1 each. The Waterous Engine Works Company paid its employees for Christmas day. The Verity Plow Company closed earlier than usual on the 24th and allowed the men full time. The Ham & Nott Company presented handsome chairs to many of its employees who had been in the firm's employ for ten years.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with their usual winter work, which, in this locality, is principally that of attending to stock. A scarcity of water is inconveniencing many.

Manufacturing.—On the whole employment was below the average. One large factory was running nine hours a day, while in another the moulders worked but nine hours, ten hours formerly being worked in both cases. The Verity Plow Company closed down for a week's stock-taking and repairs. Schultz Bros., builders and contractors, also closed down for a week.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—For the season of the year trade was exceptionally active for bricklayers and masons, as there was plenty of work and the weather was favorable during the first half of the month. Carpenters, lathers and plasterers, particularly the former, had steady employment. Painters and decorators have not been very busy. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters had a full month's work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove-plate moulders were busy. Iron moulders had only a fair month, a number working nine hours per day. For core-makers employment has been steady, but not active. There were a few idle machinists in the city. Electrical workers in many instances had a busy month. Stove mounters reported work plentiful. Metal polishers and platers had a fair month, and blacksmiths had steady employment. Boiler makers and sheet metal workers reported a satisfactory month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Except during the Christmas holidays, woodworkers were generally well employed. Pattern makers and millwrights, coopers and wagon makers, had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors have experienced a rush in business during the Christmas season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and butchers were exceptionally busy during the latter part of the month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a slack month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had an average month's employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report having done about the usual trade. Clerks, delivery employees and furriers have been very busy. Hotel and restaurant employees had steady employment, and laundry workers an exceptionally busy month.

Transport.—Railroad track men and freight handlers had steady employment. Street railway employees have worked steadily. Carters and draymen had a fair

month. Teamsters were not very busy. Cab drivers and hackmen had an average month's work.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in little demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The various mills manufacturing textile goods have been running steadily. At the plow works employment has been steady. Smaller industries seem to be fairly busy, but there were a few idle men in the town.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was only fairly well employed during December, and a considerable falling off of employment was noticed as compared with November. This is accounted for by the cold weather stopping out-door work and a number of factories shutting down for their annual stock-taking. In the earlier part of the month, the winter fair helped some lines, especially retail merchants, hotel keepers, etc. Trade had an average Christmas season. There were no changes in wages, and no unrest among any class of workmen.

THE WINTER FAIR.

The 21st annual Provincial Winter Fair was held in Guelph, Ont., from Dec. 6th to 9th, with a large entry list and an increased attendance.

The entry list comprised 295 cattle, 314 hogs, 460 sheep, and 3,100 poultry. The quality of the stock was probably the best ever seen at this show. While breeding animals were classed and on view, the largest number of entries and keenest competition was in animals ready for the block, and in these classes awards were made on the value of the animal from a meat consumer's standpoint.

In the awarding of prizes, all live animals were led into an inclosure with a large amount of seating accommodation surrounding it, and the judges gave to their audiences the reasons for all awards.

Lectures on various agricultural and stock-raising problems were held three times a day in the lecture room of the Winter Fair building, and a number of the most prominent agriculturists and stock raisers of Canada addressed large and interested audiences.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held in Massey Hall, O. A. College, Guelph, on Dec. 5th and 6th, with an increased attendance over previous years. It was reported that during the past year about 4,050 experimenters have conducted tests on their own farms throughout Ontario with varieties of grain, root, and fodder crops, and fertilizers. There have also been about 600 experimenters in horticulture and in the hatching and raising of poultry. The chief interest in the annual meeting centered in the report of the compiled returns of the year's tests, and they showed that for the growing of wheat and corn the past season had been an exceptionally poor one. The results of the various experiments were given so as to show the value of the grain, roots, fodder or fertilizers from every standpoint. Reports were also received on experiments with small fruits, and in the hatching and rearing of poultry. During the meetings, addresses, followed by discussions, were given on a number of problems of importance to the farming community. The annual convention of the Women's Institute, an organization on similar lines to the Farmers' Institute, were held at the Macdonald Institute, O. A. College, Guelph, at which the addresses and discussions were designed to be of particular interest to women on the farm.

The annual meetings of the following associations were also held in conjunction with the Winter Fair:—Executive Committee Shorthorn Breeders' Association, American Leicester Breeders' Association, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Western Ontario Poultry Association, Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club, Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club, Orpington Club of Canada, Canadian White Wyandotte Club, Canadian Leghorn Club.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction.—Construction work on the Guelph to Goderich extension

of the C.P.R. has been stopped by frost; almost all of the heavy work has been done thus far by Italians.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Outdoor work in the building trades is now at a standstill, but prospects are very bright for a good season next year. Bricklayers and builders' labourers had very little to do during the month, especially during the latter half. Carpenters also reported a falling off, due partly to an immigration of a number of English workmen. Painters and plumbers have been well employed, but stone cutters had practically nothing to do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a good month except in two shops, one of which worked only eight hour a day; in the other stock-taking was in progress for two weeks. Machinists and helpers had a good month, with the exception of one shop where an eight-hour day went into effect. Sheet metal workers had a fair month. The tube mill workers lost two weeks owing to stock-taking.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The majority of piano workers have been working overtime, but a shut down of a week will take place at New Year's for alterations. Organ workers, on the other hand, had a poor month. Woodworkers had a fair month; prospects, however, look better for this line owing to changes that are contemplated by the Canada Furniture Co. Upholsterers have been fairly well employed. Carriage workers have been busy, and are already started on the spring work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month, though hardly equal to the same month last year.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a steady month's work, but garment workers had only a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a good month. Bakers, confectioners, clerks, drivers, etc., had an extra busy month, owing to the Winter Fair and the Christmas season.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels weavers were only fairly well employed. Textile workers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour has not been in demand, but there are only a few men idle. The importation of Italians for heavy outdoor work during the past two summers has left fewer men out of work than usual at this season of the year.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of December was fairly active, as compared with same month of previous year, all the industries of the city having been working steadily.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's shops have closed down for a few days during the Christmas holidays. The Company now employs about one thousand workmen, an increase of one hundred since last year. In the spring the company expects to give employment to an additional two hundred hands. The McLagan factory is closed down for ten days. About seventy-five hands are employed by the firm. The Canada furniture Company will close its factory at the end of the present year. There is a possibility that a joint stock company may be formed to purchase the plant and carry on the business, but as yet no definite arrangements have been arrived at. The new chair factory company intends to commence operations at the beginning of the new year, with about twenty hands. The new carriage company will start with about fifty to seventy-five work-people. The addition to the factory of the Cordage Company will permit the employment of an additional twenty hands, making in all about fifty hands employed by the firm.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade active.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no disturbances in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were engaged in bringing their grains and other produce

to market, for which they received the following prices, which are in excess of those received for the same month of last year: wheat, \$1.05 per bushel; potatoes, \$1 per bag; butter, 20c. per lb.; eggs, 25c. per dozen; chickens, 50 to 75c. per pair; geese, from 90c. to \$1 each, and turkeys, 15 to 16c. per lb.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters report work at a standstill, especially outside work, owing to the frosty weather. Painters, paperhangers and plasterers were working, and plumbers and gas fitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were busy, and reported that no men were idle in their trade. Machinists, electrical workers and blacksmiths were busy, but horseshoers were experiencing a slackness.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All employed in the woodworking trades had a fairly good month. Coopers were steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers have been active, owing to the extra advertising and increased job work in connection with the Christmas trade.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers report a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were all employed, and cigar makers had a satisfactory month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were active, and hotel and restaurant employees were in demand.

Transport.—Railway trainmen and freight handlers were very busy. Sleighing made trade good for liverymen.

Unskilled labour.—There were a few idle men in this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Listowel.—Plans have been prepared and accepted for the erection of a new Carnegie library to cost \$10,000. A site will be purchased and work commenced early next spring.

Atwood.—Mr. W. T. Forest intends next year to erect a new mill, in which he

will instal a power plant to furnish the town with electric lighting. The new mill will be a large one, built near the planing mill and thoroughly equipped with modern machinery.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT

Mr. Alexander Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

Industrial conditions in the city of London during 1904 were exceptionally active, and business of all kinds expanded to a large extent, thereby increasing the numbers of employees needed. The first three months of the year were not as good for business, owing to the heavy falls of snow which blocked the railways and hindered the export and import of goods. In the early spring also the outlook in the building trades was not as favourable as in former years, but as time advanced conditions became better, and the year has been as good as the preceding one. Traffic on the railways increased to a large extent, numerous sidings have been put on, and the main line of the G.T.R. double tracked from Hamilton to Sarnia. Wholesale trade has increased one-third during the year. Industrial disputes were rare, only a few of minor importance occurring. Several new unions were formed, including pressmen, leather workers and cap workers. On the farms it has been almost impossible to secure help. The building of the first radial railway of the district was begun from London to St. Thomas, but it will not be in operation until spring.

Of the trades, the metal branches have advanced the most during the year, and there are hundreds more working in these lines than a year ago. The printing trade has also been very active all year, and all firms have improved or extended their facilities.

To meet the increased trade a large influx of workmen from Great Britain took place, and all those who landed in this city secured employment, though in most cases at no better wages than they received at home.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Stock-taking caused considerable loss of time to employees in this city during the month of December, several large firms shutting down from one to two weeks for the purpose. The prosperous condition of the workers from the standpoint of retail trade was never better, the merchants having done as much business up to Christmas as they did in the whole month of December in previous years. Outside work in the building trades is practically tied up until spring, but there is considerable work for inside men, such as carpenters, plasterers, etc., on buildings advanced far enough to be heated inside.

Several accidents of a serious nature occurred during the month, and on the G.T.R. two yardmen were instantly killed.

Civic local improvements during the year totalled the sum of \$87,435.26 of which \$41,000 were for new cement sidewalks.

Tenders have been let for a new bridge across the Thames river at Byron, to cost \$16,000.

The Manufacturers' Association are to tender a banquet to all manufacturers in the city on January 5th.

The Builders' Supply Co.'s brickyard, which was burned during the summer, was sold as it now stands to a local contractor for \$9,000.

It is reported that application is to be made at the next session of Parliament for incorporation of a railway to run between Woodstock (through London) to a point on Lake Huron near Grand Bend.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Some bricklayers and masons were working, but the majority were idle owing to severe weather having set in. Carpenters and plasterers have a lot of work ahead yet. Most of the painters were idle, but plumbers were very busy. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were not doing much work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and iron workers were busy, but a shut down of two weeks was

necessitated at McClary's, in all branches, for stock-taking. The difficulty heretofore existing between the Machinists' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been settled, and they are now working in harmony; their trade is very active. Electrical workers and linemen reported trade fair. Metal polishers and stove mounters were busy, but took two weeks' holidays. Boilermakers were not very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon factories reported trade normal. Car builders were busy, and certain branches worked overtime. Coopers reported fair conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches of the printing trades were working to their fullest capacity. At Talbot's a new type-setting machine was put in operation during the month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had a good fall season, with plenty of work and considerable overtime. Garment workers have been busy. Boot and shoe workers report trade as very active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, and butchers have been extra busy filling Christmas orders, and much overtime has been put in. Cigar makers were busy, with no hands idle.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported trade on the increase. Leather workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers reported business slack. The largest brush factory shut down for one week. Furriers were extra busy, and have been working overtime three nights a week.

Transport.—Railway train crews reported a splendid month. Teamsters and expressmen have been extra busy handling the Christmas trade.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little doing for this class of workmen, and numbers of them were idle.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

Reviewing industrial conditions of the

past year, in comparison with 1903, there was a decided improvement on the whole. The year 1903 was marked by activity in manufacturing, but by dullness in building operations, partly due to the loss of money sustained through the failure of the Atlas and Elgin loan companies. The present season has been marked, on the contrary, by much activity in building, caused by the demand for dwellings, largely as a result of the development of business on the Père Marquette Railway and the erection of repair shops at this point. There has also been considerable building for commercial purposes, and a large new plant for the Canada Iron and Foundry Company has been erected. Manufacturing, on the whole, balanced fairly well with last year. A decrease of 25 to 30 per cent. in the output of car wheels was shown, attributed to the general curtailment of car-building throughout the country. There was also a decrease in the manufacture of wagon and carriage wood supplies. These decreases were counter-balanced by an 80 per cent. increase in the manufacture of brooms, brushes and woodenware, and a much increased output in the manufacture of barrel staves, hoops and heading. In other lines almost standard conditions obtained, with the exception of agriculture, in which a notable feature was the decreased prices of dairy products, beef and pork.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The month of December was a fairly busy one, and the general condition of the labour market was better than during the corresponding month of last year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Agriculture.—In this district many farmers are suffering much inconvenience and loss from a scarcity of water for stock, owing to the prolonged open season. As a consequence, water has to be hauled, entailing much extra labour.

Manufacturing.—Local industries were mostly busy during the month. The Canada Iron & Foundry Company's new plant was completed and was in operation about the middle of the month.

Railroad construction and employment.

—The season's work in this line is now, for the most part, suspended until spring. The work of strengthening and filling in the M.C.R. Bridge, near Kettle creek, which has been in progress since June, 1903, was completed about the first of the month. The work done on the structure consists of putting in new abutments and new supports, doubling the strength of the bridge and shortening the same 400 feet, by filling in with earth at either end. The entire work cost \$75,000, and was a large undertaking.

Work on the electric line being built between London and St. Thomas was continued during the month, and it is probable much more work will be done during the winter in constructing the power plants.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building mechanics were very busy up to the middle of the month, but for outside workers the season is about closed. The Public Library building has progressed favorably and is now under cover. Considerable inside work is in progress, and planing-mill workers were busy.

Metal trades.—Iron moulders are now slack at the local foundry, but machinists were busy. The new machine shops of the Père Marquette Railway are in operation on a limited scale, and are busy completing the placing of machinery. It is expected that a full force will be employed shortly after the new year, as the rolling stock of the road is much in need of repair to increase the efficiency of the motive power.

Printing trades.—The printers report a busy month. Overtime on job work has prevailed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report a steady month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners report a good trade for the Christmas season, as do also butchers.

Transport.—Railway traffic has been brisk during the month and hands were very busy, with much overtime. Teamsters report work as very slack at present.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The general condition of the labour market has been much more favourable this year than last, or in any previous years. The building trade was exceptionally active, more building being done this year than last, and of a much better class of houses. A marked feature of this trade was that higher wages have been paid than ever before. The sash and door factories, which are an allied branch of the trade, have been exceptionally busy, their trade being greater than last year. Those engaged in this industry complain that there are too many in business, causing a reduction of profits.

The flour-milling industry is in a flourishing condition, although perhaps no more so than last year, as the mills have been running to their utmost capacity for the past two years. The profits this year may perhaps not be so large on the same amount of business done, owing to the scarcity of wheat in this locality necessitating the purchase of large quantities of Manitoba wheat, which costs more than wheat raised here. Carriage shops, machine shops and foundries have, on the whole, been more prosperous than last year. Trade conditions generally have shown an improvement over last year.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Labour conditions were not as favourable this month as last, or during the preceding months, with the exception of the building trades. Some buildings were in the course of erection, while others were about finished. Scarcely a man in the building trades was idle, though the same could not be said of all other industries, as the carriage works, wheel works, and spring and axle works were all running on short time, with reduced staffs. The foundries and machine shops were also running shorter hours. The planing mills, door and sash factories were mostly busy, with full complements of hands and a

fair prospect of being busy for an indefinite period. The Hadley Co., which makes a specialty of manufacturing bank, office, and store fittings and furnishings, received large orders for its product from Vancouver, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and all over the Dominion. Employment for a few first-class workmen on the above kind of work could be found here. The flour-milling trade is in a flourishing condition, mills running day and night to their full capacity to fill orders. The scarcity of wheat in this part of the country has caused a heavy demand for Manitoba wheat. The mills have purchased more wheat from Manitoba this year than for any previous year in the past five years.

Railroad transportation was active, both in passenger and freight traffic, the near approach of the holiday season causing a large increase in the former.

Wholesale business in the flour trade was quite active, but retail trade was rather quiet for the season of the year.

A by-law is to be submitted to the rate-payers of the city at the coming municipal elections to aid a company, by way of a loan, to establish a factory for the manufacture of gas engines and farm implements. A second by-law will be submitted at the same time to provide means for the erection of a new market building and police station. There have been some changes in the hours of labour in the carriage shops and foundries, but no change in the rates of wages, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers report that, taken as a whole, crops this year have not been equal to previous years, with the exception of sugar beets and beans. At this season of the year farmers are generally employed in taking care of stock, but owing to the unprecedented lack of rain many are now obliged to haul water from a long distance, the wells and streams in many instances having become dry.

Manufacturing, in some branches, especially carriage-making and allied industries, is rather dull at present, orders being pretty well filled, but prospects

seem good for a revival of activity in the near future.

Railroad construction and employment.—There is no railroad construction work going on here at the present time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers were all fairly well employed, with few idle men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers reported trade quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage-makers, upholsterers, and carriage blacksmiths, wheel and axle makers reported trade somewhat dull. Coopers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors report that trade was rather quiet. Boot and shoe workers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and cigar makers and tobacco workers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, deliverymen, hotel and theatre employees, and laundry workers were all busily employed.

Transport.—All railroad men had a busy month, but teamsters and draymen found trade rather quiet.

Unskilled labour.—There was not much demand for this class.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

During 1904 Windsor and the suburban towns of Walkerville and Sandwich experienced a very extensive building boom. Large contracts were executed and work was plentiful for all classes of mechanics. The building operations for the year exceeded \$500,000, outside of the civic improvements. It is estimated also, that

\$125,000 were expended in paving, new sidewalks and repairs, under the supervision of the Board of Works. The number of factory buildings erected during the year will compare favorably with any other year. In the iron trades conditions were from 10 to 25 per cent. more active than last year. Manufacturers, with the exception of one or two, report trade fully as good as last year. Owing to the taxes having to be paid in one payment this year by the 15th of December, whereas in other years they were paid in two payments, wholesale and retail dealers reported their Christmas trade not so good as last year, as many of their customers were left short of money and they did not buy any more than they could well help. The tailoring trade was not so active as last year. In the plumbing business, however, the association reported the best year it ever had. Teamsters and unskilled labour reported the best year they ever had, both in amount of employment and in wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the dry fall the farmers are kept busy hauling water for their stock, and unless rain sets in soon there will be a serious scarcity of water during the winter.

Manufacturing.—The manufactories are all working, and it looks bright for the winter.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Outdoor work in the building trades is nearly over, although there is considerable interior work to be done. Bricklayers, masons and carpenters had a good month, but do not expect to do so much for the next two months. Plumbers and steamfitters also had a good month.

Metal.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were busy, working full time. Stove mounters, blacksmiths and horse-shoers were also very busy, and the stove mounters are working overtime.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had plenty of work, overtime being done on job work.

Clothing.—Journeymen tailors report trade dull at present.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had a very busy month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather.—Leather workers were all working.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers report a good month's business. Delivery employees were very busy with the Christmas trade.

Transport.—Railway employees were all fully employed. Steamboat men and firemen on the ferry boats were very busy at this time of the year, on account of the ice in the river. Teamsters and unskilled labour were fairly well employed.

SAULT ST. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Barry, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

An order for 25,000 tons of steel rails has been placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the Lake Superior Corporation. This means at least two months' continuous employment for the rail mill. The quality of the rails turned out is said to meet with the approval of the most exacting experts. A fire broke out in the acetate department of the charcoal plant early in the month, and considerable damage was done, but not sufficient to cause a suspension of operations. It is possible that the saw mill may resume operations in the near future, as there is now sufficient snow to afford excellent roads in the woods. There is a prospect also of the sulphite pulp mill resuming work, as there will be plenty of spruce available along the line of the Algoma Central Railway. The car shops give employment to a small force of men, who are chiefly employed in repairing the rolling stock of the Algoma Central Railway Company.

The *lumber cut* this year for the district will be somewhat below that of last year, on the whole, but in the immediate vicinity of Sault St. Marie will be much in advance of that of 1903. All the company's camps, to the number of eighteen, were working to their full capacity. The

two firms—Messrs. Miller & McCool and Messrs. Mulloy & McFadden—have also several large camps within a distance of some thirty to seventy miles of Sault St. Marie.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The agricultural possibilities of Algoma were well exemplified by the exhibition in Sault St. Marie, during the month, of four very large potatoes, the largest weighing 3 lbs. and 6 oz., and the smallest weighing nearly 3 lbs. All of them were grown within a radius of thirty miles of Sault St. Marie, and seemed to be perfectly whole and sound. There has been formed a poultry and pet stock association, to be known as the New Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association. It will have an executive board, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents and nine directors. The association proposes to hold an annual show in the month of January each year, in Sault St. Marie. The object of the association is to encourage the breeding of select poultry, etc.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was fairly active, especially in the vicinity of Sault St. Marie.

Mining.—Conditions were about the same as last month, being fairly active.

Other industries.—The condition of labour during December was in strong contrast with what it was at this time a year ago. Then there were probably about 800 men employed by the receiver for the allied companies; now there are very nearly 4,000 men employed by the Lake Superior Company. Trade has been improving steadily since last July. The town appears less like a boomed town, and the general condition of the business men appears much more stable than in the years 1901 and 1902. Things appear to have settled down to a substantial basis, and from all appearances Sault St. Marie will not again have to face a similar crisis to that of September, 1903.

DISTRICT NOTES.

St. Francis.—Building operations have been unprecedentedly active during the past year, the total amounting to about \$80,000.00. It was stated that a peat fuel

manufacturing plant, representing a capitalization of \$200,000, with a capacity of fifty (50) tons per day, will be erected in the neighborhood of the town during the coming season.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

On the whole, the year has been a most favourable one from a labour standpoint. The most notable feature of activity in the city of Winnipeg itself was the extraordinary amount of building done. The amount of money actually expended on building is estimated at approximately \$12,000,000, being an amount twice as large as that expended last year. Accompanying this activity there has been a corresponding expansion in public works, such as the extension of water mains, sewers and pavements. This has given employment to a large number of men. In spite, however, of the apparent increase in the demand for labour, the immigration of all classes of workpeople has kept pace. For a brief period in the spring the labour market began to show signs of congestion. The winter season was extended beyond its accustomed length, and this retarded the commencement of outside work. When the spring came, however, the labour market was relieved by the large demands made for railroad construction and for building operations. The latter increased in volume as much in the western towns generally as in Winnipeg, and this had the effect of giving a great impetus to quarry development and other sources of building material. The brickyards in the vicinity of Winnipeg were not in a position to meet the demand, and a considerable import trade was in consequence done with the United States. Brickyards at Lac du Bonnet and at La Riviere are being developed, and some of their product used during 1904 has given great satisfaction. When they are able to produce in sufficient quantities, they will find a very large demand for their product.

Nearly 700 miles of railroads have been added in Western Canada to the total mileage of last year. Of this amount the Canadian Northern laid steel on 413 miles and the Canadian Pacific on 250 miles. In addition to this, 113 miles have been graded ready to receive the rails. There have been very large amounts expended also on permanent improvements to old roadbeds and to terminal facilities. At Winnipeg alone the C.P.R. Co. has spent about three-quarters of a million dollars in improving terminal trackage. Other large amounts have been spent on freight warehouses and on the completion of the new shops for repair and construction purposes. The Canadian Northern Railway has added very largely to its mileage, and during the year has completed plans for ample terminal facilities at Winnipeg, the construction of which will commence early in the spring.

The western crop and the milling Industry.—As estimated sometime ago, the total wheat crop of the Canadian West will be approximately 55,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 39,079,996 bushels are accounted for as follows:—

	Bushels.
Passed inspection November 1st.	21,115,500
In interior elevators.	7,072,256
Required for seed in 1905.	7,142,240
Required for bread for 1904-05.	3,750,000
Total.	39,079,996

This leaves about 18 million bushels still to be marketed.

The facilities for handling the crop have been largely augmented during the past year. In 1903, the total elevator capacity of the Canadian West was 39,333,400 bushels; at the present time it is approximately 45,000,000.*

The milling industry has had a busy year, and has expanded somewhat. At the present time the capacity of all the mills in the territory between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains is 13,595 bbls. Of this the Ogilvie mill in Winnipeg represents 3,000. At Rat Portage, east of Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods mill has a capacity of 4,000 bbls. Plans are being formulated to add to the capacity of present mills, and also to build new ones.

Trade disputes.—Although negotiations have frequently taken place between trade unions and employers, especially in the transportation branch, there have been few strikes. The cessation of work for a few days by the machinists on the Western Division of the C.P.R. was the nearest approximation to trouble of a serious character, and that was settled before any serious loss was incurred by either party to the disagreement.

Industrial accidents.—In the city of Winnipeg there has been but few industrial accidents during the year, the most serious being those in the building trades resulting from poor scaffolding.

Labour organizations formed.—The year has not been marked by the formation of new unions so much as by the strengthening of the older ones. In the building trades of Winnipeg there has been an extraordinary increase in the membership. Many of the additions have come from Great Britain; usually they are members of trades unions there, and readily associate themselves with the unions in Canada.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

During December normal winter conditions set in. This year, however, the amount of work which will be carried on during the whole of the winter is greater than usual, but the supply of labour is also more plentiful. The number of men required for work in the woods has not been as large as anticipated. Good men at such work, however, are in demand, though inexperienced men are not sought for. New arrivals, from the British Isles for instance, of which there are a good many at the present time unemployed in the city of Winnipeg, are refused employment in the wood camps, not only because of their lack of skill in the use of the axe but because they are not accustomed to the conditions of camp life. The number of such at the present time in the city of Winnipeg is very considerable, and they find great difficulty in getting such work as they are willing to do.

Although the staff engaged upon *municipal public works* has been very greatly reduced, the digging of sewers

and the laying of water mains is being continued actively.

Transportation this year through Winnipeg has been greater in volume than ever before. Not only has the through business been greater but that originating on the branch lines in the western districts has increased very largely. About the middle of December the C.P.R. Co. occupied its new freight sheds, which have just been completed. Their capacity is about four times greater than the old ones, in which it was only possible to load 68 cars at the same time, whereas in the new building they can handle 320.

Bank clearings for December will show an average increase over the corresponding period of last year of about 40 per cent.

The retailers of the city and at many of the provincial points have had a good season. Generally speaking, the weather has been seasonable, and the prevailing prosperity has shown its effect in, an extra large trade being done in Christmas goods.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been busy marketing their grain during December, and elevator receipts indicate that the total crop will be quite equal to the estimates. According to a bulletin, dated December 10, and issued by the provincial government of Manitoba, the total yield of wheat for the province for 1904 was 39,162,458 bushels, of oats 36,289,979, of barley 11,177,970. The average yields were: wheat, 16.52 bushels per acre; oats, 38.8, and barley 30.54. For the year the total grain crop was 86,677,161 bushels, as compared with 82,576,519 in 1903, a difference of 4,100,642 bushels.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction has ceased for the year as far as new lines are concerned, but the improvements to the existing ones will be carried on during the winter, especially between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the building trades an unusual amount of work is going on for the season of the year. The iron superstructure for the large building for the

T. Eaton Company is proceeding, and excavations for several other such buildings will be completed and foundations put in ready for the brick and steel as soon as spring weather arrives. The contract for the new post office has been let, and already the foundation for the same has been commenced. Plasterers and carpenters say that they are having more work than usual for this season of the year, but many of the latter are out of employment. Plumbers and gas fitters are very busy, largely upon new buildings approaching completion.*

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal and engineering trades the amount of work is more than up to the average. The character of the work in Winnipeg is largely jobbing, and every shop seems to have as many orders on hand as they have facilities for executing within reasonable time.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers continue to be busy, and the prospects are good for the continuation of activity into the busy period of next year.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers have had a busy month and all hands have been fully employed. The strike of the Moore Company employees continues, and there is little hope of a settlement. Most of the hands who left their employment in this case are now working in other offices.

Clothing.—In all branches of the clothing trades the conditions are favorable for this season of the year.

Leather.—The leather trades are normally busy, but there are men enough on the ground to do all the work offering.

Miscellaneous.—This has been an especially busy season for the retail stores, and in consequence a large number of inexperienced hands have been called into requisition to serve behind the counters.

Transport.—Although the traffic on the various railroad lines has increased very largely the staffs of the companies have not materially increased. The trains have had to carry heavier loads. This is the

* For a statement with regard to the strike of plasterers on December 19th, see "Trade Disputes" article in the present issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

explanation given by one of the officials of the C. P. R. The commercial telegraphers have been agitating for additional pay, but as yet nothing definite has been determined.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The year just closed has been one of remarkable prosperity, not only from an agricultural standpoint but from that of labour also.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for this province shows that the total yield of all kinds of grain was 86,677,161 bushels, an increase over last year of 4,100,642 bushels. The acreage under crop, consisting of cereals and roots, was 3,802,908. The total number of cattle fattened during the winter 1903 to 1904 was 11,928, and milch cows, 127,562.

The city of Brandon continues to show excellent progress in the building line and in increase of land values. The building operations just closed for 1904 are estimated at \$700,000. This amount does not include a large expenditure on the part of the C. P. R. in the erection of a large freight house, an addition to the depot, and other improvements.

During the past season much work was held over, on account of the scarcity of labour and material. In many lines the demand for workmen was far in excess of the supply, and the delay occasioned on this account resulted in the postponing of many contemplated building operations till next year. The very favorable condition of the weather during November and the fore part of December gave workmen engaged in building operations a longer period of employment.

Comparing the year 1904 with 1903, all classes of labour have been more fully employed. The difficulty existing between the railway company and its men has been satisfactorily terminated, and in all other departments of labour there has been no unrest. The increasing volume of immigration and the invest-

ment of capital by land companies throughout the country, together with the prospects of a second trans-continental line being constructed, make the outlook for the future of the west very promising.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Owing to the very favorable weather conditions during November and the beginning of December special activity was evidenced in all lines of trade. This was more especially noted in the building trades, and extended the employment of skilled labour to a longer period than last year. The supply of general labour at the present time, however, is more than equal to the demand. There has been one machine shop started in this city during the month, but no other new industry was reported, and none have closed. Holiday trade was exceptionally good. The flour mills were all doing a heavy business. Transportation companies were a little dull, which is a usual condition at this time of the year. Wholesale and retail trade was reported very active. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has shortened the hours of labour of the men employed in the locomotive shops and in the car department to eight hours a day. With this exception there was no change in the hours of labour or in the rates of wages, and no unrest was reported in the labour market during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The favourable weather during the month of November enabled farmers to get a considerable amount of plowing done, and reports from the Territories show that the area of ground ready for next year's crop is about double that of last year at this time. Reports from Saskatoon state that farmers are rushing in their wheat, and it is a common sight to see fifteen to twenty wagons in line, each loaded with fifty to sixty bushels. The yield in this district is reported to average about twenty bushels to the acre and in some cases thirty bushels to the acre. The prospect for next year is very bright.

Lumbering.—Sales of lumber in the

Saskatoon district have been very heavy, farmers having added largely to their buildings.

Manufacturing.—All factories were working full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—It is thought that the Canadian Northern Railway will be built to Battleford this winter if the favorable weather continues. In all probability the road will be completed to Edmonton next summer. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's construction gangs were practically all taken off for the winter. Next summer extensive construction work will be carried on in connection with branch lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paperhangers, and builders' labourers were idle. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters were busy. Carpenters and joiners were fairly busy, with stonecutters somewhat slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and boilermakers experienced a slack time, the former on railways only. Steam engineers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, jewellers and watchmakers were active. Linemen were fairly busy.

Woodworking trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers found trade good, but pattern makers were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported work satisfactory.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers did an excellent business, and trade with boot and shoe workers was active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, as were butchers, ice cutters and drivers, and cigar makers.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers found employment somewhat slack, but leather workers and saddlers had good employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers did an excellent trade.

Transport.—Men employed in the railway transportation service experienced a slackness in employment, except those engaged in the passenger service, who were exceptionally busy. Passenger traffic is usually very heavy at this season and this year was no exception. Freight-handlers were actively employed. Teamsters and expressmen also found employment satisfactory.

Unskilled labour.—There were a number of unemployed men in the city and throughout the district, being principally old-countrymen who have been employed in agriculture and some foreigners who have been employed in railroad construction work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The movement of grain throughout the district and the territories has been most satisfactory, few complaints having been heard against the transportation companies of a lack of sufficient cars. The companies appear to be acting in conformity with the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act, which seems to be giving satisfaction to farmers, shippers, etc. Considerable business has been transacted during the month in the sale of farm lands throughout the district. In several districts farmers have realized very good prices, some selling at twenty to twenty-five dollars an acre, and some at thirty dollars. The growth of *Saskatoon* continues, and some large stores and residences have been built. An enormous retail business has been done recently.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Gillespie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a general falling off during December in the demand for outdoor workers, as is usual at this season. The long-continued fine weather permitted outside work to be well cleared up; there are consequently a great number of unskilled labourers idle just now. Calgary being a central point, men laid off by the railroads, farms, ranches, etc., locate here for the winter. The work in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

pany's irrigation ditch has closed down for the season. The railway companies appear to be busy, as they usually are at this time of the year. Wholesalers and retailers reported a good business being done. Printers have secured a substantial increase in their wages, as well as a concession affecting over-time and night work. Relations between employers and employees were of the most cordial nature.

CONDITIONS DURING 1904.

The leading industrial feature in this district during the past year was the extraordinary amount of building which has been done, not only in this city but throughout the whole district. Calgary has erected new buildings during the year valued at \$1,250,000, and the value of the buildings erected at Edmonton nearly approximated that amount. Every town and village in the district shows a corresponding increase, and many places that only two years ago were simply names on the railway time tables are now thriving towns.

The great activity in building caused those businesses which are closely allied to show correspondingly large increases. Lumber dealers, brickmakers, stone quarrymen, limekiln owners, sash and door factories, etc., have all done a heavy year's business, and have had to enlarge their plants, while many new enterprises have been started in different places. Contractors and mechanics of all kinds connected with the erection of buildings have had all that they could do. The large tide of immigration flowing into the country brought many masons, bricklayers, stone cutters, carpenters, plasterers, etc., without which the work could never have been done. The market for this class of labour, however, is now well supplied, and it would be advisable for anyone who works at those trades, and who may be thinking of coming west, to consider well before deciding to come. In the building trades the labour market is better supplied with men than at this time last year. The great number of people coming into the country, and the money they bring, is the primary cause of the building boom, and has also stimulated every other industry in the country.

Coal-mining showed a great increase over last year, several hundred men being employed now at places scarcely known a year ago.

Many *wholesale* houses are establishing branches in Calgary in order to secure trade; this movement only commenced last year. Banking institutions are likewise establishing branches all over the country.

Businesses of all kinds which were already established here have also felt the stimulus. Harness makers are enlarging their workshops and factories, and endeavouring to keep up with the demand for their goods. Breweries in the district are enlarging their plants, and increasing their output; that at Calgary has increased in business nearly 50 per cent. this year. Flour and oatmeal mills were running to fullest capacity. Large butchering establishments are springing up to supply the demand for meat, and at the southern end of the district a large sugar refinery is converting beets into sugar.

With regard to the general condition of the labour market as compared with 1903, the demand and supply of unskilled labour has been more nearly equal this year than in 1903. Last year there was a scarcity of that class of labour, but this year the supply was sufficient to meet the demand, and, in the opinion of the authorities, more than sufficient.

A new enterprise commenced in this district during the year, and which will have far-reaching effect on the prosperity of Calgary and district, independently of the large amount of money to be spent in actual construction work, is the large irrigation scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. There are bound to be located on the lands thus reclaimed hundreds of small farmers, and to utilize their products, the erection of sugar and condensed milk factories, etc., is already talked about. The proposed new industries will give employment to many people, and cause many towns and villages to spring up where now only vacant lands exist.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Summer and fall work on farms and ranches is all finished, and

most of the threshing done. The farmers are now enjoying a season of comparative ease, except those who have sheds and shelters to prepare for the more severe weather.

Fishing.—This industry can scarcely be classed as an important one, although a good many in the northern districts make considerable money catching whitefish at this season of the year.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry conditions were not quite so active as they have been. The lumbermen west of here claim that there has been over-production in the lumber trade, and that American lumber companies have encroached on their market.

Mining.—Coal-mining is very active, but stone quarries are practically closed down, only a few men being employed preparing for next season's work. Lime-kilns are also closed down, after having done a very heavy season's business.

Railroad construction.—Work in this district is suspended for the winter season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons are nearly all idle; a few are at work finishing belated jobs. Carpenters are also finding work scarce, excepting good finishers, who are still busy. Lathers and plasterers still find a fair amount of work, but painters were working about half the usual time, owing mostly to unfavourable weather conditions. Plumbers and steam fitters were busy. About half of the stone cutters in the city were working, with a few labourers finishing up work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists were fairly well employed, but were working short time. Electrical workers and linemen were all employed. Blacksmiths were fully employed, and horseshoers were very busy. Tool sharpeners were not busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly well employed. Carriage and wagon makers have had all that they could do, principally on repair work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers

were very busy, every shop in town running at high pressure.

Clothing trades.—Tailors found work fairly good, and boot and shoe workers were busily employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, etc., were very busy on the Christmas trade. Cigar makers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Saddlers, collar makers, etc., were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had all that they could do. Clerks, etc., were fairly well employed, but in this, as in all western communities, a great many more office men can be found than there are positions for.

Transport.—Delivery men and hotel employees were very busy; the former found it difficult to handle the volume of business. Railway employees were fairly busy excepting trackmen. The extra staffs and summer gangs are now laid off, and only the men necessary for winter work are kept on. Draymen were very busy, but the general teamster has not so much to do now.

Unskilled labour.—There are a great number of men of this class idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Frank, Alta.—Very prosperous conditions were reported, the coal mines never before having given employment to so many men. The Canadian American Company has 150 men working, and is shipping 800 tons of coal per day.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The general condition of the labour market during 1904 was in some respects far in advance of that of 1903, especially in the following industries, viz.: agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing and railway construction.

Agriculture.—The district is fast becoming settled up. A good harvest, with

satisfactory prices for produce and an excellent demand for labour at fair wages, was reported.

Lumbering.—The demand for labour in this industry, particularly in the production of cedar for shingle bolts, was better than in the preceding year.

Manufacturing.—By the establishing of a number of new industries there were greater opportunities of employment for wage-earners than in the past.

Railroad construction.—A large amount of survey work and construction was undertaken and carried out during the past year, and from present indications a much larger amount will be commenced shortly. In the building trades the amount of work for the year was far in excess of that of the previous year.

Other industries.—The failure of the fisheries this year did not affect the wage-earner to the extent that it might have done at any other season, as there were other channels of employment offering.

The prices of all kinds of produce and house rents were reasonable, and opportunities for employment fair. The winters generally, in this section, are mild, with very little frost, rain being the only element to contend with. Wages for unskilled labour average from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day; skilled labour, from \$3 to \$5.

There were no labour disputes during the year, which may be attributed to the satisfactory relationship existing between employers and employees, and to the increased opportunities to secure employment. Industrial accidents have been rare, considering the number of men employed in the different saw mills, factories, etc.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

There was some depression in the labour market during the past month, wet weather interfering with outside work, and the markets of the North-West Territories being over-stocked with rough lumber imported from the United States. The lumber mills, accordingly, were running short time. The management, it is reported, has decided to close two mills for an indefinite period, one at this point and the other at Port Moody. A further

issue of shares is being made by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, amounting to \$70,000; this is being done on account of the additional cost of the works in connection with the water power system now in course of construction. Exceptional activity prevailed in retail trade in connection with the holiday season.

Preparations are still being carried on with a view of re-opening the old Ross McLaren mills, and it is proposed to have the new plant in full operation early in the coming spring, thereby affording opportunities for employment to about 200 men.

There were no strikes or lock-outs during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Considerable activity at present prevails in the sale of farming lands. In the township of Chilliwack, from April 15th to November 1st, this year, the land sales amounted to \$202,775.00, and 11,000 acres adjacent to the city changed hands during the past month; this comprised two sales.

Fishing.—The industry on the Fraser river is very dull, very few salmon being caught, excepting dog salmon. The Harrison Lake Hatchery is completed and stocked with 6,500,000 salmon eggs. A local company has been formed and commenced operations in halibut fishing, the first trys (20,000 lbs. of fish) were secured and shipped to eastern markets. 800 tons of Fraser river salted dog salmon have been shipped during the past month to Oriental ports.

Lumbering.—Many of the lumber camps have closed down, and some have reduced their output.

Mining.—Several large mining deals have been put through of late, one property near Ashcroft being purchased for the sum of \$160,000. Exceptionally busy times are expected with the opening of spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In the several branches of the building trades work was quiet. A few contracts were under way, but owing to unfavorable weather only very short time was made. Plumbing being a

fairly good trade, considerable work was done on jobbing. Lathers and plasterers reported work dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, iron workers, and others engaged in these industries, were at work on repairs, but reported work scarce. Blacksmiths and horseshoers found trade only fair, and several of the shops were very slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and car builders reported work plentiful, with good prospects for some time to come. Many shingle weavers have left town, having secured employment elsewhere. In some cases Chinese have filled their places. The demand for shingles is good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work plentiful, both in the newspaper and jobbing offices.

Clothing trades.—Members of these crafts reported a good trade during the holiday season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers were busy, with all hands employed, but no demand for additional help exists.

Transport.—Steamboat men reported work dull and many men out of employment. Street railroad men and freight handlers reported work plentiful, but after the holidays many of them expect to be put on short time.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little work for unskilled labour at the present time, and a lot of men are idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Revelstoke.—A new saw-mill has been erected, costing about \$60,000, and has a cutting capacity of about 15,000,000 feet annually. The Dominion Government has started the work of improving the channel of the Columbia river. \$10,000 will be expended on these improvements.

Kamloops.—Work is still plentiful at this point, both in the building trades and for unskilled labour. Both urban and rural real estate sales have been active during the past month. Several town properties have changed hands, and sev-

eral farms. Work is progressing steadily at the Kamloops coal mine, where a five feet roof seam is being opened at a depth of 360 feet.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The volume of work done in the building trades and the industrial activity in other trades within the city during 1904 considerably exceeded that of 1903, and the number of men employed in the building trades in 1904 was in excess of the previous year.

The *lumber* trade for 1904 fell below that of 1903. At the present time, and for some months past, a number of the larger mills have been closed down. The logging camps lost heavily this year, both by disastrous forest fires, which raged in August and September along the coast for some 300 miles, as well as in the interior, and the closing down of the mills, which decreased the demand for logs. The camps on Vancouver Island were the chief sufferers. The increased taxation, by the Provincial Government, on the timber industry, will bring the amount of taxation for the year ending June 30th, 1905, up to about \$365,000.

The *salmon* fisheries for 1904 were a failure and did not compare at all favorably with 1903, although the latter year was considered to have been a very poor one. It is anticipated that the season of 1905 will be better, inasmuch as the big run of fish comes usually every four years.

Among the *new industries* for 1904 may be noted the pipe works, where wooden pipes for waterworks, gas mains, etc., are manufactured; also the proposed vinegar works, in which the distillery people at Sapperton, near New Westminster, are interested. P. Burns & Co., the big cattle firm, have the water-front lots cleared for the erection of a large meat-packing and cold storage establishment.

The most important trade dispute of 1904 was that between the metal trades

and the Employers' Associations, the issue being the "open shop." The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees' strike against the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in 1903 was much more far-reaching in its operations, there being more men involved.

The printers succeeded, through arbitration, in having their wages increased and the hours reduced on newspapers to 7½ per day, and in job rooms to 8 hours per day. All other trades worked in harmony with their employers during the year.

There were no new labour organizations formed in 1904, but one—the clerks'—suspended.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The very unfavourable weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month seriously affected outdoor work, as well as the holiday trade, and those connected with the building trades, and retailers, generally, found things quiet. However, a change in the weather, which took place on Friday, December 23rd, increased the numbers of Christmas shoppers. Everything considered, the holiday trade this season, it is reported, has been satisfactory, though wholesalers reported business quiet. The fruit trade was quiet. Japanese oranges have all been cleared out, but further shipments, it is expected, will arrive in a few days. Valencia oranges are out of the market, California furnishing the supply. A decline was reported in the price of rye flour, for which there is only a small local demand. Business in builders' hardware slackened, but there has been a fair demand in holiday lines.

Provisions were quoted as follows: hams, 17½ to 18c. a lb.; breakfast bacon, 20c. a lb.; backs, 15 to 16c. a lb.; shoulders, 14 to 15c. a lb.; eastern creamery butter, 28 to 35c. a lb.; eastern dairy, 25 to 30c. a lb.; lard, 15c. a lb.; cheese, Ontario, 20c. a lb.; eastern fresh eggs, 30c. a dozen, and local fresh eggs, 45 to 50c. a dozen.

The extent to which labour has been employed during December, 1904, has been less than in seven years past. Out-

door work has been practically suspended, but indoor workers were well employed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The depression in the lumbering industry is the cause of a large influx of men from the logging camps.

Mining.—The sum of \$300,000 will be expended for a dredge to be employed on Bullion creek, in the Alsek district, the new region, situated beyond White Horse. About 130 men will be employed on the hydraulic proposition next season. The flume will be 600 feet in length, and will furnish ample water. An electric plant and the best modern appliances will be installed. The machinery will be purchased in the United States, but the camp supplies, horses, etc., will be bought in this city.

Railroad construction and employment.—A New York capitalist has purchased the interests of the St. Catharines company, which was promoting the construction of a line of railway from Spence's bridge to the Nicola, and through to Osoyoos, and will make application to the local Legislature for a subsidy to aid in the construction of the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported trade very slack, and carpenters and joiners also reported a large number out of work. Lathers and plasterers have a number of jobs in hand, but the outlook is uncertain. Painters on outside employment have suspended work, but inside work still keeps a number employed, mainly on finishing work. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were fairly active. Stonecutters reported very few of their number at work, and prospects uncertain.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists reported a number of men idle; electrical workers, that trade was very quiet, and line men, that they were busily employed. Blacksmiths on the Canadian Pacific Railway were working short time, but in the contract shops trade was active. Boilermakers found trade fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers state that trade was very

dull. Carriage makers and coopers were busy, but shingle weavers reported trade very dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers on newspapers have been busy on holiday work; no extra hands were employed in the job offices. Pressmen reported trade quiet.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners state that the trade is being overdone. On account of the prices of flour being increased, the price of bread has also been advanced to twenty 1½-lb. loaves for \$1, and to the store trade, twenty-two loaves for the same amount. Cigar makers reported trade very quiet.

Leather trades.—Leather workers on horse goods reported trade very dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers stated that trade was fair, with no demand for additional men. Clerks and stenographers have been active during the month, but there were large numbers out of employment. Delivery employees reported trade fair, and in some instances overtime was worked. Hotel and restaurant employees have been well employed. Laundry workers were also actively employed.

Transport.—Freight handlers reported no demand for men. Longshoremen reported a number of men idle owing to the large inrush of unskilled men. The volume of work done has been large. Street railway men have been very busy during the month. Teamsters reported trade dull.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The general condition of the labour market throughout the year may be said to have been fair, though without special activity in any particular branch. From March to October (both included) employment generally was good, but for the other months of the year there was a large surplus of labour in the market. This applies particularly to the unskilled

classes, who have to compete with Chinese, Japanese and other foreign labour. In the skilled trades employment was fairly steady. In comparison with 1902 and 1903 conditions were unfavourable, opportunities for employment having diminished.

The only new industry of importance started during the year was the Portland Cement Works at Todd creek. About \$400,000 have been expended in establishing the works, which will commence operations early in the new year. Employment will be given to between forty and fifty hands, but the most of these will be Chinese.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

Throughout December the condition of the labour market remained about the same as in November, excepting that the holiday trade gave temporary employment to many clerks, salesmen, drivers, etc. The Christmas trade was fair, but not as active as last year, and generally the month compared unfavorably with December, 1903. The number of unemployed was greater and industry less active. The overplus of labour is principally among the unskilled classes.

Telephone connection between the mainland and the island is now established. The line was formally opened on the 8th of December, and will prove a boon to the business interests of Victoria and Vancouver. The tariff for conversation between these points is 50c. per minute, and 10c. for every additional quarter of a minute.

The manager of the Union Brewery Company, of Nanaimo, proposes, if the farmers will grow sufficient barley, to erect, at a cost of \$10,000, a malting plant capable of handling about 1,000 tons. This means that over a thousand acres of land would have to be sown in barley next spring to meet the demand created. There are about 3,000 tons of malt used annually in the province, upon which duty is paid.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—At a recent meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, the halibut fisheries of British Columbia were made the

subject of investigation. Complaint was made by local fishermen that they were being crowded out of the home market by an American fishing company operating in waters adjacent to the Canadian halibut banks. The main cause of complaint is that this company cut prices to such a point that the local men cannot compete with them. It was stated that halibut is sold in Victoria at two cents a pound, in Vancouver at four cents a pound, and in Nanaimo at four and a half cents a pound. As a result of the inquiry, the Board passed a resolution urging the Dominion Government to appoint a practical expert to make a complete investigation and survey of the deep sea fisheries, and of the industry as it now exists, to make a similar survey of the available markets and means of transportation, and of a system of co-operative storing, curing and marketing of the fish under the same system of governmental encouragement and supervision as in dairying, etc., to enable the individual fisherman to benefit equally with his larger competitor in the disposal of his product.

Lumbering.—While trade is quiet at present, local mills are installing new and improved machinery. Application is being made for fore-shore privileges for the erection of another saw mill in the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In these trades conditions remain about the same as reported in November. Bricklayers and masons were only partially employed. Carpenters and joiners reported fair conditions, but not enough work to keep all hands steadily employed. Lathers and plasterers were busy, but painters reported a scarcity of work. Plumbers were well employed. There was practically no work for stonecutters, and little work for builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—With iron moulders, work was slack. Machinists and engineers reported employment only fair, with a few men idle. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed. Blacksmiths reported fair employment. With boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders trade was dull, shipwrights and caulkers report a

similar condition prevailing in their trade. Sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were busy. Carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were in demand during the month in newspaper offices. Pressmen and bookbinders were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade as being active, and all hands well employed. With garment workers, employment has fallen off somewhat, but conditions were fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers reported a good month. Cigar makers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Harness and saddlers report favourable conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed, and clerks and delivery employees had a good month. Laundry workers reported increased business, and considerable improvement in conditions of employment.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, longshoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There is little demand for this class of labour, and a large surplus is on the market.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING 1904.

The general condition of labour in this district during the past year has been worse than for some year past, and the present prospects for improvement are not very favourable. In the *quartz mining* section of the district there has been very little doing, though some of the mines worked fairly well, but there has been very little development of new properties or prospecting during the past year. In the *lumber* camps, the past year has been quiet, there being a poor demand for logs. The saw mills had a poor year.

The city sawmill was burnt down in the spring, and although it has been partially rebuilt it has not been rushed owing to a lack in the demand for lumber. One mill, which ships nearly all its lumber to the foreign market, has been fairly busy.

In the *fishing* industry business in this district has been very good, and several companies are now preparing herrings for market in different ways. There seems to be a growing demand for these fish, which come to this part of the island to spawn in immense schools. The outlook is accordingly good.

In *coal mining*, which is the principal industry of this district, work has not been very good, owing to various causes, among which the competition of oil as fuel and the serious fire by which a company in this city lost a new and expensive pit-head and a lot of machinery, accounted for so many men being out of work during the year. There has, however, been a great deal of development work done at all of the mining camps, and a better year is hoped in 1905.

Among the *building trades* there has not been much doing except for carpenters, who have had a fair year rebuilding various buildings destroyed by fire.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING DECEMBER.

The condition of the labour market in this district during the past month has been poor for the time of the year in some of the trades. Others have been up to the average. There were a large number of men out of employment in the district, and appearances for an early change are not very bright at present.

In business circles, while the demand for goods has been fair, it has not been up to the average for the time of the year.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour during the past month.

Everything is quiet among the unions, with no evidence of any change likely to occur.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Work has been very good among those engaged in herring fishing,

which is now in full operation. This is being looked upon as the beginning of an important and profitable business.

Lumbering.—In the lumber camps work was slack, with numbers of idle men in the country. Among the mills there was a slack time, there being very little demand for lumber.

Mining.—Quartz-mining is quiet at this time of the year. In the coal-mining industry trade was quiet, some of the mines in the district not working full time. In this city there were still a number of men out of work, or working short time, but the company was pushing development work ahead as fast as possible, so that they can employ more men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Among bricklayers and masons there has been very little doing during the month. Carpenters and joiners report work as quiet, and worse than usual for the time of the year. Lathers and plasterers reported very little doing. Painters have been doing very little during the month. Plumbers report business as fair. Builders' labourers have had very little work during December.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported work quiet. Machinists have been fairly well employed during the month. Blacksmiths reported work as only fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers reported work as fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported work as fairly good during the month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported a slack month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers have been fairly well employed during the month.

Transport.—Longshoremen have been very slack. No new construction work was reported during the month. Teamsters and expressmen reported work as quiet for the time of year.

Unskilled labour.—This class had a very poor month.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1904.*

GENERAL activity of employment and industry prevailed throughout Canada during 1904, though the year, as compared with 1903, showed in a few branches less uniformly busy conditions. Fishing and lumbering operations reported diminished returns, and the export trade of the country was not so heavy as in 1903. On the other hand, the western wheat crop showed a substantial increase in yield, and railway construction and employment, and the different branches of the building trades, had undoubtedly the busiest year in the history of the Dominion. Manufacturing and mining reported about the same general conditions as in 1903, with variations in activity in different branches. For farm help, and the unskilled branches generally, the year was most active, comparing very favourably with 1903, notwithstanding that 1903 was a year of extraordinary expansion and development in almost every branch of employment and industry.

The opening months of 1904 were less favourable to industrial activity than were the early months of 1903, owing to the unfavourable weather which prevailed, and the spring season was late from the same cause. From the month of May on conditions improved. Employment was especially good during the autumn months, chiefly as a result of the open weather which prevailed up to the closing weeks of the year. The months of October and November experienced a degree of activity in general employment quite unusual during that season of the year.

Industrial progress was pretty general as between the several provinces, though the most noteworthy developments were reported in Manitoba and the North-West Territories in connection with the opening up of large tracts of country for settlement and the heavy immigration

movement of the year. The city of Winnipeg, Man., and other centres in the West, witnessed a great growth in industrial development and population. The returns of the assessors in the majority of the cities of Central and Eastern Canada also showed substantial gains. In the Maritime provinces and in Quebec conditions showed but little change as compared with 1903. In Ontario, in spite of the diminished yield of agricultural products, the general market for labour was very good. In British Columbia there was a marked improvement in industrial conditions, especially during the opening months of the year, and in the mining industry. The absence of any far-reaching industrial disputes was a feature particularly favourable to the industrial situation as compared with the immediately preceding years.

The Wages Movement.†

Wages during 1904 showed an advance on the rates prevailing in 1903, though the upward tendency was much less marked than in the preceding year, and a number of instances occurred in which large bodies of work-people had their schedules reduced.

By seasons, there were, according to reports received by the Department of Labour, twelve instances during the winter months of the year in which numbers of wage-earners were granted increases in wages, and four cases in which decreases in hours went into effect, and eight instances of decreases in wages, and four of increases in hours. In connection with spring schedules, the main feature was the number of cases in which the arrangements of 1903 were renewed, especially in the building trades, though forty

* Brief reviews of industrial and labour conditions during the past year in the several cities of the Dominion will be found included in the reports of local correspondents to THE LABOUR GAZETTE for December, published in the present issue.

† The reader is referred for particular information as to the wages movement during 1904 to the four quarterly articles, with tabulary statements, on "Changes in Wages and Hours" which have appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE during the year. See the issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 1,012, for July, page 56, and for October, page 380, for the winter, spring and summer changes, respectively. The quarterly statement for the autumn months of 1904 will be found at another page of the present issue.

increases in wages, thirteen decreases in hours, and ten cases in which increases in wages and decreases in hours were combined were reported to the Department, with one instance of an increase in hours. During the *summer* months thirty-three increases in wages, eight of which were combined with decreases of hours, were reported, with one decrease in wages. The record for the *autumn* months was nineteen increases in wages, one decrease in wages, four decreases in hours, and one increase in hours.

A prominent feature of the wages situation was the exceptionally high rate which prevailed for *farm and unskilled labour*. In Ontario, Manitoba and the territories especially, the rate for farm labour was high, ranging in the first-named province from \$25 to \$30 per month with board for experienced labour during the summer months; and in Western Canada from \$30 to \$40 per month with board, or \$2.00 a day, during the harvesting season.

Unskilled labour received higher wages than ever before. In connection with railway construction, particularly in Western Canada, the wages of this class were very high.

Government and Municipal employees were, among other classes of labour, receiving higher rates of remuneration in 1904 than in 1903. The telegraphers, maintenance-of-way men and carmen on the I.C.R., and the Dominion police and canal employees had their wages materially increased by the Dominion Government. The various classes employed in the work of civic improvements were generally better paid than in 1903. Large bodies of work-people were also affected by the increase in the *printing trades*, which went into effect at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa; by the advance in wages of *street railway employees* at Toronto and by the change of schedule affecting *boilermakers, carmen*, and others, on the Western Division of the C.P.R.

The *reductions* in wages which went into effect in the *lumbering* industry during August and September throughout Central and Eastern Canada affected a large body of employees. Shantymen in the Ottawa Valley, for instance, were reduced from \$32 to \$28 a month with

board, and other classes were similarly affected. In British Columbia, also, lower rates prevailed in the camps and mills during the latter half of the year.

There were a few instances in which *manufacturing establishments*, especially those engaged in the production of iron goods, worked on reduced schedules.

An important factor affecting employment was the extent to which the *early closing* movement progressed. Retail clerks, barbers and factory employees were the classes chiefly affected. The Saturday or Wednesday half-holiday was the form of early closing chiefly adopted.*

Cost of Living.

An advance in the current prices of a number of commodities that enter largely into cost of living was reported during 1904. An advance in wheat and flour prices in the opening months of the year was followed by an average increase in the price of bread of about 1c. a loaf during February and March, in a number of cities and towns in Quebec and Ontario. A reduction, however, took place during April, and during the balance of the spring season and throughout June and July the price of bread was much the same as in 1903. In August the scarcity of milling wheat again increased the price of flour and bread over a large portion of Canada. Fresh meat prices, more particularly those of choice cuts, were upward in tendency in some localities of Ontario during the early summer, though declines were reported later. Cured meats and canned goods also advanced, owing to a scarcity in the supply, and fish products were, on the whole, higher than in 1903. Farm produce, including poultry, eggs and butter, were high in price during the winter and spring months, owing to the difficulty farmers experienced as a result of the heavy snow-fall, in marketing their produce. During the summer months a low level prevailed, though prices were generally upward throughout the autumn. Potatoes, in particular,

* An article showing the results of a special investigation conducted by the Department of Labour into the extent of this movement during 1904 was published in the October issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 386.

were high in price during 1904, especially in the Autumn months, in view of the failure of the crop throughout Central and Eastern Canada. Coal prices were slightly in advance of 1904 in a few localities. A material reduction in the price of various grades of coal oil, following a decrease in the duty, went into effect during June. The price of sugar in the latter half of the year showed a very marked increase.

The living expenses and standard of comfort of the working classes were considerably affected in a number of the leading industrial centres, by the scarcity which prevailed in the supply of dwellings at moderate or low rentals. The period of the renewing of leases in the cities of Montreal, Que., and Quebec, Que., brought the situation prominently before the public during the opening months of the year, though the stringency was more severely felt later in Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Guelph, Ont., and other towns and cities in Ontario. In Nova Scotia also a number of towns reported inconvenience to mechanics and others from the same cause during March and April. The difficulty was most severely felt in the closing months of the year, high rents and over-crowding being reported from the larger cities. Special committees of city councils, local boards of trade, or other public bodies, were in some cases deputed to deal with the problem and to organize means whereby the supply of workmen's dwellings might be increased during the coming building season. The high price of lumber and other building material and the increases during the past few years in civic assessments and taxation, as well as the increases in wages and the danger of strikes, were held to account for the reluctance of capitalists to invest in workmen's houses.*

* An article setting forth the results of a special investigation conducted by the Department of Labour into the housing problem throughout Canada during the months of August and September was published in the October issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE at page 367. Out of thirty cities from which reports were received only six instances were recorded in which the obtaining of an adequate supply of houses for working people was not a more or less pressing problem. The condition in this respect were most favourable in localities within a radius of seventy or eighty miles of Toronto, Ont.

The Immigration and Colonization Movement.

The exceptional progress of immigration and colonization during 1904 was a feature which materially affected the condition of labour and industry. The opening months of the year witnessed an unusually large number of arrivals, and good reports were received from those who had settled on lands in Western Canada during 1903, the all-British colony at Lloydminster, in particular, reporting favorably. In spite of backward weather conditions the spring immigration movement began at an early date, it being estimated that 2,000 immigrants were on their way westward from Halifax and St. John during the opening week of March. Throughout the remainder of that month and during the month of April these numbers were largely increased, the majority being sent through direct to Winnipeg, Man., for distribution throughout Western Canada,

Months.	Through Ocean Ports.	Through Winnipeg.	Through Montreal.
January	1,353	770	100
February	2,511	733	124
March	7,987	3,019	367
April	13,716	5,066	345
May	17,389	4,810	373
June	11,235	3,856	232
July	8,852	2,549	186
August	7,884	2,496	217
September	7,510	2,083	162
October	5,703	3,235	196
November	4,555	2,567	126

Total for 11 months. 88,695 | 31,124 | 2,428
Grand total —122,247.

though a number remained in Ontario and Quebec. During May there were instances in which as many as 4,000 arrivals were reported on a single day. The very low steerage rates offered by the trans-Atlantic steamship companies during a considerable portion of the year still further stimulated the traffic. The influx of settlers from the United States, as compared with 1903, was on a diminished scale, though an improvement was shown, relatively, in the closing months of the season. Full returns of arrivals for the entire year were not obtainable on December 31st, but the above

table will show the number of arrivals reported at ocean ports, and as coming through Winnipeg and Montreal, for the first eleven months of the season.

The above returns do not include the numbers of arrivals recorded by customs officers at points where special officers of the Dominion Department of Immigration were not stationed, or of arrivals under the auspices of colonization societies. For the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1904, the total arrivals numbered 130,330, as against 124,658 in 1903. Attention was continually directed by immigration agents to the good quality of the immigrants brought into the country. This was shown in particular by the number of immigrants who crossed the Atlantic as second-class passengers. The repatriation of Canadians was also on an extensive scale. The returns for the year, as compared with previous years, showed a very marked increase in the number of British colonists, with a falling off in the number of those coming from the continent of Europe. More rigid medical and educational tests were enforced by the Dominion Government than ever before, and several improvements carried out in the facilities for handling the traffic and in the housing and transportation accommodation for immigrants.

Interruptions to Industry.

From the standpoint of industrial unrest the year showed a marked improvement as compared with 1903. There was a falling off in the number of strikes reported to the Department as in existence, the record for 1904 being 103 as compared with 160 for 1903. The approximate loss in working days caused by strikes and lock-outs was 278,956 and the number of work-people involved in trade disputes 15,665. The month of May, which was the most unfavourable during 1904, showed 31 disputes in existence as compared with 45 in May, 1903, the most unfavourable month of that year. As compared with 1902 also, a favourable showing is made, the record in that year being 123 disputes, involving 12,143 workmen in 119 of the disputes, with a loss of 163,125 working days for 116 of the disputes.

Among the serious disputes of the year, special mention may be made of the strike of employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., which involved 1,500 workmen, and was in existence for several weeks, being finally settled through the intervention of the Department of Labour under the conciliation Act, 1900, and the strike of builders' labourers at Toronto during August, which, with the sympathetic strikes accompanying it, affected 1,350 men directly, and 1,600 indirectly during four weeks, at a time when building operations were particularly active. As compared, however, with the disputes which were in existence in British Columbia among coal miners and railway employees during 1903, or the strike of longshoremen at Montreal in April and May, 1903, neither of these disputes was of equal importance, and at both Toronto and Montreal during 1903 strikes of almost equal severity occurred in the building trades.

A disastrous fire occurred in the city of Toronto during April, 1904, by which eighty establishments in the wholesale district were destroyed, with an estimated loss of \$12,000,000. About 3,500 persons were thrown out of employment. The effect on the bookbinding and stationery industries was particularly severe. At Fernie, B.C., a disastrous fire occurred during April, a large portion of the business section of the town being destroyed, at a loss estimated at \$500,000. Forest fires caused heavy damage in British Columbia during August.*

The Weather Blockade.

In the opening quarter of the year, the feature which chiefly affected industry adversely was the exceptionally cold weather and heavy snowfalls reported in Central and Eastern Canada, more particularly in the south-west portion of the province of Ontario. The winter season

* A list of the more important industrial establishments destroyed by fire during the preceding month was published in each issue of *THE LABOUR GAZETTE* during the year. A statement with regard to the industrial accidents reported during 1904, including a reference to the more important mining disasters, railway wrecks, etc., appears at another page of the present issue of *THE LABOUR GAZETTE*.

in this district though, beginning no earlier than usual, was from the first exceptionally severe in character, temperatures ranging on an average from 5 to 10 degrees below normal, a circumstance which, by preventing the process of subsidence from going on, accounted largely for the unusual depth of snow. Some damage was reported in a few localities from floods later in the year, and the opening of the spring season was generally delayed by from 2 to 3 weeks. The effect upon industry was felt primarily through the interruptions to railway transportation. The losses of the railway companies, resulting from the heavy increases in working expenses and decreases in revenue, were considerable, the outlays of the companies in wages for the extra men required to operate the lines and for the extra coal needed for steaming purposes being particularly heavy. The number of accidents directly attributable to frozen tracks, interrupted telegraph service, etc., was also large, and considerable damage was done to rolling stock. In the agricultural, fishing and lumbering industries, out-of-door work of all kinds was seriously interfered with, and much inconvenience caused. The manufacturing industry was seriously affected by the interruption to railway traffic, chiefly from inability to secure coal and other raw material, as well as from the difficulty of obtaining proper facilities for the shipment of products. The result was that in several cases factories were forced to close down. Among the people in the districts more particularly affected much inconvenience was caused, several towns being cut off from outside communication for varying periods, with the result that supplies were curtailed, and in some cases suffering caused. The lack of coal was chiefly felt in this connection, though on the whole the manufacturing industry, rather than private individuals, suffered. Wholesale and retail trade was also diminished. Employment generally was lessened, though the work of snow removal gave employment during January, February and March to large numbers of men who would otherwise have been inactive at that season of the year.*

* A special investigation into the effects of the weather blockade on industry and employment in Canada was

Railway companies and land companies throughout Western Canada reported a very heavy business for the season, with prices of farm lots materially advanced. The expansion of Manitoba and the North-west Territories was on a scale never exceeded in any year. Homestead entries showed an increase during January, September and October, but a decrease during the remaining months of the year. Land patents issued by the Dominion Government increased in number and acreage during January and April, but decreased, as compared with 1903, in the other months.

Colonization in the several provinces was active and prosperous, developments being especially extensive in the Lake St. John district, Que., the Temiscaming district in Ontario, and in the agricultural portions of British Columbia. Colonization societies, with few exceptions, reported a larger number of arrivals than in any previous year.

The regulation of the Dominion Government, imposing a head tax of \$500 on every Chinaman coming into Canada after January 1st, 1904, proved to be practically prohibitive in character, only two Chinese being reported as entering Canada during the year.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

The general condition of employment in the several industries and trades in the Dominion, throughout the year, may be summarized more particularly as follows:

Agriculture.

The year compared favorably with 1903 in the agricultural industry. *Weather conditions* in the opening months were unfavorable, more particularly in the province of Ontario, where exceptionally heavy snowfalls and low temperatures interfered considerably with the marketing of farm produce, the cutting of cordwood, stock-feeding and other work. Lowness of water in the wells, following the dry weather of the previous autumn,

conducted by the Department of Labour during February, and a special article based thereon was published in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, at page 887, giving full details as to the situation by trades and industries.

also caused inconvenience in certain sections of Quebec, but in Western Canada conditions were more favourable. The prolongation of the cold weather and the depth to which the frost penetrated the ground caused the spring opening to be unusually late. Spring plowing was delayed in consequence, and, though seeding was begun in many localities in Ontario and throughout Western Canada during the month of April, it was at least three weeks later than in 1903 before the seed was all in the ground, and May was a much more active month than usual. A good growing period followed, though cool and wet weather was reported in a few localities. The hay crop was gathered under favourable conditions, though some losses from wet weather were reported. In Ontario, also the tobacco crop was affected by the backward season. Harvesting operations were begun under good weather conditions in August, about two weeks later than in 1903, especially in Western Canada, and threshing became general in September. By the close of the same month fall plowing was already well under way in Ontario. The open weather of November was of material benefit to the industry, especially in the opportunities it afforded for the marketing and transportation of the Western crop, which was accomplished under more favourable conditions than in the previous year, in spite of the later date at which the movement was begun, the railway companies having increased facilities and full advantage being taken of the prolonged season of navigation on the Great Lakes. Fall plowing, however, was hampered early in November by the frosts, which set in in the opening week of the month.

The *crop yield* of 1904 compared favourably with that of the previous year. In Manitoba an increase of over 600,000 acres in the area prepared for crop was reported, and the total yield for Western Canada, according to the latest reports, represents a material advance over 1903, the wheat crop being estimated at 60,000,000 bushels as against 56,000,000 bushels a year ago. Alarming reports of damage done by rust in Manitoba were received during August, but were proved later to have been exaggerated. In On-

tario a falling-off was shown, wheat and clover having suffered severely from the winter season. The hay crop, however, was very heavy, and barley and oats showed an increase over the previous year. In the Maritime provinces, yields were generally below those of 1903, though the root crop turned out well. In Ontario, the root crop was also heavy, with the exception of potatoes, the yield of which was materially curtailed by rot in many localities. Exceptionally favourable prices prevailed for nearly every class of farm produce, wheat ranging above, or in the neighbourhood of, \$1.00 per bushel throughout the marketing season.

A very good season for the manufacture of *maple sugar* was reported in Ontario and Quebec.

The *fruit-growing* industry had a favourable year, though considerable damage to fruit-buds was caused by the severe winter in Ontario. Field mice also did extensive damage, though insect pests were less destructive than usual. Cherries and plums were an almost total failure, but apples and grapes were a medium crop, and pears a fair crop. The peach crop was light, and small fruits suffered generally from winter-killing. In Nova Scotia yields were above those of the previous year. On the whole fair market conditions prevailed, and the high prices realized for plums and peaches acted as an off-set to the diminished yield. Apple prices in the British market were generally low, though the winter apple trade of Nova Scotia had an excellent season. A feature of the year was the development which took place in the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia, a favourable yield being reported, and orchard plantings being on a largely increased scale. Another important feature was the progress made in the co-operative movement among fruit growers, co-operation being extended very considerably in Ontario, especially in connection with the spraying of trees against insect pests and the arrangement made with the transportation companies for the marketing of the fruit, more suitable cars and more rapid and prompt deliveries being obtained.

The *dairying* branches showed a falling off as compared with 1903, more particu-

larly during the opening months of the season, owing to the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed in the British market for Canadian cheese and butter. The backward season and the large accumulation of old cheese also tended to depress the industry during the spring and early summer months, and less milk in consequence was sent to the factories, though the excellent pasturage rendered the supply later very satisfactory. Conditions, moreover, considerably improved as the season advanced, and heavy shipments of cheese and butter for export were made. The record of shipments for the year from the port of Montreal showed a falling off as compared with 1903. Hog products also declined. The system of cheese instruction inaugurated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in connection with the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, was continued during the year with marked success. Very successful meetings of Dairymen's Associations were held at Belleville, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Sherbrooke, Que., and Fredericton, N.B.

The severe winter weather injuriously affected the *stock raising* industry during the opening months by largely increasing the consumption of fodder. In some sections difficulty was also experienced in obtaining sufficient supply, fodder being held at high prices. Apart from this consideration stock wintered well, though severe storms occurring in the ranching districts in the Territories caused some losses. Ranching made material progress during the year, though market conditions were generally less favourable than in 1903, with the result that shipments declined. The first annual convention of the National Association of Live Stock Breeders was held at Ottawa during March. Improved regulations with regard to the trans-Atlantic transportation of live stock went into force early in the season.

The obtaining of an adequate supply of *farm labour* was a source of very considerable inconvenience and difficulty in many sections of the Dominion, a marked scarcity of labourers having declared itself immediately after the opening of active operations in the spring season.

The stringency was particularly felt in the province of Ontario, and, though heavy arrivals of immigrants and the system for their distribution, operated under the auspices of the Provincial Government, did much to alleviate the situation, the difficulty continued pronounced throughout the season. In most localities wages were on a higher level than ever before. The dairying branches in particular suffered, especially during the early months of the season. At an early date in June over five thousand applications for labourers had been received from farmers at the Provincial Colonization Bureau at Toronto, the appeals coming from all sections of the country. During the harvesting and threshing seasons farmers were in some cases forced to rely upon co-operative methods. The heavy influx of immigrants into Western Canada relieved the demand for additional labour to assist in the harvesting operations, though a large number were brought from Ontario and Quebec. The movement from the Maritime provinces was particularly heavy.

Fishing.

The *Atlantic fisheries* suffered considerably during the winter months from bad weather, with the result that lobster fisheries showed a considerably diminished catch and heavy losses in gear. Better conditions were experienced later, but cod and halibut fishing yielded a diminished return, and the spring and summer catches of herring and mackerel were below those of 1903. The sardine catch in the Bay of Fundy, on the other hand, during the summer and autumn, was the heaviest in many seasons. A scarcity in the supply of bait hampered operations at times in some localities. Oyster fishing in Prince Edward Island had a satisfactory year. Uniformly high prices prevailed for most fish products, the sardine catch being about the only branch that did not meet with favourable market conditions. In view of the small catch of the summer, an extension of thirty days in the open season for lobster fishing off the shores of the Magdalen Islands had the effect of increasing returns.

The appearance of *dog fish* in unusually large numbers, off the Nova Scotia and

New Brunswick coasts was the occasion of much inconvenience and loss to fishermen, both from the depletion of the schools of other fish which it caused and from the damage wrought to fishing gear. The matter was discussed in the House of Commons and a special investigation made by the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries. It was at first suggested to offer a bounty of 1½c. on each dog-fish caught, but it was decided by the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to erect three factories in the Maritime Provinces, at a cost of \$9,000 each, for the reduction of dog-fish and fish offal into oil, glue and other by-products. Later in the year it was reported that use might be made of the dog-fish as a food product.

An experiment of great importance to the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces was conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Government at Canso, N.S., in the *curing of herring* by the Scotch method. An expert herring curer from Scotland was secured, with assistants and operations conducted throughout the summer season. The smallness of the catch interfered considerably with operations, but sufficient herring were caught and cured to demonstrate the success of the method, greatly enhanced prices for the product being obtained on sample shipments to the New York and St. Petersburg markets. A visit was paid later in the season to the Pacific Coast, and conditions there pronounced most favourable for the establishment of an extensive herring industry.

On the *Great Lakes* the year was below the average, the season being exceptionally late in opening. Fair catches of coarse fish were reported, and the extension of the open season for trout and whitefish, by the Ontario Government, increased the total returns. Several changes in regulations were suggested by the Ontario Government, with the intention of preventing the depletion of the waters of the province. The practice of the fishermen of disposing of the entire catch in bulk, to the large city markets, was also considered. A conference was held at Detroit, Mich., between representatives of the different States and provinces bordering upon the Great Lakes for

the purpose of securing uniformity in the fishing regulations as between Canada and the United States. The plan agreed upon, however, was not ratified by the Governments concerned. A new protective cruiser, valued at \$150,000, for use on the Lakes Erie and Huron, was launched during June.

In *British Columbia* the *salmon pack* showed a marked falling off from 1903, which in turn was the smallest year in the history of the industry since 1892. About 200,000 cases only were put up, as against 473,547 cases in 1903, 625,982 in 1902 and 1,236,156 in 1901, the latter being the largest year recorded. *Halibut fishing* was also quiet, and the returns from the *sealing* fleet were below those of 1903. High prices for salmon prevailed throughout the year, the market being stimulated by the out-break of war between Russia and Japan. A very important development of the season was the establishment of fishing traps off the Island of Vancouver, regulations permitting this method of fishing having been issued by the Dominion Government after extensive negotiations during the month of May.* The experiment, notwithstanding the smallness of the run, was considered to have been demonstrated a success, and in the closing month of the year extensive operations were in progress for the establishment of additional traps. Wages during the salmon season were at a flat rate of 20c. per sockeye, as against a maximum of 15c. in the previous year. In operating the traps an average wage of \$54 a month and board was paid, and only skilled labour was employed. Additional regulations for the protection of the salmon during the spawning season were under discussion by the Provincial and Dominion authorities.

Conferences were held during June between the Dominion and representatives of the different provincial governments with regard to a better definition of authority in the matter of the fisheries.

An important conference was held at Vancouver, B.C., between the executive

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1904, p. 1,229, for a review of these regulations.

of the Puget Sound Salmon Association and members of the Fraser river Cannery Association.

Lumbering.

The exceptionally cold weather and heavy snowfalls of the opening months of 1904 hampered operations in the woods throughout *Ontario* and *Quebec*, and the log-cut was curtailed and the labour and cost of handling increased in consequence. Active operations were closed and the men returned from the camps early in April, the season being shortened in the *Ottawa Valley* by from two to three weeks. *River-drivers* for the most part reported a very successful season, except in *New Brunswick*, and many logs hung up during the previous year were released. From the month of June until the close of the season *saw-milling* was in active operation, and a very busy season with high wages was experienced, in spite of the severe depression in lumber prices in the *British* market. As early as July the question of the supply of labour and wages for the coming season's operations engaged attention, a marked scarcity of experienced men being reported in spite of the high wages prevailing during the preceding season. Later, however, when preparations for the camps were fully under way, wages showing a marked decline from last year, largely owing to the reduction in the out-put contemplated, especially in square timber, as a result of the decline in prices above mentioned, \$28 a month with board being the maximum offered for shantymen. A few cases were reported later of slight local increases on this rate in view of the pronounced scarcity of men. The establishment of a system of *forest reserves* by the Government of *Ontario* was a development of the year of much importance for the future of the industry, as was also the report of the special commission on colonization appointed in 1902 by the Provincial Government of *Quebec* which dealt largely with condition of the lumber industry. *Fire protection* received increased attention in *Eastern Canada* throughout the season.

In *British Columbia* the year opened less favourably than 1903, and a number of logging camps were seriously hampered

during the winter months by unfavourable weather, severe losses from booms being also reported along the coast as a result of rough weather. Dullness in the general lumber market also set in at an early date, the result being that a number of the coast mills closed down, owing to the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the *United States* and in *Western Canada*. Mills and camps in the mountain district of the province, however, reported more favourable conditions, though the season was on the whole not as active as 1903. The subject of *freight rates* from *British Columbia* into *Manitoba* and the *Territories* was much discussed, and some important concessions obtained from the railway companies. The operations of an alleged combine of retail timber dealers throughout *Western Canada* was also considerably discussed, more particularly in view of the exceptional demand for lumber for building purposes which accompanied the heavy influx of settlers into *Western Canada*. *Forest fires* during the months of August and September caused heavy losses in several sections, as well as a reduced output of logs. During the closing weeks of the year general dullness prevailed in the provincial lumber market.

Mining.

Conditions in the *Nova Scotia* collieries were somewhat less active than in 1903, though coal shipments to the port of *Montreal* were on a much heavier scale than in any previous year. The delay in the opening of navigation was a retarding factor during the early spring months. Later, however, an increased output as compared with 1903 was shown, though the output declined in the summer and autumn months, owing in part to the extensive development works that were in progress. Dullness set in with the close of navigation. The annual statement of the *Dominion Coal Company* for 1903-04 showed a falling off in output and a considerable decline in earnings.

In *Quebec* a favourable season was reported from the asbestos and mica-mining regions with good prospects for the coming year.

The *metalliferous mines* of *Ontario* reported a fair yield, operations in *Eastern*

Ontario being particularly active, though the most recent returns of the Ontario Bureau of mines showed a diminished output. The production of corundum was increased.

In *British Columbia* the year showed a marked improvement in tone, especially during the early months of the season. The Crow's Nest Pass Company's collierie had a very prosperous year, late reports showing an increase of over 40 per cent. in output with a corresponding increase in profits. The output of the Island collieries, however, was largely curtailed and a considerable number of men were thrown out of employment, owing to unfavourable market conditions. In the metalliferous mines of the province the year has been much more favourable than 1903, especially in the production of lead and silver ores. The laying-off of a considerable number of men at Rossland during May, owing to an increase in the silicious contents of the ore of the Le Roi property was an unfavourable feature. Later, however, an improvement in the situation was reported, and in the Kootenay and Boundary districts generally more buoyant conditions prevailed than for some time past.

A feature of the year was the important discoveries of *oil* made in New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta. Developments in Kent, Westmoreland and Albert counties, in the first named province, were on an extensive scale, and in Ontario also a number of valuable new properties were discovered in the neighbourhood of the town of Petrolea. An association for the protection of Canadian oil producers was incorporated as an offset to the operations of the Standard Oil Company, the capital of the new company being one million dollars. Four Canadian oil companies previously in existence were included. New regulations governing the development of oil fields in Manitoba and the Territories were put into force by the Department of the Interior during April.

Extensive developments of the *lignite* deposits at different points in the North-West Territories were reported during 1904.

The spring clean-up in the *Klondyke*

was reported in full operation early in May, the work having been facilitated by the early opening of the Yukon river. According to the latest reports the gold output for the year will amount to between eleven and twelve million dollars. By an Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government, mining in the Yukon district will be carried on in future under placer regulations.

The British Columbia Mining Association held a very successful convention during the closing week of February, at Victoria, B.C.

Manufacturing.

Very favourable conditions prevailed throughout the year, the record of activity showing, on the whole, little change as compared with 1903. The development of the market for manufactured articles in Western Canada particularly, stimulated the industry, and the large centres, including Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., and London, Ont., reported an exceptionally busy year. The number of new factories erected and of additions made to existing establishments, was also extensive. At Toronto, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., developments in this respect were reported as especially noteworthy, and at Montreal, also, some of the largest manufacturing plants ever projected in that city were in course of construction. Activity in factories was considerably diminished during the winter months in Ontario, by the interruption to transportation following the snow blockade, and outputs were, in consequence, curtailed. Later in the year, also, a few instances were reported of quietness in a few localities in certain branches of the industry, though none of the larger cities were affected. With the assurance of good crops in Western Canada buoyancy generally prevailed during the autumn season.

A noteworthy feature of the closing half of the year was the renewed activity in the manufacture of iron and steel, following the re-organization during the spring months of the Lake Superior Consolidated Company at Sault St. Marie, Ont., the steel plant of which had been

in idleness since the beginning of the year. Extensive operations were also reported by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, at Sydney, N.S., throughout the autumn months, though a strike, which occurred during September, was the cause of considerable lost time. In the case of the former company, the Government of Ontario guaranteed the bonds of the new organization under specified conditions up to \$2,000,000, the company being capitalized at \$40,000,000. Regulations for the payment of a bounty by the Dominion Government on articles manufactured from steel, came into effect during the year. The Government also imposed a duty, to take effect on October 1st, of \$7 per ton on all iron or steel rails imported into Canada.

Among branches in which activity was less pronounced than in 1903 may be mentioned cotton and woollen mills and boot and shoe factories. In the former marked improvement was reported during December. The beet sugar industry had only a fairly active season and an increased appropriation for the encouragement of the industry was made by the Ontario Government. Canning factories in Ontario had a less active season than in 1903, owing to the comparative scarcity of small fruits and vegetables.

Extensive power development was under way at Niagara Falls, Ont., throughout the year*.

Transport.

Railway employment in Canada had a very active year. The severe losses sustained by the railway companies during the opening three months, as a result of the snow blockade in Ontario and Quebec, led to retrenchments later and to a decrease in employment in certain branches. These conditions, however, prevailed only temporarily. During the continuance of the blockade train crews were increased and exceptionally heavy time schedules worked. The excellent service of the railway officials and employees of all classes, under the exception-

ally trying conditions of the winter months, was a feature very favourably commented upon. Throughout the summer and autumn months also extreme activity was the rule, the earnings of the companies showing material increases. The tourist season of 1904 was less active than that of 1903, and the western grain movement was also delayed by from two to three weeks. The favourable weather which prevailed, however, during November and December, greatly expedited work in connection with the latter, and the facilities for handling the traffic were much more efficient than in previous years. The annual reports of the leading Canadian railway companies reflect a most prosperous year, the total volume of traffic, both passenger and freight, showing an increase as compared with 1903, though the I.C.R. showed a decrease in profits. Wages of employees were higher than ever before.

Street railway employment in the larger Canadian cities had an exceptionally active year, the number of passengers carried in Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Vancouver, B.C., and other Canadian cities, being largely in excess of any previous record, necessitating the employment of additional staffs at increased rates of remuneration. In spite of the losses resulting from weather conditions during the winter months, chiefly in the way of increased consumption of power and increased expenditures for snow removal, the yearly statements of electric street railways showed increased profits, as compared with 1903. A feature of the year was the extent to which the construction of inter-urban electric railways was discussed in the province of Ontario.

Railway Construction had a very active year, especially in Western Canada, though the season was somewhat late in opening. Repairs to roadbeds during the spring months were exceptionally extensive, as a result of the severe winter. In Western Canada several hundred miles of track were laid on new branches for the C.P.R. and C.N.R. companies, and in Ontario the construction of additional branch lines was more extensive than in many years, good progress especially being reported from the lines designed to

* A statement as to the progress made in development during the year will be found in the report of the correspondent for Niagara Falls in the current issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

open up the northern portion of the province. In Prince Edward Island construction operations were more active during the closing months of the year than in many seasons. Very heavy purchases of rails by the leading companies were reported. The additions made to rolling stock and other equipments were also extensive. The C.P.R. Company alone added about a hundred locomotives and two thousand freight cars to its service for the transportation of the western grain during the year, and heavy orders for locomotives and rolling stock were placed by other leading companies. Large additions to plants for the manufacture and repair of railway rolling stock were carried out at Montreal, Que., Stratford, Ont., Winnipeg., Man., and other points. Harbour improvements, elevator construction, etc., were made on an extensive scale during the year.

The most important event of the year, affecting the outlook for railway construction, was the completion of the arrangements for the building of the new trans-continental line by the G.T.P. Co., the final organization of which was completed during August. Surveys for the section between Winnipeg and the Atlantic, which is to be built by the Dominion Government, leased to the company, were actively under way during the closing months of the year, under the direction of a special commission of four members appointed by the Government. The building of this section is to commence at each terminus and at Quebec in opposite directions. The section between Winnipeg and the Pacific is to be built by the company and is to be completed by December 1st, 1911.

Water transportation had a busy year, as is evidenced by the heavy returns of shipments through the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and other canals and Montreal and other port returns. The season of navigation was late in opening, but the fine weather at the closing months of the year was a very favourable feature, and shipments on the Great Lakes during November were unprecedentedly active. Ocean transportation from Canadian ports had, on the whole, a less favourable year than in 1903. Some depression in the shipping

trade of the Maritime Provinces was also reported.

A very important development of the year was the organization, under the Railway Act of 1903, of the Railway Commission of Canada, which held its first meeting at Ottawa on February 9th. Briefly the powers given to the Commission included the regulation of the property rights and duties of Canadian railway companies, the regulation of the service rendered by railways to the community, including freight rates, car supply etc., and the regulation of all matters connected with the protection of the personal welfare of the public. Numerous sittings were held by the Commission throughout the year at different points throughout Canada. A tour was undertaken through Western Canada, during the summer months, for the purpose of receiving local complaints. Several decisions of a most important character were rendered, affecting freight rates, property rights, and the like. An important circular sent out by the Commission was that addressed to the different railway companies with a view of securing uniformity in the rules governing the several systems in Canada. The appointment of Mr. Joseph E. Duval as chief inspector of railway accidents, was also made during April, the duties of the office being, under the Act, to investigate all accidents occurring on railways and report thereon to the Commission.

Conditions in the Trades.

Employment in the several trades throughout Canada was active during 1904, though the degree of activity in certain of the branches was less pronounced than that which prevailed under the exceptional conditions of the previous year.

In the *building trades* dullness characterized the opening quarter of the year, owing to the severity of the winter and consequent late opening of the spring season. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters, however, had one of the busiest winter seasons on record. From the month of April on, also, very favourable conditions prevailed in the trades as a whole, though the amount of building

projected was at first less than in 1903. General activity increased with each month, and by the opening week of October conditions had so developed that the year was pronounced the most active in the history of the Dominion, the number of building permits issued in the majority of the cities being largely in excess of 1903. This activity was perhaps most pronounced in Toronto, owing to the disastrous fire which occurred in April, and in Winnipeg as a result of the rapid progress of settlement in Western Canada. Hamilton and Montreal also had very heavy building years. The exceptionally favourable weather which prevailed throughout November materially prolonged the season of activity in the out-of-door branches. Prospects, in consequence, for employment in the inside branches during the coming winter were, at the end of the year, pronounced very favourable. Strikes caused some interruption in Montreal during the opening months of the season, and in Toronto during August, but the year, with these exceptions, was comparatively free from serious unrest in these trades.

Employment in the *metal, engineering and shipbuilding* trades was on the whole less active than in 1903. Retrenchments by the railway companies, to meet the increase in running expenses caused by the severe winter weather, curtailed employment in some establishments during the spring months, though as the season advanced these branches became more active. Manufacturing establishments on iron goods also reported quietness during the summer and autumn months, though this was confined to a few localities, activity being the rule in the larger centres. The revival of steel and iron manufacturing at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., reacted favourably on some of the branches of the metal trades. Electrical workers and linemen had a busy year, but shipbuilders and caulkers had less employment than in 1903, especially on the Pacific coast.

The exceptional activity of the building trades reacted very favourably on several of the *woodworking branches*, and manufacturers of building supplies generally had an extremely busy season. Carriage,

waggon and car builders also had a busy year. Upholsterers and varnishers were well employed, though pattern-makers reported less favourable conditions. Coopers had a very busy season, especially during the summer and autumn months, though a feature of the year was the increased use of boxes instead of barrels for the shipment of fruit. This trade also suffered in some localities from the interruption to transportation caused by the unfavourable weather in the opening months of the year.

Activity in the *printing and allied trades* varied according to season and locality, a good year on the whole being experienced, with October perhaps the most active month. Bookbinders had a busy year, especially during the latter half, though the fire which occurred in Toronto during April, and which destroyed a number of the large stationery establishments, had an injurious effect on employment for a time.

In the *clothing trades* a fair year was experienced, though garment workers were less active than in 1903. Journeymen tailors found employment affected by the late opening of the spring season and the prolonged fine weather of the autumn months. Boot and shoe makers also had a less favourable year, especially in the city of Quebec, though conditions showed considerable improvement during the closing months.

In the *food and tobacco preparation trades* a favourable year was reported, especially during the latter half, during which period confectioners, bakers and butchers were very active. Cigar workers reported little change from 1903, with markets somewhat less active. Ice handlers had a favourable season in the matter of securing supplies, though the heavy snow-fall interfered in some localities with the harvest. Employees of canning factories in some localities in Ontario complained of a shortage in the supply of small fruits and vegetables.

The *leather trades* reported only a fair year.

Among the *miscellaneous branches*, barbers and broom makers had a good year. The tourist season was consider-

ably less active than a year ago, and hotel and restaurant employees and cab drivers had a poor summer season as compared with 1903. In other respects little change was shown.

Large gangs of *unskilled labourers* found employment during January, February and March in the work of snow removal, and the season in this respect was the most active in many years. During the summer also the extensive civic improvement operations under way, the scarcity of farm labour and the activity of railway construction, made the season a very busy one. The prolongation of fine weather during the autumn had likewise a very favourable effect upon employment, and though there were several unemployed reported during November and December the year compared very favourably with previous seasons. Wages also were on a higher level than before reported for this class.

Foreign and Domestic Trade, Revenue, Etc.

The activity above outlined in the different trades and industries was reflected in the trade and revenue returns for the year which, in many particulars, present the largest showing in the history of the Dominion. For some time past a very marked increase in the *foreign* trade of Canada has been reported from year to year, the record reaching the unprecedented total of \$459,640,260 in 1903, an increase of over \$45,000,000 as compared with 1902. For the fiscal year ending June 30th last a still further increase of about \$5,000,000 was reported, an analysis of the returns showing that the increase was more than accounted for by the growth in imports, exports having shown a decline of \$7,000,000 as compared with 1903. Throughout the balance of the calendar year also a similar tendency was shown, exports being generally on a lesser scale than a year ago and imports having increased. The chief losses in exports were under the headings of agriculture, animals and their products, and forest products.

Trade with the United States showed a marked increase, imports from Great Britain having declined. The imposition of a surtax also caused a considerable diminution in imports from Germany. With the other colonies of the Empire

trade conditions showed little change from 1903. In the case of South Africa the prevailing depression caused a decline in Canadian imports. The weekly reports of commercial agents published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, showed prospects of developments very favourable in South Africa, Australasia, the West Indies and elsewhere.

The *domestic* trade situation suffered somewhat from the severe weather in the opening months of the year, and the prolonged open weather of the autumn season also caused quietness in some branches. On the whole, however, a very fair year was reported by wholesale and retail merchants. Payments were well met, especially in the closing months of the year, and the record of insolvencies, though less favourable in some respects than in 1903, compared favourably with others. The expansion in Canadian banking continued, though on a less marked scale than in 1903, an exceptionally favourable year having been reported almost without exception by the large financial institutions. Canadian securities were generally firm with an upward tendency in the closing months of the year, though prices on the whole remained on a lower level, owing to the inactivity of speculative trading. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, held in December, the vice-president of the bank, in the course of an address, presented the following summary of domestic trade conditions during 1904:

Dry Goods.—A fairly good year's business, the wollen industry somewhat better, collections good.

Lumber.—Not so good, the production this year will be reduced, and better prices expected.

Provisions.—The export of bacon shows large increase and considerable quantity of provisions are going to South Africa.

Live Stock.—Exports show large decline, prices of cattle being very low.

Leather.—Good year's business at fair prices.

Boots and Shoes.—A very unsatisfactory year, consequent on labour troubles and high prices of material.

Groceries.—Business reported good and fairly profitable; the farmers reported prosperous everywhere.

Dairy Produce.—Cheese has been disappointing, but butter has been satisfactory, upon the whole fairly good.

The grain trade of the port shows a marked falling off.

The hay crop of this province has been exceptionally good, and exports fetched remunerative prices.

Iron and Hardware.—Not so good as last year, which was phenomenal.

Canadian *revenue* increased during the year, a surplus of about \$16,000,000 being reported for the fiscal year over and above expenditures on consolidated fund. During the latter half of the year stationary conditions for the most part prevailed with a slight falling off in customs receipts. Provincial revenues were also buoyant.

Legislation Affecting Industry and Labour.

A considerable body of legislation directly affecting the condition of labour and industry was enacted by the Dominion Parliament and several of the Provincial Legislatures during 1904, and a brief reference to its more salient features is essential in any detailed account of the industrial progress of the year.

The final ratification by the Canadian Government during July of the agreement between the Dominion and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the construction of the new trans-continental railway was the most important single enactment of the year in its probable effect on employment, both immediately during the construction of the line, which will exceed three thousand miles in length, and permanently in connection with the operation of the railway. Full details with regard to the construction of the various sections were settled, and the terms of the agreement determined between the Government and the company with regard to the completion of the work and the leasing and operation of certain sections.

Other legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament had reference to the responsibilities of pilots, the regulation of shipping casualties, etc. Additional safeguards attending the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power were also provided, and acts passed granting assistance to different industries, among them to certain branches of manufactures in the way of bounties, readjusted tariffs, etc. One of the most important provisions in this connection had reference to the protection of the Canadian market from the "dumping" of foreign products. There were also several bills passed relating to the enlargement of banking facilities, grain inspection and the transportation

industry.* A bill to amend the Alien Labour Act was introduced by the hon. the Minister of Labour and was passed by the House of Commons, but did not receive a full reading in the Senate.

Among the acts passed by the Ontario Legislature during 1904 was an important amendment to the Factories' Act which provided additional safeguards for child and female labour, and with reference also to sanitation and safety about elevators. The beet sugar industry was encouraged by an additional grant of \$150,000 to the fund previously set apart for that purpose, and the corporation which undertook the re-organization of the Associated Industries at Sault Ste. Marie was guaranteed a loan of \$2,000,000. Several enactments for the encouragement of colonization and the protection of workmen on railways under construction in the remoter portions of the province were also passed. The taxation of railways was materially increased, and the Sunday operation of electric railways, except under certain conditions, prohibited.†

The Coal Mines Regulation Act of Nova Scotia received a number of important amendments during the past year affecting a large number of workmen. The new provisions related chiefly to the granting of certificates to examiners, managers, foremen and engineers, the qualifications required for certification being raised. The ventilation of mines, the use of explosives, and the working of sub-marine areas were also dealt with.‡

In Quebec an important amendment to the Land Act was passed, following the recommendations of the special commission appointed in 1902 to enquire into the subject of colonization and the forest industries. A better system of inspection, classification and sale of public lands was

* A review of the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament during 1904 appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for August and September at pages 171 and 268 respectively.

† A review of Ontario legislation affecting labour passed during 1904 appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1904, at page 173.

‡ A review of Nova Scotia legislation affecting labour passed during 1904 appeared in the issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1904, at page 1,009.

provided, and the relations of lumbermen and settlers dealt with at length.*

In *Manitoba* an amendment to the Factories' Act had the general effect of relaxing the stringency of the original measure, both in its general application and more particularly in its reference to child and female labour, the hours during which these classes may be employed being extended, and the age limit for children being reduced.†

An important enactment of the year in *British Columbia* was an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act limiting the working day in coal mines to eight hours. The definitions of a number of terms were amended, and additional provisions inserted as to the powers of mine inspectors and the duties of certificated managers and other officials. Several important additions were also made to the rules, with the idea of providing more stringently against danger from explosions. Amendments were made to the Act of 1901 relating to the inspection of steam boilers, a higher grade of efficiency being demanded of certificated engineers, and to the Mechanics Lien Act, the sections relating to costs being dealt with. The land Act was also amended, chiefly with reference to the lumber and pulp industries. The Railway Assessment Act was amended in the way of increasing the liabilities of companies to taxation.‡

Local Decisions Affecting Industry and Labour.

Among important legal decisions affecting labour and industry, given by the Canadian courts during 1904, mention may be made of the awarding of damages, to the amount of \$12,500, against the Rossland Miners' Union, for intimidation and besetting, during the progress of a strike, the mine owners who brought the suit claiming that the strikers were liable for the pecuniary damages suffered as a result of the suspension of work. The

case was tried by a judge and jury, and lasted for a number of days. Another important British Columbia case of the year had reference to the black-listing of an employee, the jury bringing in a verdict to the effect that the employee in question was shown to have suffered pecuniary loss. A decision obliging a street railway company in Ontario to sell workmen's tickets, for general use, at a rate of eight for twenty-five cents, during specified hours, as provided for in the agreement of the company with the city, was one of general interest, the company having refused to sell the tickets in question, except at its own office or to the factories of large employers, and having claimed the right to decide who should be entitled to the privilege of the cheaper rates during the specified hours. The legal status of trade unions, the liabilities of employers for injuries to workmen, under the different provincial laws, and the intimidation of workmen by employers or other workmen, were also the subject of several important legal decisions during the year.*

Convictions under the Alien Labour Act were made at Toronto, and a part of the penalty paid to informers through the Department of Labour.†

Royal Commissions.‡

Among Royal Commissions issued by the Dominion Government during the year, two appointed at the instance of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, had direct and immediate reference to conditions of employment—that of May 23rd, appointing His Honour Judge Winchester, of Toronto, a special commissioner to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens in connection with the surveys of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and that of June 20th, also issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, instituting a special inquiry into the causes of recent

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1904, for a review of the act in detail.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1904, for a review of this amendment.

‡ A review of British Columbia legislation affecting labour passed during 1904 appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE or March, 1904, at page 902.

* An account of the more important legal decisions affecting labour and industry during the preceding month in the several numbers of THE LABOUR GAZETTE issued during the year.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 1129.

‡ Special reports of the organization and proceedings of these Commissions appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for June, July and August, at pages 12, 28, 55 and 179, respectively.

large importations of Italian labourers into Montreal, which had led, during the early summer, to a considerable overcrowding of the labour market and much inconvenience and suffering among the immigrants themselves. Under the former commission sittings for the taking of evidence were held at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, North Bay, Ottawa, Montreal and Kingston, and interim reports, as based thereon, were forwarded by the commissioner to the Department of Labour. Under the commission to investigate the importation of Italian labourers into Montreal, which was issued after a personal investigation into the situation by the Deputy Minister of Labour, during June, evidence was taken relating to the operations of certain employment agencies which were stated to be responsible for the conditions complained of. The agencies in question were compelled to make refunds of considerable sums which had been collected from the emigrants brought in under their direction.

Operations were conducted during the year under two commissions issued by the Dominion Government during 1903. The Transportation Commission, after a preliminary meeting held at Ottawa in 1903, for purposes of organization and final receipt and discussion of instructions, began its active work of enquiry with a session at St. John, N.B., on January 9th, proceeding later to St. Andrews N.B., Halifax, N.S., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.* Later in the year the commission held sittings at Kingston, Port Colbourne, Toronto, Peterborough, Midland, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, the problem chiefly under investigation in these cities being the improvement of the facilities for shipping western grain to the seaboard.† The special commission appointed by the Dominion Government in December, 1903, to inspect the various plants in Europe which employ the electro-thermic process for the smelting of iron ore and the making of steel, also reported during 1904. A preliminary report, setting forth

places visited and the conclusions drawn the investigations of the commission, was issued in May,* the report in final form being published in November, and containing information of great interest and value to the iron and steel industry in Canada. The commission also conducted an investigation into the use of pressed peat for fuel.

Three commissions issued by provincial governments conducted investigations during the year. In *Ontario* a special commission was appointed in May to collect information with regard to the taxation of railways. The commission visited the United States and held sittings for the purpose of inquiry at different points in Ontario. In *New Brunswick* a special commission was appointed to take evidence as to the need of a provincial factories act, and held sessions at St. John, Campbellton, New Castle and Chatham for the taking of evidence. No report had been issued up to the end of the year...The commission appointed in 1902, by special act of the *Quebec* Legislature, to investigate and report on matters pertaining to colonization and forestry, issued its final report to the Legislature during April, 1904.†

Proceedings of Labour Organizations, Manufacturers' Associations, Etc.

The formation of new labour organizations was carried on less actively during 1904 than during 1903, the number of new unions formed being 118 as compared with 275 during 1903. Disbanded unions numbered 57 as compared with 54 in 1903, leaving a net increase of 61 in the number of unions in existence during the year as compared with an increase of 221 in 1903.‡

* A review of this report appeared in the *LABOUR LABOUR GAZETTE* for June at page 1233.

† A review of this report together with a statement as to the organization and proceedings of the Commission was published in the May, 1904, issue of *THE LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 1125. A review of the *Quebec Land Act, 1904*, the leading provisions of which were based on the report of the Commission, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August, 1904, at page 177.

‡ A special Article with statistical tables dealing with the labour organization movement in Canada during 1904 appears on another page of the present issue of the *GAZETTE*.

* See *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, p. 790, for report of sessions held in Maritime Provinces.

† See *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1904, p. 966.

Very successful annual conventions were held by the *Trades and Labour Congress of Canada* and the *National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada* during the month of September, the former convening at Montreal, and the latter at Ottawa. Several matters of importance to labour were discussed at these meetings. The reports of the secretary and treasurer of the Dominion Congress showed a membership of 22,010, and a revenue of \$2,643. Fifty-two resolutions in all were submitted for the consideration of the congress. The appointment of a solicitor to look after legislation sought by the congress was made. Other important proceedings had reference to the establishment of a Labour Defence Fund, and a conference to be held with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.* At the meeting of the National Trades and Labour Congress resolutions relating to the inspection of explosives, hours of labour on public works, alien labour, and many other subjects, were passed. The congress was reported to have a membership of 10,435, with a revenue of \$447.45.

Other important meetings of Central labour organizations held in Canada during the year were: The second annual convention of the Western Labour Educational Association at Berlin, Ont., during May; the annual convention of the International Painters and Decorators' Association at Montreal, during July; the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers at Hamilton, Ont., during August; and the 26th annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association at Truro, N.S., during September. At the last named a growth in the income of the organization of \$1,000 from per capita tax was shown, with forty-two lodges in good standing.

The *Canadian Manufacturers' Association* held a successful convention at Montreal during September, at which the membership of the association was shown to have grown by 246 during the past year, the association now having six branch offices, thirteen sections, and

fifteen hundred members. The convention dealt at length with trade and labour conditions, the transportation problem, the organization of a fire insurance department and other business. At the annual meeting of the *Employers' Association of Toronto*, held during April, a very successful year was reported, an important feature of the year's work having been the settlement of several important disputes between employers and employees by arbitration. Over two hundred association and committee meetings were held during the year, and nearly one hundred new firms enrolled as members. Very active operations were also conducted in securing help. Other meetings held by master associations were, that of the National Association of *Master House Painters and Decorators* at Toronto, during February; the *National Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters of Canada* at Toronto during July, 175 members being present; *Retail Merchants Association*, Canada, 27 new branches of which were added during the year, at Toronto during July; the *Canadian Master Bakers' Association* at Hamilton during August; *Pulpwood Manufacturers' Association* at Sherbrooke, Que., during April; and the *Toronto Milk Producers' Association* at Toronto during April.

Annual conferences were also held by a number of organizations, whose proceedings were of considerable interest to industry and labour. Such were the Ontario Municipal Association, which met at Toronto during September, at which meeting the subjects chiefly under discussion was municipal insurance and municipal ownership; the union of Canadian Municipalities, which met at London, Ont., during September, also discussed the subject of municipal insurance, municipal ownership of telephones; and the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction.*

Notes of the Year.

There was a very general increase in *assessed valuations* in municipalities throughout Canada.

* A full report of the proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada appeared in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1904, at page 355.

* Special reports of the meetings held by these associations were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September.

A report issued by the Dominion Statistician relating to *electric lighting* in Canada showed an important growth and development in that branch of industry.

A new set of rules and regulations governing *patents* of invention in Canada were published in the *Canada Gazette* of March 19th, 1904.

An important *co-operative association* of workmen was incorporated at Guelph, Ont., during January, with the object of carrying on certain trades and businesses.*

Arrangements for the establishment of a new *steamship service* between Canada and Mexico were completed by the joint action of the Dominion Government and the Government of Mexico.

Extensive operations were under way in Alberta, N.W.T., looking to the reclamation of large tracts of land by *irrigation*, the C.P.R. Company and and other companies having the work in hand.

A report of the city engineer of Toronto showed that the *day labour system* employed in twenty-seven out of thirty-eight additions made to the sewerage system, affected a saving of \$4,500 over the figures of the next lower tenders, being about 25 per cent. on the total expenditure.

The Ontario Government took steps during June to secure improved *administration of the Factories' Act* by the appointment of additional officers as members of the Board of Factory Inspectors for the Province and by adding extensively to the classes of business premises made liable to inspection.†

The employers' Association of Toronto adopted a form of apprenticeship articles for the use of manufacturers in Toronto. The object aimed at was stated to be the training of more efficient workmen to

meet the growing demand for skilled labour.*

Several important developments in connection with *municipal ownership* were reported, chiefly at Kingston, Toronto, St. Thomas, Winnipeg and other points. Discussion of various plans for the extension of the principle was most active during November and December, in anticipation of the approaching municipal elections of the year.

On January 1st a temporary agreement, providing for the *amalgamation of the two central carpenters' associations*—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters—went into effect, for one year, at the end of which period a permanent amalgamation was to be effected if the arrangement proved satisfactory.

Among large *public works* completed may be mentioned the Hillsborough bridge, in Prince Edward Island, and the bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster. The large hydraulic lift-lock at Peterborough, on the Trent canal, was also completed, and the construction of a second lock at Kirkfield, on the same principle, projected. Work on the bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Quebec, was actively under way.

A change in the constitution of the Toronto District Labour Council, which went into effect during January, was of more than local interest. The change was in the nature of an absorption of several local trades councils which had previously existed on an independent basis, the result aimed at being the solidifying of the labour organization movement throughout the district in question. The "Sectional Council" plan was adopted, the unions being arranged in five groups. The total membership represented by the council, as reorganized, was 14,350.†

Two investigations were conducted by the Parliamentary Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association,

* A full statement with regard to the organization and constitution of this organization appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1904, at page 908.

† A special reference to the increase in the staff and jurisdiction of Ontario factory inspectors appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1904, at page 73.

* A special article dealing with this subject was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1904, at page 71.

† Complete details of the plan of re-organization of the Council were published in a special article which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1904, at page 793.

among the members of the association, as to the *supply of labour* available in the manufacturing industry in Canada. In a statement published under date of January 14th, based on special reports secured from 434 members of the association, a total need of 4,697 hands was reported—made up of 2,123 men, 385 boys and 2,189 women. In a second statement, issued during July, it was reported that a total of 6,717 additional skilled workpeople were required by members of the association.

A notable instance of the success of *conciliation* methods during the year was the agreement affected during June, by means of a Conciliation Committee, between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its employees, by which the men secured an increased wages schedule and other improvements in conditions for the next three years.* Arbitration proceedings were also invoked in the settlement of the dispute concerning wages between brewery-workers and their employers at Toronto, Ont. A permanent tribunal or conciliation and mediation for the settlement of trade disputes was organized at Hamilton, Ont., by the joint action of the Trades and Labour Council and the Hamilton Board of trade, during April†

* See copy of articles on question with accompanying statement, in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1904, page 899.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE for December, page 496, for statement of reorganization of this tribunal.

The first reference of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was made during 1904, the dispute in question being between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and certain telegraphers in its employ. This was referred by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under the Act, during the month of July, at the request of the employees concerned. A Conciliation Committee to deal with the dispute was appointed during August but failed to effect a settlement, and, under the terms of the Act the question, was further referred to a board of arbitrators, the members of the Conciliation Committee being constituted the board in question, on August 27th. A number of sittings were held by the board during the ensuing four months for the purpose of taking evidence, and the investigation had not been completed at the close of the year. A number of regulations under the act, with reference chiefly to procedure in appointing the conciliation committee and the board of arbitrators, were issued by the Honourable the Minister of Labour during August and September.*

* A full statement of the origin of this dispute and the circumstances under which the Act was called into operation appeared in the issues of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for August and September, 1904, at pages 168 and 266, respectively. Brief reports of the proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators were also published from month to month in THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1904.*

THE year 1904 was singularly free from industrial disturbances, being marked by a large decrease in the number and magnitude of trade disputes compared with the preceding year, and the only localities where there were serious interruptions to industry for a long period were at Sydney, N.S., Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont. There were in all 103 strikes or lockouts

in Canada during 1904, compared with 160 during 1903, 123 in 1902, and 104 in 1901.

Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

During the year there were approximately 15,665 workpeople involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes, the numbers for the different months being as follows:—

* The information contained in the present article is based on reports received from official correspondents of THE GAZETTE and interested parties, relative to trade disputes which occurred during 1904. A comparison is

also made with returns obtained in the three preceding years, analyses of which appear in the issues of THE GAZETTE for January, 1903, and January, 1904.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES DURING 1904.

January.....	2,131	August.....	3,393
February.....	234	September.....	1,250
March.....	198	October.....	417
April.....	1,879	November.....	60
May.....	2,617	December.....	45
June.....	1,994		
July.....	1,447	Total.....	15,665

The following table shows the magnitude of the disputes which were reported to the Department in 1904, according to the months in which they occurred:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-25.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WORKMEN INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1904.

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
2,000 and over.....	1							1					2
1 000 to 2,000.....						1	1		1				3
500 to 1,000.....	1							1					2
300 to 500.....	1			3		1							9
200 to 300.....					1				1				2
100 to 200.....	1			2	4		1	1		1			10
50 to 100.....	2	2	1		2	1	1	2	1	3			15
25 to 50.....		1	2	5	7	2	2			2	2		23
6 to 25.....	3	2	6	9	4	4	1	1		2		3	35
Unknown.....				1	1								2
Total.....	9	5	9	20	23	9	6	6	3	8	2	3	103

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904, according to the number of work-people involved:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-26.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Magnitude.	Year.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
2,000 and over.....	3		5	2
1,000 to 2,000.....	3	2	5	3
500 to 1,000.....	5	1	10	2
300 to 500.....	5	8	9	9
200 to 300.....	4	7	18	2
100 to 200.....	4	15	23	10
50 to 100.....	14	21	19	15
25 to 50.....	24	28	34	23
Under 25.....	31	37	36	35
Total.....	93	119	159	101

Loss of Time in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes amounted to, approximately, 278,956 working days, the losses in the different months being as follows:—

LOSS IN WORKING DAYS.			
January.....	16,560	August.....	37,000
February.....	14,555	September.....	42,250
March.....	2,245	October.....	5,250
April.....	14,630	November.....	3,800
May.....	33,058	December.....	620
June.....	62,488		
July.....	46,500	Total.....	278,956

Number of Disputes According to Trades Affected.—The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various trades during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-27.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA DURING 1904.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Building.....			3	7	12			5				2	29
Metal.....	3	1	2	2		3	1		3	1			16
Woodworking.....		1	1							1			3
Textile.....	1						1	1					3
Clothing.....		1	2	1	3	1	1			1	2		12
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	1		4	3	1						1	11
Leather.....				1									1
Printing and bookbinding.....					1	1				3			5
Transport.....				2									2
Longshoremen.....													
Mining.....	3		1				2						6
Fishing.....							1			1			2
Unskilled.....					1	1				1			3
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		3	3	2							10
Total.....	9	5	9	20	23	9	6	6	3	8	2	3	103

A comparison with the three preceding years is shown in the following table, with regard to the industries involved. From this it may be seen that the largest number have been in the building, metal, and clothing trades, in the order named in each year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R 28

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA IN 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
Building.....	14	28	44	29
Metal.....	23	31	17	16
Woodworking.....	4	10	9	3
Textile.....	6	1	5	3
Clothing.....	10	9	11	12
Food and tobacco Preparation.....	9	10	6	11
Leather.....	1	3	4	1
Printing and bookbinding.....	2	3	3	5
Transport.....	4	4	18	2
Longshoremen.....	5	4	4	
Mining.....	5	3	9	6
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2
Unskilled.....	11	6	9	3
Miscellaneous.....	8	10	20	10
Total.....	104	123	160	103

Disputes by Localities Affected.—Out of a total of 103 disputes, 52 took place in Ontario, 31 in Quebec, and 7 in Nova Scotia. There were none in Prince Edward Island. The following table shows the provinces in which the disputes occurred, according to the different months of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-29.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING 1904.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nova Scotia.....	2		1	1		1	1			1			7
Prince Edward Island.....													
New Brunswick.....					1	1							2
Quebec.....	3	1	3	7	9	2	1	2		3			31
Ontario.....	4	4	3	12	12	5	3	4	1	2	1	1	52
Manitoba.....					1					1		2	4
Northwest Territories.....											1		1
British Columbia.....			2				1			1			4
Ontario, Manitoba and North west Territories.....									1				1
Ontario, Manitoba, N. W. T., and British Columbia.....									1				1
Total.....	9	5	9	20	23	9	6	6	3	8	2	3	103

Disputes by Months.—The tables given above show that the periods of greatest disturbance through trade disputes were in the months of April and May. The following table gives a comparison of the number of disputes by months for the past four years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-30.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Months.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
January.....	7	8	6	9	30
February.....	3	5	12	5	25
March.....	13	12	22	9	56
April.....	12	20	23	20	75
May.....	7	27	29	23	86
June.....	23	18	23	9	73
July.....	14	7	15	6	42
August.....	5	6	11	6	28
September.....	5	9	7	3	24
October.....	5	4	6	8	23
November.....	7	7	3	2	19
December.....	3		3	3	9
Total.....	104	123	160	103	490

Causes of Disputes.—The following table shows the causes of disputes according to the months in which they occurred:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-31.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1904.

Causes	Month.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
For increase in wages.....			2	8	8	3	3	3	2	6	1		36
Against reduction in wages...	3	1		1			1		1				7
For decrease in hours.....					2	1							3
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....				3	5								8
Against employment of particular persons.....	1	1	2		4	2	2			2	1	1	16
For recognition of unions.....				2	2								4
Against conditions of employment.....			2			1						1	4
Sympathetic.....				1				2					3
Discharge of employees.....		1	1	2								1	5
Against increase in hours.....	2	1											3
Against method of payment.....	1		1			1							3
Against amount of fines exacted.....	1												1
For increase in wages and other changes.....		1			1	1							3
Against withholding of pay.....			1					1					2
Dispute between unions.....				1									1
Refusal of unionists to pay arrears.....				1									1
Unclassified.....	1			1	1								3

In the following table a comparison is made of the causes of disputes during the past four years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-32.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
For increase in wages.....	48	54	60	36	198
Against reduction in wages.....	10	7	7	7	31
For decrease in hours.....	1	7	8	3	19
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	5	14	18	8	45
Against employment of particular persons.....	13	8	13	16	50
Against conditions of employment.....		5	5	4	14
For recognition of unions.....		5	5	4	14
Sympathetic.....		9	10	3	22
Unclassified.....	16	12	29	21	78

From this table it may be seen that by far the most frequent cause has been the demand for increase in wages, the next being against the employment of particular persons, followed by demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

Methods of Settlement.—The following tables indicate the methods by which disputes were brought to a close during 1904, with a comparison of the last four years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-33.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1904.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Arbitration	1					3							4
Conciliation	1				1		1	2					5
Negotiations between parties concerned	5	2	5	5	8	2	3		3	2	1	1	37
Replacement of men		1		4	1			1		1	2		10
Returned to work on employer's terms without negotiations				2	4	4	1	2	2	1		2	25
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations		1	1	1		2	1			1			7
Indefinite or unsettled				1		2	3	1	3	1		2	13
Total	7	4	8	15	17	13	9	6	8	6	3	5	101

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-34.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 AND 1904.

Method.	Number of Disputes.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
Arbitration	5	6	6	4
Conciliation	6	5	14	5
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	37
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10
Return to work on employers' terms	13	20	26	25
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations			19	7
Indefinite or unsettled	12	5	12	13
Not reported			1	2

Results of Disputes.—The following tables indicate the results of trade disputes which were settled in Canada during 1904, arranged according to the months in which they were terminated, with comparisons with the three preceding years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-35.

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1904.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers	1	1	1	9	6	3	4	2	1	3	1	2	34
In favour of employees	3	1	3	2	3	4	1	4	1	1	1		24
Settled by compromise	1	2	3	4	5	4	3		3	2		1	28
Unsettled, or terms unknown	2		1		1				3		1	1	9
Both sides partially successful					2	2	1					1	6
Total	7	4	8	15	17	13	9	6	8	6	3	5	101

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. R-36.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Results.	Number.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total
In favour of employers	40	35	46	34	155
In favour of employees	39	46	45	24	154
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	28	129
Terms unknown or not settled		4	10	9	23
Both sides partially successful				6	6

The following is a brief account of the three most important disputes of the year.

Strike of Iron and Steel Workers at Sydney, N. S.

On June 1st, a strike commenced at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at Sydney, N.S., which affected about 1,500 employees directly, and lasted until July 22, when a settlement was effected through the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand for a restoration of the scale of wages paid prior to December 1, 1903. The stoppage of the company's works produced a severe depression in nearly all branches of trade in Sydney, and it also seriously affected iron ore mines at Wabana, quarries at Marble Mountain and Georges River, and the works of the Delomite quarry, and of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company. Efforts to end the dispute were made unsuccessfully by the Sydney Board of Trade at various times. The friendly mediation of the Department of Labour was offered early in June at the request of the Sydney Board of Trade, but it was not accepted by the employees until July 16th. The Deputy Minister of Labour then proceeded to Sydney, and through his friendly offices a settlement was reached on July 22nd. The basis of the settlement was an agreement by the company to reinstate their old employees without any discrimination against them. No increase in wages was granted.

Strikes in the Building Trades at Montreal.

During the spring, a number of dis-

putes took place in the building trades at Montreal, which seriously impeded building operations for a time. On April 19th, a strike was declared by the members of the International Union of Painters and Decorators of Montreal, which involved about 60 firms and 450 employees. A strike of 25 granite cutters was also declared on April 1st. On May 2nd, about 400 plumbers and 100 marble workers also stopped work, and on May 9th about 300 soft stone cutters declared a strike. The question of recognition of the union was concerned in the strikes of granite cutters and painters, and the other disputes were due to questions of wages and hours. In the course of May and June conditions in the building trades gradually ceased to be affected by these disputes. On May 17th, the strike of painters was declared off, many of the employers having signed their agreement. On June 16th, the granite cutters returned to work under the former conditions, with the exception that slight increases in wages were granted in individual cases.

Strikes in the Building Trades at Toronto.

On August 15th, builders' labourers, to the number of 800, declared a strike at Toronto, owing to a refusal of their employers to grant them an increase in wages from 25 to 28 cents per hour. About 800 men were directly affected, and 1,600 indirectly. On August 26, about 550 bricklayers declared a strike in sympathy with the labourers. About 64 firms were involved in these disputes, and building operations were greatly retarded. On September 14th the two strikes were declared off, the labourers returning at the old rates.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1904.

THE present article is based on reports of industrial accidents obtained from correspondents of THE LABOUR GAZETTE, the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, Factories Inspectors of Ontario and Nova Scotia, the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, the principal newspapers in the Dominion, and from various private sources. These returns, which have been published monthly in THE GAZETTE, have been carefully compared and analysed, and the results are presented in tabular form below.

The apparent discrepancies between the figures contained in the present article and those which were published from month to month, are due to the fact that in many instances accidents were not reported to the Department until several weeks had elapsed after their occurrence. A few accidents which were included in the monthly reports have also been omitted in this general review, either because they were not of a sufficiently serious nature or because they did not happen to persons while in the actual course of their employment. In the classification

according to trades, the reports of the first few months have been slightly altered in arrangement, in order to make them harmonize with the more minute classification subsequently adopted.

The returns for the month of December are necessarily incomplete, and there were probably a few more fatalities during the year than the number given, as some of the more recent accidents have undoubtedly not yet been reported to the Department, and some of the more serious ones probably resulted ultimately in death, although the Department may not have been informed of the fact. With these limitations, the present article may be regarded as giving a fairly complete account of the industrial accidents which took place in the Dominion during the year 1904.

Number of Accidents According to Months and Industries.

The following table gives the number of fatal industrial accidents which occurred in the Dominion during 1904, arranged by months according to the occupations of those killed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, NO. R-1.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1904.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Month												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture	7	8	6	3	11	12	17	18	11	4	10	3	110
Fishing and hunting.	2			1	2	4	2		5				16
Lumbering	5	8	5	2	12	12	6	6	1	4	7	1	69
Mining	16	9	8	11	6	5	4	14	6	7	18	2	106
Building trades	2	1	3	1	6	5	1	8	2	5	8	1	43
Metal trades	11	5	11	7	3	5	4	6	7	2	8	4	73
Woodworking trades	1		2	1	2	2				1	1	2	12
Printing trades													
Clothing trades	1				2								3
Textile trades			1	1							2		4
Food and tobacco preparation	2			1								2	6
Leather trades					1						1		2
Railway service	21	27	19	26	20	18	26	22	31	26	20	17	273
General transport	5	5	1	4	16	9	11	14	13	10	12	4	104
Miscellaneous trades	5	6		4	2	3	6	3	1	2	7	4	43
Unskilled labour		2	3			6	2	5	3	4	2	3	30
Total	78	71	59	62	84	81	79	96	80	65	96	43	894

From the above table it may be seen that no less than 894 persons were killed in Canada during the year 1904 through accidents occurring whilst pursuing their

regular avocations, and that by far the greatest number of deaths took place among those engaged in the railway service, of whom 273 lost their lives during the year. Next to the railway service comes the agricultural industry, in which 110 were killed. The mining industry, in which 106 were killed, ranks third in the number of fatalities, followed by the trades grouped under the heading of general transport with 104 deaths, the metal trades with 73 deaths, and the lumbering and saw-milling industry with 69 deaths. There were comparatively few fatalities in the other industries.

An important feature of the year with reference to railway accidents was the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Accidents by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. The following acci-

dents were investigated and reported upon by him during the year :

May 2. Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway line at South River, Ont.

June 7. Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway line at Paris, Ont.

June 23. Accident on the Intercolonial Railway line at Riverdale, N.S.

August 1. Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway line at Gravenhurst, Ont.

August 31. Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway line at Richmond, Que.

September 1. Accident on the Canadian Pacific Railway line at Sintaloota, Ass.

The following table gives the number of industrial accidents occurring in the Dominion during 1904, which did not result fatally but which were of so serious a nature as to result in permanent impairment of industrial efficiency, arranged according to months and industries :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. R-2.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1904.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Agriculture	2	1	7	8	10	11	13	13	15	17	18	3	118
Fishing and hunting				1									1
Lumbering	6	9	4	4	8	13	21	23	8	9	9	5	119
Mining	7	16	14	12	10	13	5	5	2	15	7	11	117
Building trades	9	7	8	8	10	21	23	12	18	10	10	3	139
Metal trades	47	44	48	46	63	47	31	37	46	18	41	24	492
Woodworking trades	10	12	27	10	20	31	5	7	11	7	8	6	154
Printing trades			3			1		1		1	1	3	10
Clothing trades	1		3		4	3	5	1		2	1		20
Textile trades	1	2	1	4	4	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	25
Food and tobacco preparation	1		10	2	7	5	10	2	3	5	8	2	55
Leather trades					1			1		1	1		4
Railway service	15	39	54	22	33	29	21	29	30	37	27	24	360
General transport	9	9	19	15	26	14	17	18	11	14	9	8	169
Miscellaneous trades	18	26	13	35	14	20	21	10	9	11	10	4	191
Unskilled labour	2	6	8	5	13	21	6	10	8	11	17	14	121
Total	128	171	219	172	223	231	179	172	162	159	171	108	2,095

The above table shows that during 1904 as many as 2,095 persons sustained such injuries in the course of their employment as to permanently impair their industrial efficiency, and that the greatest number of industrial accidents, other than those which resulted fatally, took place among workingmen engaged in the metal trades, of whom 492 were injured.

In the railway service the injured numbered 360, and in trades relating to general transport there were 169 men injured. The other groups of trades rank in the following order as regards the number of serious accidents: woodworking trades with 154, building trades with 139, unskilled labour with 121, lumbering and sawmilling with 119 and agriculture with

118 accidents. Only a small number of persons engaged in other occupations were injured during the year.

Causes of Accidents During 1904.

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Railway accidents—struck and run over by trains	26	7
Injured by livestock	18	19
Falling from vehicles	14	24
Run over by vehicles	3	6
Injured by machines and engines	8	18
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks	5	10
Injured when raising barns	4	7
Struck by lightning	7	..
Injured by exposure and cold	4	..
Drowned	3	..
Struck by falling trees	1	3
Injured when sawing and chopping wood	1	10
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc.	2	1
Injured when blasting	1	3
Injured when pulling down barns . . . . .	..	3
Unclassified	6	10

Fishing and Hunting.—Among those who followed the occupations of fishing and hunting there were 16 lives lost from drowning, and one man was seriously injured from an attack by a moose. These comprise all the accidents in fishing and hunting which can be properly regarded as industrial.

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by falling trees	17	3
Struck by logs	4	6
Injured by dynamite explosion	1	..
Drowned	22	..
Frozen . . . . .	..	2
Falling off logs	1	..
Run over by railway cars	3	2
Crushed when coupling cars	1	..
Struck by wood flying from saws, etc	5	4
Struck by falling lumber . . . . .	..	5
Struck by axes when chopping trees . . . . .	..	11
Struck by falling metal in saw mills . . . . .	..	3
Injured by machines and engines	3	36
Injured by boiler explosions	6	2
Injured by saws	4	34
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel	1	..
Crushed between car and railway . . . . .	..	1
Unclassified	1	11

MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosions in mines	33	11
Blasting	3	13
Falling down mine shafts and chutes	8	3
Struck by cars, trips, etc	8	6
Struck by falling stone and earth	14	18
Struck by falling coal	11	12
Crushed by cave-in of mines	5	..
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit prop, etc.	1	10
Machinery, belting, etc.	2	..
Suffocated by gas in mines	6	..
Drowned	2	..
Falling from buildings	1	1
Falling from scaffolds and trestles	2	..
Falling from cars	1	2
Falling in other ways	4	4
Run over by cars	1	2
Struck by falling wood . . . . .	..	2
Unclassified	13	33

BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings	13	23
Falling from scaffolding, etc	5	38
Falling through a floor	2	..
Falling from stairs . . . . .	..	2
Collapse of buildings and walls	2	10
Falling from a ladder . . . . .	..	14
Falling from vehicles	1	1
Falling from a wall . . . . .	..	2
Falling into an excavation . . . . .	..	2
Falling in other ways . . . . .	..	5
Railway accidents	4	2
Struck by falling stones and bricks	3	6
Struck by falling timber	1	13
Struck by derricks	2	1
Struck by falling metal . . . . .	..	2
Struck by falling window sash . . . . .	..	2
Struck by other objects	2	2
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	2
Injured by electric shock	3	1
Injured by tools . . . . .	..	7
Drowned	2	..
Injured when blasting . . . . .	..	2
Unclassified	1	1

PRINTING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Crushed in presses	5
Crushed in printing machines	3
Struck by a falling mould	1
Injured by explosion of magnesium powder	1

METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	12	108
Injured by tools	3	15
Struck by falling metal	9	92
Injured by hot or molten metal	..	55
Injured by electric shock	5	11
Injured by elevators and hoists	4	14
Falling from scaffolding, etc.	9	9
Collapse of scaffolding	2	11
Falling from buildings	4	6
Falling from bridges	4	2
Falling from ladders	2	5
Falling from poles	3	11
Falling in other ways	2	17
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	4
Bursting of wheels	2	3
Injured by boiler explosions	2	14
Struck by falling wood, poles, etc.	5	1
Injured by saws	..	2
Injured by shears	..	6
Injured by drop hammers	..	7
Injured by trip hammers	..	6
Overcome by gas	1	2
Scalded by water, steam, etc.	..	9
Burned by sparks, hot ashes, etc.	..	5
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, etc.	..	4
Collapse of buildings	..	2
Crushed by presses	..	24
Crushed by cars	..	2
Struck by wood flying from a saw	..	1
Struck by lever	1	..
Struck by hook	..	1
Crushed between girders	..	2
Crushed by rollers	..	2
Crushed in other ways	..	2
Injured by lathes	..	3
Injured by chains	..	2
Cut by a die	..	1
Injured by horses	..	3
Run over by a cart	..	1
Drowned	2	..
Exposure	..	1
Injured when grinding	..	3
Unclassified	1	24

TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	2	13
Struck by a falling pulley	1	..
Injured by a loom	..	2
Injured by a picker	..	1
Injured by a shuttle	..	1
Injured by a spindle	..	1
Injured by a clubbing frame	..	1
Struck by factory goods	..	1
Injured by an elevator	..	1
Falling from a building	..	1
Collapse of a building	..	1

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	3	46
Injured by saws	1	45
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc.	3	7
Scalded by boiling water	2	1
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	2
Injured by shapers	..	10
Injured by planers	..	6
Injured by jointers	..	6
Injured by knives	..	4
Injured by other tools	..	3
Injured by cutters	..	3
Injured by sanding disc	..	3
Injured by presses	..	2
Struck by falling timber	..	3
Injured by spindle carver	..	1
Falling from vehicle	1	..
Falling and jumping from a building	..	2
Falling in other ways	..	3
Unclassified	..	7

LEATHER TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	1
Injured by an electric shock	1	..
Struck by a falling cylinder	..	1
Falling	..	2

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engines, etc.	53	35
Injured in collisions	33	77
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.	18	24
Injured when coupling	12	24
Falling from trains and cars	22	49
Falling from trains and run over	26	3
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	5	5
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways	47	23
Injured by boiler explosions	3	5
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	20	12
Suffocated by coal gas	6	1
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.	10	16
Crushed in roundhouses and shops	2	5
Striking objects when on moving trains	1	2
Striking objects when on electric car	..	2
Injured by falling snow and rock	4	..
Injured by electric shock	2	..
Struck by falling freight	1	8
Struck by falling metal	..	5
Falling from ladders	..	2
Falling in other ways	4	13
Injured by tools	..	2
Injured by a saw	..	1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	..	1
Injured by an elevator	..	1
Unclassified	4	29

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc..	1	12
Falling from vehicles .....	..	6
Falling from a beam .....	..	1
Falling from a ladder .....	..	1
Falling in other ways	3	8
Injured by bursting of bottles.	1	2
Run over by a car	1	..
Injured by elevators .....	..	4
Scalded by hot water .....	..	3
Burned in fire caused by ignition of varnish. ....	..	3
Burned by hot grease .....	..	1
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc..	..	3
Injured by a knife. ....	..	1
Injured by a dough mixer .....	..	1
Injured by a dough scraper .....	..	1
Struck by lightning .....	..	3
Unclassified. ....	..	5

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	33	..
Falling on board ship	6	14
Falling from vehicles	10	59
Falling from vehicles and run over.	1	..
Falling from scaffolding .....	..	1
Falling from a building	1	..
Falling in other ways	2	7
Crushed between a boat and wharf ..	2	4
Injured by elevators and hoists	6	6
Injured by blasting and explosions.	3	..
Struck by trains	4	3
Run over by trains and cars	3	3
Run over by vehicles	1	6
Collisions with street cars .....	..	6
Struck by timber, wood, etc	4	10
Struck by wagon loads	3	4
Struck by buckets	3	1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc..	4	2
Struck by freight	2	5
Struck by falling coal	2	1
Crushed between cars and vehicles ..	2	..
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in	3	1
Derailing of a train	1	..
Injured by horses	5	8
Exposure	1	..
Crushed between cart and shed	1	..
Struck by lightning .....	..	1
Struck by falling metal .....	..	3
Struck by vehicles .....	..	3
Scalded .....	..	2
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains	..	3
Burned in fire on a ship .....	..	2
Struck by a pulley .....	..	2
Struck by falling bricks .....	..	1
Unclassified. ....	..	10

CLOTHING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by elevator and hoists	1	4
Burned in a fire	2	2
Injured by machinery, belting, etc..	..	8
Injured by mangles .....	..	4
Injured by presses in shoe factories ..	..	2
Scalded by boiling water .....	..	1

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc	7	2
Gas explosions	3	2
Boiler explosions .....	..	4
Injured by machinery, belting, etc..	4	26
Railway accidents	4	8
Falling from vehicles	1	4
Falling from buildings	1	17
Collapse of buildings and walls	3	16
Falling from ladders .....	..	6
Falling from scaffolding .....	..	3
Falling in other ways	4	7
Injured by poisonous fumes	3	11
Injured in various ways at fires .....	..	27
Struck by falling wood	1	1
Drowned	3	..
Injured by horses	2	5
Elevator accidents .....	..	9
Unclassified	5	30

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings	4	8
Falling from scaffolding	1	6
Struck by falling wood .....	..	12
Falling from vehicles .....	..	3
Falling in other ways	2	7
Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc..	5	13
Injured by elevators and hoists .....	..	1
Injured by caving in of earth	4	5
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	9
Drowned	1	..
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc	2	15
Injured by machinery, belting, etc..	..	3
Struck by falling metal .....	..	8
Unclassified	10	29

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE G. T. R. CO. AND TELEGRAPHERS.

SITTINGS of the Board of Arbitrators appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, in

the matter of the dispute* between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain telegraphers in its employ, were continued during December in the city hall, Toronto, Ont. The meeting, which in accordance with the arrangement of the Board on its final adjournment during November, was to have been held on December 27th, was by mutual consent postponed one day. On December 28, and on the three remaining days of the month, morning and afternoon sessions of the Board were held.

There were present at different meetings of the Board the following arbitrators and principals:—

His Honour Mr. Justice Teetzel, Chairman of the Board.
George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., Arbitrator for the G.T.R. Company.

J. H. Hall, Esq., Arbitrator for the telegraphers.
W. Faskin, Esq., General Chairman, O. R. T.
D. Campbell, Esq., Third Vice-President, O. R. T.
D. W. Kennedy, Esq., Secretary, O. R. T.

* An account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in THE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1904, at page 168. The proceedings of the Conciliation Committee appointed under the Act, and the appointment and proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators during August were reported to THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1904, at page 266. Subsequent proceedings of the Board during September, October and November, were reported in the October, November and December issues of the THE LABOUR GAZETTE, at pages 366, 500 and 627, respectively.

J. G. O'Donoghue, Esq.
W. T. J. Lee, Esq.
W. W. Pope, of the Legal Department of the G. T. R.
W. R. Tiffin, Supt. Northern Division, G. T. R.
Frederick Price, Master G. T. R. Transportation, London, Ontario.
G. R. McLeod, Sec'y to Mr. McGuigan, General Manager G. T. R. Co.
C. R. Ritchie, Esq., K.C.
M. S. Blaiklock, Supt. Eastern Division, G. T. R.

At the opening of proceedings on December 28th the following announcement was made by the Chairman of the Board of Arbitrators:—

"We wish to announce to the parties interested that the three arbitrators are available for this week and next. They have set apart that time with the view of completing the award, sitting from day to day. Parties must be ready. No excuse for postponement on either side will prevail unless occasioned by unavoidable accident. Please govern yourselves accordingly."

The Board reaffirmed its decision of October 14th that its proceedings should be conducted in private.

The witnesses called were chiefly officials in the employ of the company. The examination of various books and papers of the company was an important feature of the proceedings.

It was stated by the chairman of the Board that the argument would, if possible, commence immediately after the taking of evidence was concluded.

The Board adjourned on December 31st until Tuesday, January 3.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE movement of immigrants into Canada during December was heavy for the season of the year, a number of vessels having discharged large steerage passenger lists at Halifax, N.S. The majority of the arrivals were forwarded after proper medical examination to Winnipeg direct, for distribution in Western Canada. A number of parties of English domestics and other classes of labour, assisted by different immigration agencies in Great Britain, were included in the arrivals of the month. Several large parties of women and children coming to join their husbands and fathers, who came into the country earlier in the year and are now sending for their families,

were also reported, the majority being English and bound for points in Ontario west of Toronto. The movement of settlers from the United States into Canada was also continued on an extensive scale, though fewer arrivals were reported than in the same period of 1903.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent tendencies in the immigration movement are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada:—

The immigration by ocean ports during the month of November declared for Canada was as follows:

THE IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER*.

	Male.	Female.	Children Under 12.	Total.
Immigrants.....	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
Returned Canadians.....	96	45	17	158
Tourists.....	22	6	5	33
Totals.....	2,545	1,081	929	4,555

* Similar statements for the months of July, August, September and October appeared in the December, 1904, issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE, page 624.

A summary of immigration proper, declared for Canada during the first five months of the present fiscal year, is as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Children Under 12.	Total.
July.....	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August.....	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September.....	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October.....	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November.....	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
Totals.....	18,298	8,367	7,653	34,318

During the corresponding months of 1903 a total of 28,615 arrivals were noted, making the net increase for the present fiscal year, up to November 30, 5,703.

A statement in more detail, with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, Quebec, St. John and Montreal, during the first five months of the present fiscal year, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JULY-NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1904.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....			
July.....	161	66	227
August.....	84	29	113
September.....	139	52	191
October.....	68	31	99
November.....	400	245	645
Total.....	852	423	1,275
Quebec.....			
July.....	5,831*	2,285	8,116
August.....	5,144	2,315	7,459
September.....	5,011	2,060	7,071
October.....	4,004	1,231	5,235
November.....	1,739	1,193	2,932
Total.....	21,729	9,084	30,813
St. John.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....	212	342	554
Total.....	212	342	554

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JULY–NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1904.—Continued

		British.	Continental.	Total.
Montreal.	July.	66	443	509
	August.	26	286	312
	September.	15	233	248
	October.	5	369	374
	November.	4	229	233
Total.		116	1,560	1,676
Grand total.		22,909	11,409	34,318

The total returns from the same ports during the corresponding period of 1903 were as follows:—

	British.	Conti- nental.	Total.
Halifax.	998	3,265	4,263
Quebec.	16,248	6,470	22,718
St. John.	209	316	525
Montreal.	140	969	1,109
Total.	17,595	11,020	28,615

Immigration from the United States during the first five months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903, was as follows:—

		1903.	1904.
Through Montreal.	July.	241	186
	August.	206	217
	September.	121	162
	October.	170	196
	November.	118	126
Total.		856	887
Through Winnipeg and out-ports.	July.	2,940	2,549
	August.	2,760	2,496
	September.	2,932	2,083
	October.	2,978	2,094
	November.	2,289	2,567
		13,892	11,789

From U. S. Customs entries.	July–November.	3,116	3,385
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making a total immigration from the United States for July to November, 1904, of 16,061, as compared with 17,871 in the same months of 1903, a decrease of 1,810.

Comparing the immigration returns of July–November, inclusive, for 1903 and

1904 the following increases and decreases are shown:—

Immigration by ocean ports, increase	5,703
Immigration from United States, decrease	1,810
Net increase.	3,893

British Immigration Returns

During the month ended November 30, 1904, the numbers of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

Nationality.	British North America.	
	1904.	1903.
English.	1,905	1,403
Scotch.	225	107
Irish.	110	70
	2,240	1,580
Total of British origin	4,604	3,841
Foreign	1,408	2,231
Nationality not distinguished	5	4
Total	3,653	3,815

For the eleven months ending November 30, 1904, the report was as follows:—

Nationality.	British North America.	
	1904.	1903.
English.	52,939	25,779
Scotch.	12,612	10,195
Irish.	2,876	2,557
Total of British origin	68,427	58,531
Foreign	20,855	37,959
Nationality not distinguished	75	286
Total	89,357	96,776

Homestead Entries During the Month of November, 1904.

The following table, furnished by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries during the month of November, 1904, as compared with November, 1903:

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1904.

Agency.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	164	173	.....	9
Battleford	256	48	208	.....
Brandon	34	53	.....	19
Calgary	203	177	26	.....
Dauphin	98	34	64	.....
Edmonton	213	153	60	.....
Kamloops	12	16	.....	4
Lethbridge	158	65	93	.....
Minnedosa	18	28	.....	10
New Westminster	4	2	2	.....
Prince Albert	125	119	6	.....
Regina	734	715	19	.....
Red Deer	136	77	59	.....
Winnipeg	87	92	.....	5
Yorkton	400	654	.....	254
Total	2,642	2,406	537	301

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during November of 236.

A statement of the homestead entries made during July, August, September, October and November, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-NOVEMBER.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
July	3,011	3,438	.....	427
August	2,360	2,288	72	.....
September	2,015	1,845	170	.....
October	2,015	1,958	57	.....
November	2,642	2,406	236	.....
Total	12,043	11,935	535	427

It will be seen that the net increase for the last five months amounted to 108.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as

reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, during the month of October,* 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING OCTOBER.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	367
" Quebec	48
" Nova Scotia	10
" New Brunswick	16
" Prince Edward Island	4
" Manitoba	66
" North-West Territories	31
" British Columbia	3
Persons who had previous entry	242
Canadians returned from the United States	31
Americans	570
Newfoundlanders	—
English	240
Scotch	63
Irish	24
French	15
Belgians	4
Swiss	2
Italians	1
Roumanians	5
Greeks	—
Syrians	—
Germans	68
Austro-Hungarians	125
Hollanders	—
Danes (other than Icelanders)	1
Icelanders	5
Swedo-Norwegians	45
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	12
Mennonites	4
Doukhobors	4
Chinese	—
Japanese	6

Total

2,015

Representing 5,338 souls.

Of a total number of 601 entries made during October by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 159 were from Dakota, 132 from Minnesota, 40 from Iowa, 37 from Washington, 31 from Michigan 28 from Montana.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British

*This report was not received in time for publication in the December issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Columbia, during the month of November, 1904, were as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING NOVEMBER.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.	457
“ Quebec	45
“ Nova Scotia	17
“ New Brunswick	14
“ Prince Edward Island	9
“ Manitoba	77
“ North-West Territories	29
“ British Columbia	3
Persons who had previous entry	240
Canadians returned from the United States	34
Americans	712
Newfoundlanders	—
English	371
Scotch	137
Irish	36
French	21
Belgians	29
Swiss	4
Italians	—
Roumanians	—
Greeks	—
Syrians	1
Germans	48
Austro-Hungarians	258
Hollanders	1
Danes (other than Icelanders)	6
Icelanders	5
Swedo-Norwegians	47
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	28
Mennonites	10
Doukhobors	2
Chinese	—
Japanese	1
Total	2,642

Representing 6,825 souls.

Of a total number of 746 entries made during November by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 228 were from Dakota, 162 from Minnesota, 43 from Montana, 35 from Wisconsin, and 34 from Iowa.

Lands Patented in November, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of November, 1904, is as follows:—

TABLE OF LAND PATENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1904.

NATURE OF GRANT.	NOVEMBER, 1904.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
British Columbia Homesteads	3	385.02
British Columbia Sales	2	30.85
Coal Lands Sales	1	40.00
Commutation Grants	1	77.54
Homesteads	245	39,100.45
Manitoba Act Grants	—	—
Military Homesteads	—	—
Mineral Rights	1	31.35
North-West Halfbreed Grants	14	3,840.00
Parish Sales	1	227.00
Railways:	—	—
Alberta Ry. & Coal Co.	—	—
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	—	—
Canadian Pacific Ry. Grants	7	8,419.50
Canadian Pacific Ry. Nominees	—	—
Can. Pac. Ry. Roadbed and Station Grounds	—	—
Man. South-western Col. Ry. Co.	16	3,574.58
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Saskatchewan Rd. & Steamboat Co.	—	—
Sales	13	1,319.69
School Lands Sales	3	320.50
Special Grants	5	50.52
Yukon Territory Sales	1	5.48
Total	313	57,422.48

In November, 1903, the number of patents issued was 431, covering an area of 321,665.84 acres.

Notes of the Month.

The Canadian North-West Land Company sold during November 6,100 acres of land at an average of \$6.63 per acre. Between January 1st and November 30th the sales of the company aggregated 50,440 acres, for which \$331,240 was obtained, the land being all sold to actual settlers.

It was announced that a vigorous propaganda would be carried on during the coming year by the Dominion Government for the securing of a suitable class of immigrants in connection with the settlement of the Canadian West. Exhibits of Canadian products will be made at centres of population from which a desirable class of immigrants may be obtained,

and other methods of advertising the resources of the country adopted.

The Honourable the Minister of Crown Lands of Ontario gave a ruling during the month to the effect that the Volunteers Land Grant of 1901 should apply to volunteers who were called out for active service, whether they went to the frontier or were stationed at a distance therefrom. About three hundred claimants were affected by the decision. The sub-section of the Act with regard to which the ruling was made defines as among those entitled to benefit under the Act, to the extent of 160 acres of land "Persons resident in Ontario who were engaged in the Imperial service in the defence of the frontier of this province in 1866."

The land sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for November aggregated 23,392 acres, for which they realized \$112,261, an average of about \$4.80 per acre. The total sales from January 1st amounted to 488,468 acres for the sum of \$2,097,946, a much better showing than the sales at the beginning of the year would have led one to anticipate. The Canadian North-West Land Co. during November disposed of 6,100 acres for

\$40,420, or an average of \$6.63 per acre. From January 1st, this company has sold 50,440 acres for \$331,240. The land thus sold this year was to actual settlers who, in by far the larger majority of cases, have already begun the work of cultivation and production.

A report of the Ontario Government immigration agent stationed at Liverpool, Eng., relating to child emigration to the province of Ontario during the past season, showed that a total of 1,740 children had been sent out, after personal inspection by the agent, under the auspices of various children aid societies in Great Britain during the past season. Of this number 1,170 were boys and 570 girls, being an increase of 57 in the number of the former, and of 9 in the latter as compared with last year. The agent in his report to the Provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children further stated as follows:—

"I was favourably impressed by their general appearance, demeanor and general intelligence. The reports I have received as to their characters and conduct while in the homes were also favourable, and showed that those responsible for their training, education and selection for emigration are as careful as ever to send out only such children as are likely to make their way and grow up good citizens of the province."

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

THE month of December was marked by very few trade disputes, and none of them had any appreciable effect on the industrial conditions of the country, apart from the few establishments which were immediately concerned.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude—There were five disputes in existence during the month, a decrease of one compared with November and with December, 1903. Two of the five began prior to December 1st, and three after. Three establishments and 46 employees were affected by the new disputes, and, including the disputes which began before the beginning of the month, there were in all about 9 firms and 143 employees affected by the strikes.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during December was approximately 620 working days. In this estimate the loss of time in a dispute which ceased to affect conditions soon after the beginning of the month is omitted, but it is not probable that much time was lost on account of it. Compared with the previous month, there was a decrease of nearly 3,200 working days lost, and compared with December, 1903, there were about 74,700 fewer days lost.

Causes of the new disputes.—The causes of the new disputes were an objection to the employment of men not members of the local union, objection to the discharge of an employee, and objection to the introduction of a planer.

Methods of settlement.—Of the five disputes in existence, four were terminated

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C., No. 48.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.*

Province.	Locality.	Occupation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Number of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate Number of Employees Affected.		Date of Commence-ment.	Date of Termination.	Result.
					Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
Quebec.	Montreal.	Printers and binders.	Demand for increase in wages from \$12.50 to \$14 per week of 54 hours.	5	45	21	Oct. 10	.....	Conditions ceased to be affected, most of the strikers having accepted \$13 for 54-hour week.
Ontario.	Hamilton.	Garment Workers.	Objection to employment of non-unionists	1	32	.....	Nov. 29	Dec. 13	Strikers withdrew objection and re-turned to work.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.									
Manitoba.	Winnipeg.	Plasterers.	Objection to employment of men not members of their union.	1	13	.....	Dec. 12	Dec. 17	All strikers secured work elsewhere.
Ontario.	Belleville.	Confectionery Shop hands.	Objection to discharge of manager of shop.*	1	14	.....	Dec. ....	.....	Strikers returned to work after two days.
Manitoba.	Winnipeg.	Stone Cutters.	Objection to introduction of planer.	1	19	.....	Dec. 28	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month, or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

during the month. One had been partially settled by negotiations during the previous month and the others ceased without negotiations.

Results of disputes.—Of the four disputes that were terminated, the employers were successful in two cases, one was settled by a compromise, and the fourth was indeterminate, the strikers securing work elsewhere.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The two disputes which began before December 1st, and were in continuance during that month, were a strike of printers and bookbinders at Montreal, and a strike of garment workers at Hamilton, Ont.

The strike of printers and bookbinders at Montreal began on October 10th, and originally affected five firms and about 200 employees. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from \$12.50 to \$14 per week, and during November two-thirds of the strikers accepted an offer of \$13 for a 54 hour week. During December normal conditions were resumed in this industry.

The strike of garment workers at Hamilton, Ont., which affected one firm and 32 employees, began on November 29th,

and lasted until December 13th. The cause of the dispute was an objection to the employment of non-unionists, but, after being out for a fortnight, the strikers withdrew their objection and returned to work.

New Disputes.

On December 12th, 13 plasterers at Winnipeg stopped work, owing to the employment of men not members of their local union. It was reported by the union that they had all secured work by December 17th.

A strike involving 14 employees of a confectionery shop at Belleville, Ont., took place during the month, owing to the discharge of the manager of the shop. Two days later nearly all the strikers returned to work.

On December 28th, 19 stonecutters at Winnipeg, Man., declared a strike, owing to the introduction of a planer. No settlement of this dispute was reported at the end of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of December, and which have been reported to the Department.

AUTUMN CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA, 1904.

DETAILED information is presented in the accompanying table of the various changes affecting the rates of wages or hours of labor in Canada which were reported to the Department as having taken place during the months of September, October and November of 1904.

The changes recorded in the table affecting in each case a number of working people totalled twenty-four in number, of which seventeen were of the nature of increases in wages, two were decreases in hours, and two were increases in wages in conjunction with decreases in hours. There was also one increase in hours.

The General Result.

An analysis of the returns set forth in the detailed tabular statement of changes is presented in the accompanying small table, from which it will be seen that the final result of the changes which went into effect during the autumn was of the nature both of an increase in the rate of remuneration and of a decrease in the hours of employment. An important series of changes contributing to this end were those whereby various classes of employees of the Dominion Government, including carmen in the employ of the I.C.R., masons, stone-cutters, carters and build-

ers' labourers employed in connection with the fortification walls of Quebec and carpenters employed on the Rideau Canal, received improved working conditions. A total of 1436 work-people were affected by these changes alone. Other changes affecting large bodies of work-people were those in the printing trades in Montreal, and in the wages of carmen, boiler makers and other classes of employees on the Western Division of the C.P.R. system. The most important change affecting adversely the conditions of labour was reported from the coal-mining industry at Nanaimo, B.C., where 500 miners had their hours increased and certain concessions with regard to the supply of household coal withdrawn..

Changes by industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed statement of the changes in wages and hours reported to the Department during the autumn months of 1904, according to the several industries or trades affected.

Mining.—Coal miners and labourers, to the number of 500, in the employ of the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, B.C., had their hours increased by one hour on Saturdays, bringing the total per week up to 48. The men were also required to pay \$2.50 per ton for house coal, which was formerly furnished free to the extent of one ton per month. The Company formerly supplied all tools, with the exception of drilling machines, free, and paid paid 60c. per month for oil. Under the present arrangement tools are not supplied and the men have to pay for the oil and cotton used. The allowance of 25c. per day for safety lamps was also discontinued. The change went into effect on September 26th.

A conference between the management of the Dominion Coal Company and certain of its employees was held during November for the purpose of discussing the wages schedule for the coming season. It was stated in December that no reductions would be made.

Building Trades.—On the petition of the stone cutters and masons' unions the workmen in these and other crafts employed by the Dominion Government about the fortification walls at Quebec

had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day on October 17th, the wages of masons being at the same time raised from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day. Builders' labourers, to the number of 334, had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day and their wages increased from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per day. The other autumn change with regard to which the Department received detailed information was also a change granted by the Dominion Government by which two foremen-carpenters and twelve carpenters employed on the Rideau Canal had their wages increased as follows:—

Foreman carpenter.	\$2.50 to \$2.75 a day.
Foreman carpenter.	2.75 to 3.00 a day.
Carpenters.	2.00 to 2.25 a day.

The change was dated from Sept. 1st.

Several instances were reported to the Department during November of shorter hours schedules for different classes in the building trades going into effect with the closing of the active season and the lessening of the hours of daylight. At Chatham, Ont., for example, carpenters and painters changed from a ten to a nine hour day on November 1st, and bricklayers, carpenters and painters from a nine to an eight hour day on November 14th.

The Metal Trades.—The most important change of the season in the metal trades was the granting by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of an increase in scale to boiler-makers, machinists and their apprentices, blacksmiths and carmen, at Montreal, Winnipeg, Brandon and other points on the western division of the system. It was found impossible by the Department to obtain full details of the changes at all of the points affected, and the statement which appears in the table is not to be regarded as representing the entire effect of the increase, but rather as an indication of its general nature and tendency.

At St. Thomas, Ont., car builders and machinists, to the number of 220, in the employ of the Michigan Central Company had their time schedule changed from a ten hour day with a five hour day on Saturday to a nine hour day for all six days of the week.

Seven horse-shoers at Hull, Que., increased their rates in the closing week of November from \$1.00 to \$1.20 for putting on four new shoes, and from 50c. to 60c for putting on four old shoes.

The woodworking trades.—One change was reported to the Department, namely, that affecting 300 piano and organ workers at Guelph, Ont., who had their hours reduced on October 15th from 56 to 55 per week, the method of payment being changed at the same time from a day to an hour basis. About a year and a half ago the firm granted a 55 instead of a 56 hour week without reduction of pay, a six hour day being granted on Saturday, and all days paid for alike by the hour. Under the new method payment is made on the basis of the former advance.

Printing and allied trades.—A considerable increase in wages went into effect in a number of job-printing houses in Montreal on October 1st, about 1,550 compositors having their wages increased from \$12.50 to \$13.00 a week. Three grades of machine hands, amounting in all to about 500 men, were, at the same time given a raise in rates from \$9, \$10, and \$11 to \$10, \$11, and \$13. Monoline and Mergenthaler compositors are receiving an average of \$16.00 per week. The week for all of the above classes consists of 54 hours.

Clothing trades.—At St. Thomas, Ont., 20 male and 20 female tailors had their wages increased on piece work by about 8 per cent. on October 10th. The increase in the case of the male workmen was from about \$10 to \$10.80 per week, and in the case of females from \$5.50 to \$6.00. The increase was granted after a conference between the employers and the union. At Calgary, N.W.T., 12 tailors and 16 tailoresses had their piece-work prices increased by about 15 per cent. The change went into effect on November 16, following a strike.

Transport.—Carmen in the employ of the I.C.R., numbering 640 in all, were granted an increase of 1c. per hour dating back to July 1st. The following is the standard rate now prevailing for the several branches:—

	Standard Rate. Cents.
Carpenter—bench and coachmen.....	21
Carpenter—freight.....	18
Wood machine hand.....	17
Car fitter.....	19
Car inspector in charge of men.....	22
Car inspector.....	18
Car repairer.....	16
Car oiler.....	15
Lamp trimmer.....	15
Car cleaner.....	13
Airbrake tester and cleaner.....	16
Tinsmith.....	19
Pipe fitter.....	17
Painter—coach.....	21
Painter—freight.....	15

The average monthly increase in the wages of carmen on the new schedule amounted to \$2,542.44.

Street car employees at Windsor, Ont., numbering 50, had their wages increased on October 15 by $\frac{1}{2}$ c. an hour, following a demand of the men for an increase of 1c. an hour. The change in weekly wages amounted to an increase from \$11.90 to a rate of \$12.25.

An increase in the wages of seamen on the Great Lakes affected wages conditions in certain Canadian ports. It was reported by the Belleville correspondent of THE LABOUR GAZETTE that seamen before the mast on October 1st were advanced to a rate of \$1.50 per day with board from a rate of \$1.25-\$1.40 with board. The effect of the change was not felt locally.

A number of carters engaged by the Dominion Government in working about the fortification walls at Quebec, Que., had their hours decreased on October 17th from 10 to 9 hours.

Miscellaneous.—On October 19th, members of the Dominion police force at Ottawa, numbering 40, had their wages increased 25c. per day on petition of the men. A statement of the rate per day before and after the change is as follows:

	Before.	After.
Inspector.....	\$2.65	\$2.90
Ins. of S. Service.....	2.50	2.75
Sergeants.....	2.15	2.40
Constables, 1st "A".....	1.90	2.15
Constables, 1st.....	1.80	2.05
Constables, 2nd.....	1.65	1.80
Constables, 3rd.....	1.30	1.50

Papermakers at Merriton, Ont., numbering 40 males and 60 females, accepted an increase in hours from 55 to 61 per

week on October 5, after a dispute which had lasted since May.

The hours of the barbers were affected by two changes, viz., at Hull, Que., where a municipal by-law compelling barber shops to remain closed on Sundays, was passed during September, and at Toronto, Ont., where a by-law passed on July 6th, 1904, compelling all shops to close at 8 o'clock except Saturdays and immediately preceding holidays, was repealed on October 3rd.

Drivers of scavenger carts and wagons (109), and garbage destructors (13) employed by the city of Toronto, had their wages increased from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per day of 9 hours.

At Ottawa during September the druggists' section of the Retail Merchants' Association decided upon shorter working hours on Sundays. It was at first decided to keep open three hours, namely, from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Later it was decided to close only from 1.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

Notes.

In *Toronto, Ont.*, the wages of brewery workers was under consideration by a Board of Arbitration. On November 5th an award was agreed upon, which went into effect on Monday, November 7th. The award provided for the employment only of members of the local union under certain stipulations, and for the reinstatement of employees after sickness or disability resulting from an accident while engaged in the employers' works, provided the sickness has not lasted longer than six months, and that the workman was capable of performing his work. With regard to hours, it was provided that from the month of April to December, both inclusive, ten hours should be worked on the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays, and for the balance of the year nine hours for the first five days of the week and five on Saturdays without reduction of pay, overtime to be paid at the rate of regular work, and pay-day to be weekly. The following schedule of wages was agreed upon March 1, 1907.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

	Lager.	Ale.
Wash House	\$10.50	\$9.50
Bottlers	9.50	9.50
Drivers	12.00	10.50
Drivers' Helpers	9.50	9.50
Single Drivers	10.00	10.00
Team Drivers, bottlers	10.50	10.50
Team helpers	9.50	9.50
Cellar men	12.00	10.00
Fermenting room	12.00	12.00
Kettle	11.00	11.00
Stablemen	10.00	10.00
Other help not specified	9.00	9.00

If any brewery employs in any department a man to be known as first man (as instant foreman) charged with the responsibility of looking after other employees in that department he shall then be entitled to an advance of \$1.00 per week over and above the wages paid to the other men in that department.

A feature of the autumn season was the number of increases in salaries granted to school teachers in *Ontario*.

On September 1 a number of *early closing* arrangements in force during the summer months came to an end, and, in view of the approach of the Christmas holiday season, few developments were reported in the movement during the autumn months, long hours being worked in most of the establishments in which arrangements of this nature are most frequently entered into, viz., shops and stores. At *Montreal* the adoption of an early closing arrangements for retail establishments was discussed during October, a deputation of retail clerks having waited upon the City Council with a request for the enactment of an early closing by-law. A report handed out by the city attorneys, however, in this connection was to the effect that the city had not the power to pass legislation compelling the early closing of stores, the matter being considered a subject for the Federal Government to deal with, and the regulation of the hours of clerks and compulsory early closing being, in the opinion of the attorneys, two things quite different. At *Vancouver, B.C.*, also, an early closing by-law was declared *ultra vires* by the police magistrate, in a decision dismissing an informa-

AUTUMN CHANGES IN RATES OF

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miners and Labourers. (Western Fuel Co.)	Nanaimo, B. C.	500	Sept. 26	Hours increased from 7 to 8 on Saturdays. Employees charged for house coal (\$2.50 per ton), and tools, which were formerly free (except drilling machines). Allowance of 25 cents per day for safety lamps discontinued. Sixty cents per month was previously allowed for oil, now 35 cents a gallon is paid by the men.
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
{ Stone Cutters	Quebec, Que.	81	Oct. 17	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.
{ Masons.	"	291	" 17	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day and wages increased from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day.
{ Builders Labourers. (In employ of Dept. of Militia and Defence, Can.)	"	334	" 17	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day and wages increased from \$1.25 per day to a rate of 15 cents per hour.
{ Foremen Carpenters.	Rideau Canal, Ont.	2	Sept. 1	Wages increased in one case from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, in the other from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day.
{ Carpenters. (In employ of Dept. of Rys. and Canals, Canada.)	"	12	" 1	Wages increased from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Machinists (C.P.R.)	Montreal, Que	450	Oct. 1	Minimum wages increased from 18c. to 22c. per hr.
Machinists' Apprentices:				
First year.	"	50	" 1	" " 4c. to 6c. "
Second year.	"	50	" 1	" " 5c. to 8c. "
Third year.	"	50	" 1	" " 6c. to 9c. "
Fourth year.	"	50	" 1	" " 8c. to 10c. "
Fifth year.	"	50	" 1	" " 10c. to 15c. "
Boilermakers (C.P.R.)	Brandon, Man	4	Sept. 1	Wages increased 1c. per hour.
Machinists (C.P.R.)	"	9	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Blacksmiths (C.P.R.)	"	2	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Carmen (C.P.R.)	"	30	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Car Inspectors (C.P.R.)	"	2	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Car Carpenters (C.P.R.)	"	"	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Coach Carpenters (C.P.R.)	"	"	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Carbuilders and Machinists. (M. C. R. Co.)	St. Thomas, Ont.	320	Oct. 1	Hours change from 10 per day with a 5-hour day Saturdays to 9 per day throughout week.
Horse-shoers	Hull, Que	8	Nov.	{ Price for 4 new shoes increased from \$1 to \$1.20. { Price for 4 removes increased from 50c. to 60c.
<i>Woodworking Trades:—</i>				
Piano and Organ Workers (Bell Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.)	Guelph, Ont.	352	Oct. 15	Hours reduced from 56 to 55 per week. Method of paying wages changed from a day to an hour basis.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., No. 9.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease	
		47	48			1		After negotiations between company and a committee of the employees.
		60	54				6	On petition of masons and labourers and after an in- vestigation by the Depart- ment of Labour.
\$12.00	\$13.50	60	54	\$1.50			6	
7.50	8.10	60	54	.60			6	
15.00	16.50			1.50				On petition of men.
16.50	18.00			1.50				
12.00	13.50			1.50				
9.90	11.10	55	55	1.20				After negotiations between company and a committee of the union.
2.20	3.30	55	55	1.10				
2.75	4.40	55	55	1.65				
3.30	4.95	55	55	1.65				
4.40	5.50	55	55	1.10				
5.50	8.25	55	55	2.75				
19.21	19.80	59	59	.59				As result of a strike.
19.21	19.80	59	59	.59				"
17.70	18.29	59	59	.59				"
12.04½	12.63½	59	59	.59				On demand of union.
13.57	14.16	59	59	.59				"
15.34	15.93	59	59	.59				"
16.52	17.11	59	59	.59				"
		55	54				1	By order of company.
								Rate agreed upon.
		56	55					By order of company.

AUTUMN CHANGES IN RATES OF

CLASS OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED.	LOCALITY.	Approximate Number of Work-people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	PARTICULARS OF CHANGE.
<i>Printing Trades:—</i>				
Hand Compositors.....	Montreal, Que..	1,500	Oct. 1	Wages raised to a minimum of \$13 per week.....
Machine Compositors.....	"	500	" 1	"
{ First grade.....	"	"	"	Wages raised from \$ 9 to \$10 per week.....
{ Second grade.....	"	"	"	" \$10 to \$11 "
{ Third grade.....	"	"	"	" \$11 to \$13 "
{ Monoline and Mergenthaler hands.....	"	"	"	Wages increased to average of \$16 per week.....
<i>Clothing Trades:—</i>				
Tailors:	St. Thomas, Ont..			
{ Male.....	"	20	Oct. 10	Piece-work prices increased by 8 per cent.
{ Female.....	"	20	Oct. 10	" " "
Tailors:	Calgary, N. W. T.			
{ Male.....	"	12	Nov. 25	Piece-work prices increased about 15 per cent. and rate made uniform in different shops.
{ Female.....	"	16	" 25	" " "
<i>Transport:—</i>				
Street Ry. Employees...	Windsor, Ont....	50	Oct. 15	Wages increased $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per hour.
Carmen.....	I. C. R. System...	640	July 1	Schedule increased 1c. per hour and dated back. For detailed statement as to classes affected, see accompanying statement.
Carters.....	Quebec, Que....	36	Oct. 17	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day without loss in pay.
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>				
Dominion Police.....	Ottawa, Ont....	40	Oct. 19	Wages increased 25 cents per day..... (For detailed statement of wages paid, see accompanying article.)
Scavenger Wagon Drivers	Toronto, Ont....	109	Nov. 1	Wages increased from 20 cents per hour, 9 hours per day, to \$2.00 per day of 9 hours.
Garbage Destructors...	Toronto, Ont....	13	Nov. 1	Wages increased from 20 cents per hour, 9 hours per day, to \$2.00 per day of 9 hours.

TABLE SHOWING RESULT OF AUTUMN CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Industries or Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople Affected.	Total Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Total Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in Hours of Employment per Week.	Decrease in Hours of Employment per Week.
Mining.....	500	*	*	500	
Building Trades.....	720	657.90			4,236
Metal Trades.....					
Woodworking Trades.....	352				352
Printing Trades.....	2,000	1,500.00			
Clothing Trades.....	68	82.00			
Transport.....	726	645.86			216
Miscellaneous.....	162	216.40			

* Allowance for coal, oil, etc., discontinued, had the effect of decreasing earnings

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E, No. 9.

ESTIMATED RATE OF WAGES PER WEEK.		ESTIMATED HOURS OF LABOUR PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WAGES PER HEAD PER WEEK.		CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS PER HEAD PER WEEK.		MANNER IN WHICH CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	
12.50	13.00	54	54	.50				On demand of workmen.
9.00	10.00	54	54	1.00				"
10.00	11.00	54	54	1.00				"
11.00	13.00	54	54	2.00				"
	16.00	54	54					"
10.00	10.80			.80				} By negotiations between employers and employ- ees after a demand by the latter.
5.50	6.00			.50				
				2.00				
				2.00				After a strike.
11.90	12.25	70	70	.35				On demand of men for an in- crease of 1c. per hour.
		60	60					
		60	54					On petition of masons and labourers employed in same work and after investiga- tion by Dept. of Labour.
				\$1.75				On petition of men.
10.80	\$12.00	54	54	1.20				On petition of men.
\$10.80	12.00	54	54	1.20				On petition of men.

tion for the infraction of an existing by-law. The Provincial Shops Regulation Act, according to the magistrate, gives the City Council authority to pass by-laws for the closing of shops during certain hours, but such by-laws may only be passed by first securing the consent of a majority of the shopkeepers affected. The Vancouver Incorporation Act, under which the by-law had been passed and the Shops Regulation Act were held to be inconsistent, and the magistrate decided that the provisions of the latter should accordingly take precedence.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the *Canadian Patent Office Record* issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of December.

DURING the month of July 440 patents were issued in Canada. Of these there were 36 relating to agriculture, 7 to mining, 19 to railway construction, 40 to the building trades, 55 to the metal trades and 32 to electricity. There were 9 patents in the woodwork-ing industries, 4 in printing, 3 in the textile industries, 13 in clothing indus-

tries and 5 in leather-working. In the railway service there were 22 patents, and there were 34 relating to other means of transportation. In addition to these there were patented 11 articles of use in business, 10 processes and articles relating to lighting, and 10 relating to heating, as well as 8 machines for various purposes not included in the classification given above, three patents for the manufacture of glass, 2 for the manufacture of paper and a number of others.

The inventions relating to *agriculture* included 21 machines, among which were 4 threshers, 2 harvesters, 2 stackers, a harrow, a mower and a fertilizer distributor. There were also 4 agricultural implements, including a rake and spade, 5 relating to dairying and 2 to fruit-growing, 2 hay presses, a stump and rock extractor and an apparatus for the construction of circular concrete silos. A process of cheese-making consists in partially separating the milk, acidifying the portion containing the lighter constituents (about 10 per cent. of the whole) and oxidizing this portion by aeration for a period of from 15 to 30 minutes at a normal temperature. This is then added to the main bulk and, after standing for over 12 hours, the whey is drawn off.

The inventions relating to *mining* comprised an ore separator, 4 rock drills, a concentrator and a boring machine.

The 19 patents relating to *railway construction* consisted of 5 rail joints, 3 rails, 4 switches, 2 cattle guards, 2 switch stands, track-laying apparatus, a railway crossing and a road-grading machine.

Among the inventions of interest to the *building trades* there were 9 tools, among them being 3 wrenches, a plane and two combination tools. There were also 2 brick-moulding machines, 4 gates, 3 doors, 2 elevators, 2 locks and 5 articles of furniture.

Included among the patents relating to the *metal trades* there were 5 connected with metallurgy and smelting. There were 10 patents relating to machines, 7 to engines, as well as 6 bolts and nut locks, 4 turbines, 2 furnaces, 5 valves and 3 lubricators. Among other

inventions are an apparatus for preventing pipes from freezing, a process for welding metals, and means of silencing the exhaust of explosive engines.

Among the *electrical* inventions there were 5 electro-thermic processes, 4 relating to telephones, 2 relating to telegraphy by wire and one to wireless telegraphy, 4 systems of heating and one of lighting, 3 systems of electric wiring, 2 elevators, an electric signal system, an inductance coil and a battery. There is an electric process for removing water from peat, which consists in having an agitator with hollow paddles or conveyors forming the positive pole and adapted to discharge heated air into the peat, whereby the current is caused to pass through the peat to cylindrical sieve which forms the negative pole. The apparatus is made in such a manner as to produce great efficiency with a small current, while incrustation on the position pole and short-circuiting is prevented.

The inventions relating to *printing* consist of a process of forming an accent on a linotype, a machine for printing collapsible tubes, a process of colour photography and a process of making a stereotype by means of a typewriting machine with which impressions are made on thin lead, backed by flong paste, which are then transferred to a wax mold, and then to a matrix of plaster of paris, from which the stereotype is made.

The inventions of interest to the *textile* industries comprised 2 knitting machines and a bobbin winder.

In the *clothing trades* there were 7 articles of apparel, 2 washing machines, a hosiery machine and an ironing board.

The inventions in the *food and tobacco* industries comprised a process of extracting fatty substances from meat, a bread mixer and kneader, a dish washer and a refrigerator, a tobacco stripping machine, a cigar box filler and a cigarette mouthpiece.

In the *leather* industry there were 5 inventions for various portions of harness.

Patents relating to the *railway service* included 5 signal systems, 4 cars, 4 couplers, 2 track sanders, an elevated railway system, an electric engine, an electric car truck, a valve, a brake and mechanism for receiving mail bags.

Inventions relating to means of *general transportation* consisted of 6 bicycles and their parts, 11 tires, 3 carts, 3 automobiles, 3 bearings, a traction engine, an elevator, a conveyor for a grain elevator and others. A wheel applicable for railway and other vehicles was patented, which is made of a composition of sawdust, magnesium oxide and magnesium chloride, compressed while soft into the tire and around the hub and held under pressure until dry and hard.

Among the *miscellaneous inventions* a process for the manufacture of glass consists of supplying glass ingredients to a reducing chamber, reducing the ingredients to a liquid state by heat applied externally to the chamber and discharging the glass into a closed planing chamber, also heated externally, where the reduction of the glass is completed and it is partially planed. The metal is then discharged into a highly heated receiving tank, where it is subjected to a prolonged planing process, and from there it is caused to flow continuously from the lower portion of the tank into a working chamber, from which the refined glass is worked.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING DECEMBER 1904.

* The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour Conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of THE LABOUR GAZETTE, published in the present issue.

TRADING and revenue conditions in Canada during December compared favourably with the corresponding period of 1903. There was a diminution in the total foreign trade of the country, amounting to about \$8,000,000, for the first five months of the present fiscal year. Dominion revenue, on the other hand, continued very buoyant, showing an increase over 1903. Domestic trade, though somewhat hampered in certain lines by the open weather that prevailed in November and the opening weeks of December, reported a good holiday season, with excellent prospects for the coming winter. Favourable reports as to the trade outlook with the other colonies of the Empire were received from the several agents of the Department of Trade and Commerce. More detailed information with regard to these and other features of the trade record of the month will be found under separate headings below, relating respectively to foreign trade, imperial trade, domestic trade and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

From the accompanying table of exports and imports for the month of November, and for the five months ending November 30th, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, it will be seen that the value of goods brought into the country continues to increase, and that of goods exported, to decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903. The total foreign trade of the country, as mentioned, shows a falling off of about \$8,000,000 during the first five months of the fiscal year, as compared with 1903, though imports for the period show an increase. The chief decline has occurred in the exports of agricultural products, due partly to the high price of wheat, and partly to the high price of cheese in Great Britain during the past season. Animals and their products have also shown a falling off. In fisheries and manufactures, on the other hand, an increase in exports is shown.

The total value of exports of butter and cheese shipped from Montreal during the season of navigation was estimated at \$19,167,304.30 to the factory-men in the country, or \$19,672,983.60, as laid down at Montreal. Of the latter total \$14,284,399 is on account of cheese, and the remainder on account of butter. The re-

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF NOVEMBER.				FIVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	3,469,487	23,611	2,131,921	14,482	18,388,375	119,770	15,179,926	117,874
The Fisheries.....	1,557,860		1,912,044	3,318	4,891,778	6,811	5,564,269	9,049
The Forest.....	3,020,545	17,490	2,952,903	877	19,572,519	263,279	17,840,010	102,405
Animals and their produce.....	7,075,762	13,953	6,356,760	14,425	37,364,574	301,226	34,511,279	387,153
Agriculture.....	5,310,799	1,477,611	3,471,290	417,663	16,910,694	7,051,558	12,641,023	2,277,416
Manufactures.....	1,666,679	225,166	1,606,497	246,567	8,247,023	1,139,840	8,350,952	1,400,175
Miscellaneous.....	3,190	43,469	5,471	26,314	13,550	191,909	21,688	204,851
Total merchandise	22,104,322	1,801,300	18,436,886	723,646	105,388,513	9,074,393	94,109,147	4,498,923
Coin and bullion.....		83,695		29,100		229,542		505,490
Grand total exports	22,104,322	1,884,995	18,436,886	752,746	105,388,513	9,303,935	94,109,147	5,004,413

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF NOVEMBER.		FIVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	11,181,253	11,284,965	63,505,164	62,430,244
Free goods.....	7,453,095	10,174,270	40,781,439	42,172,945
Total.....	18,634,348	21,459,235	104,286,603	104,603,189
Coin and bullion.....	120,483	321,136	3,019,742	4,554,586
Grand total.....	18,754,831	21,780,371	107,306,345	109,157,775
Duty collected.....	3,156,020	3,383,577	17,339,073	17,704,705

turns show a decrease of about \$6,715,600 in cheese, and an increase of about \$1,388,583 in butter, making a net decrease of \$5,327,017. The figures do not represent the total make for the season, but simply the estimated value of shipments during the season of navigation.

According to statistics issued by the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States, exports from the United States to Canada during the first ten months of the present year, amounted to \$116,775,656, as against \$111,884,763 during the corresponding period of 1903,

and \$93,792,394 in the corresponding months of 1902.

A decrease of imports from Germany, estimated at about \$5,000,000 in free and dutiable goods, was shown as a result of last year's operations of the surtax. The decrease in imports of beet sugar, raw and refined, and in small goods and notions, was particularly heavy. During the fiscal year ended June 30th last German goods paid in surtax dues \$474,132 into the Canadian customs.

A feature of the winter port business in St. John, N. B., since the closing of St.

Lawrence navigation, has been the heavy shipments of Canadian sheep and cattle to the British market.

Further negotiations were conducted during December between the Canadian Government and the Government of Mexico, with the object of increasing the exchange of commodities between the two countries. Canadian trade returns show that in 1903 \$37,258 worth of dutiable, and \$88,318 worth of free goods were imported from Mexico, while Canadian exports to Mexico totalled \$137,034, of which the largest item was manufactures of metal goods, amounting to \$46,422, and of iron and steel, amounting to \$44,368.*

Prospects for an increase in the Oriental flour trade were reported as improving during December. Exports of Canadian flour to Japan† during the past three years were as follows:—

	Pounds.
1901	84,157,485
1902	96,387,477
1903	279,413,953

The Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held meetings during the month for the purpose of discussing the appointment of foreign correspondents, who will keep the association informed as to conditions in the foreign markets and the standing of particular foreign firms.

Arrangements for the establishment of a Canadian Government Commercial Bureau in the central portion of the city of London, England, were completed during the month.

Imperial Trade.

According to official returns presented by the British Board of Trade, imports

from the Dominion of Canada into Great Britain during November were as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle	16,796	£284,296
Sheep and lambs	11,370	22,710
Wheat, cwt	408,200	151,853
Wheat, meal, etc.	157,100	79,370
Peas, cwt	30,950	12,581
Bacon, cwt	80,749	182,890
Hams, cwt	17,103	40,758
Butter, cwt	21,023	97,617
Cheese, cwt	22,832	521,725
Eggs, great hundreds	46,612	592,578

The weekly trade reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during December, show good openings for Canadian apples in *Great Britain*, though the domestic crop in England has been the largest in years, and is fetching comparatively low prices. Apple imports from Canada, however, during the past few months have shown a marked falling off, as compared with 1903, and the market is reported exceptionally free from glut of any kind at the present time. Increased care in the grading of the fruit is urged. An improvement in the boxes in which cheese is shipped, and in the method of cataloguing Canadian manufactures was also advised by the Manchester agent. From the Leeds and Hull agent several valuable suggestions as to the manufacture of woollen goods were received, the trade in blankets and worsteds, etc., in that district being with almost every market in the world, and offering many object lessons to the Canadian manufacturer. Good openings for Canadian bicycles, carriages, paper, cotton goods, electric machinery, etc., were reported in *New Zealand*. From the agent in *Melbourne*, Australia, suggestions looking to the improvement of the trade in parchment paper, pulpwood and stoves were received.

Domestic Trade.

A very active holiday trade was reported by retailers from all sections of Canada, the turnover of goods in most localities equalling or exceeding that of last year. The continued mild weather

* A detailed description of the more important Mexican trade centres was contained in the Weekly Trade Bulletin of the Department of trade and Commerce, Canada, No. 48, Dec. 27, 1904.

† The outlook for Canadian trade with Japan in flour, sugar, bicycles, organs, pianos, paper, was stated in the Weekly Trade Bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, No. 46, Dec. 12, 1904, to be favourable and much information as to the demands of the Japanese market for these products were given.

reduced sales in some lines in the opening weeks of the month, but good inquiries for winter goods were reported later. Grocers in particular had a very favourable month. Among wholesalers the month was, on the whole, less active than November, and stocktaking was generally under way over a considerable period of the month, though the sorting trade was active and general business fair, as compared with a year ago. The bank statement showed a striking increase in Canadian deposits, as compared with November. Prospects for the coming year were generally reported favourable. In this connection the general manager of the Bank of Montreal spoke as follows at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank:—

"Taking a broad view of Canadian commerce, the future is bright with promise. Our population is fed now by an immigration of upwards of 100,000 people annually, and the stream appears to be well turned towards Canada. Production in the North-West grows apace, the railways are prosperous, a second transcontinental line is on the eve of construction, the reports from the mining districts of British Columbia are more encouraging, a spirit of abiding confidence in Canada pervades our people, and despite temporary checks in the progress of material development, there is increasing belief that this country has entered upon an era of great and enduring prosperity."

Business failures in Nova Scotia during the year numbered 133, with liabilities of \$1,627,648, and assets of \$796,869. One-third of the failures were in Cape Breton. In the city of Halifax the failures numbered 20, with liabilities of \$841,904, and assets of half that amount. There were nine failures in Prince Edward Island for \$99,500.

Annual Bank Statements.

A number of Canadian banks held their annual meetings of shareholders during December, and very favourable reports were in every instance presented. As an index to trade conditions in Canada during the past twelve months the following brief reference is given to the more important features of these reports:—

Bank of Montreal.—At the 87th annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal net profits for the year ending October 31st were shown to the amount of \$1,609,207.95, out of which two dividends of five per cent. were paid, and a balance of over \$580,000 carried over to

profit and loss. One new branch and several sub-agencies were opened during the year. Notes to the amount of \$10,925,689 were in circulation. Interest-bearing deposits of the bank amounted to \$71,112,046.67, while other deposits totaled \$23,681,366.62.

The Eastern Townships Bank.—At the 46th annual meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Townships Bank net profits for the year of \$306,968.72 were shown, or more than twelve per cent. on the capital. Payment of two semi-annual dividends, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, were made, and \$50,000 added to the reserve fund. Six new branches and four sub-agencies were opened during the year, making a total of thirty-eight offices altogether now operated by the bank. Deposits increased during the year by \$1,242,977, standing at \$9,821,026, with loans aggregating about \$11,000,000.

The Bank of Toronto.—The annual statement for the year ended November 30th, last year, showed net profits of \$445,425, or 14.90 per cent. on the paid up capital stock. Two five per cent. dividends were paid, and \$165,570 was added to reserve fund. The sum of \$25,492 was written off banking premises, and \$7,500 transferred to the officers' pension fund, leaving \$113,284 to be carried forward to next year. The reserve fund of the bank now exceeds the paid up capital by \$300,000. The bank's deposits aggregate \$17,044,603.

The Bank of Ottawa.—Net profits for the year were stated to be \$350,696, out of which two dividends of four and a-half per cent. were paid, \$85,000 added to the reserve fund, \$36,289 written off banking premises account, \$5,000 transferred to officers' pension fund, and \$73,332 carried forward. The bank's reserve fund now equals the paid up capital. Deposits rose during the year from \$13,926,367 to \$15,126,229, and current loans from \$13,759,803 to \$15,750,221.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Official returns show a total revenue of \$29,308,664.38 on consolidated fund from the beginning of the fiscal year up to November 30th. For the same period

last year the total was \$29,166,903.77. For the month of November the total revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$5,795,401.21, as compared with \$5,431,188.70 for November a year ago. It will be seen from this that expansion still continues in the revenues of the country, and as the current expenditure has fallen very considerably below the returns above set forth, a very healthy condition of the public finance is indicated.

Expenditures on capital account, up to

November 30th, totaled \$3,620,171.04, as against \$2,464,626.22 last year. During November, however, expenditures of this class, as compared with November, 1903, dropped from \$1,237,862.72 to \$677,116.59. The leading items in the last named total were as follows:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	\$347,041.94
Bounty on Iron and Steel.....	162,608.19
Dominion Lands.....	94,475.19
Militia, Capital.....	45,613.48
Railway Subsidies.....	28,456.01

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1904.

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signatures of both parties during the past two months, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work:—

Extension to Breakwater, Port Greville, N.S.; Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont., contractor; Date of contract, 12th December, 1904; amount of contract, \$11,460.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.....	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.....	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.00	" 10 "	
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3.00	" 10 "	

Wharf, McPherson's Cove, P.E.I.; Thos. Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., contractor; date of contract, 28th December, 1904; amount of contract, \$8,999.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade of Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.00	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.....	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths.....	1.50	" 10 "	
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.25	" 10 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" 10 "	
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.00	" 10 "	
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	2.75	" 10 "	

Dredging Channel, Amherstburg, Ont.; The Weddel Dredging Co., of Trenton, Ont., contractors; date of contract, 9th December, 1904; amount of contract, \$27,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following.	
Contractors' foreman.....	\$ 2.50	per day of ten hours.
Ordinary labourers.....	1.25	" "
Dredge captain.....	90.00	per month with board.
" engineer.....	80.00	" "
" fireman.....	30.00	" "
" deck hands, each.....	25.00	" "
" crane-man.....	50.00	" "
Tug captain.....	65.00	" "
" engineer.....	60.00	" "
" fireman.....	30.00	" "
" sailors.....	25.00	" "
Scowmen.....	25.00	" "
Drill scow captain.....	65.00	" "
" engineer.....	60.00	" "
" fireman.....	30.00	" "
" deck hand, each.....	25.00	" "

Excavation for Post Office Building, Winnipeg, Man.; W. F. Lee, of Winnipeg, Man., contractor; date of contract, 22nd November, 1904; amount of contract, \$4,993.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following.	
Carpenters.....	\$0.35	per hour, per day of 9 hours.
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20	" " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	0.35	" " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50	" " 10 "
" 1 horse.....	0.35	" " 10 "
" 2 horses.....	0.50	" " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	0.30	" " 10 "

Magazine at Winnipeg, Man.; J. & J. McDiarmid, of Winnipeg, Man., contractors; date of contract, 14th December, 1904; amount of contract, \$4,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following rate.	
Masons.....	\$0.55	per hour of 9 hours per day.
Carpenters.....	0.35	" 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.30	" 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.30	" 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.25	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.20	" 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	0.35	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50	" 10 "
" 1 horse.....	0.35	" 10 "
" 2 horses.....	0.50	" 10 "
Timekeeper.....	0.30	" 10 "

Alterations, etc., to Immigration Building, Halifax, N.S.; John MacInnes & Son, of Halifax, N.S., contractors; date of contract, 22nd December, 1904; amount of contract, \$15,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate:		
Carpenters	\$1.98	per day of	9 hours.
Bricklayers	3.24	"	9 "
Plasterers	2.50	"	9 "
Painters	1.67	"	9 "
Plumbers	2.00	"	9 "
Steamfitters	2.00	"	9 "
Electricians	1.75	"	10 "
Tinsmiths	1.67	"	9 "
Blacksmiths	2.00	"	9 "
Roofers	2.00	"	9 "
Timekeeper	2.00	"	9 "
Driver with one horse and cart	2.25	"	9 "
Driver with two horses and wagon	3.50	"	9 "
Builders' labourers	1.50	"	9 "
Ordinary labourers	1.25	"	10 "

Drill Hall, Fredericton, N.B.; C. J. B. Simmons, Fredericton, N.B., contractor; date of contract, 7th December, 1904; amount of contract, \$12,955.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following:		
Carpenters	\$2.00	per day of	10 hours.
Bricklayers	3.00	"	10 "
Masons	3.00	"	10 "
Stonecutters	3.00	"	10 "
Builders' labourers	1.50	"	10 "
Plasterers	2.50	"	10 "
Lathers	1.25	per	1,000.
Painters and glaziers	2.00	per day of	10 hours.
Sheet metal workers	2.00	"	10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	2.25	"	10 "
Wires and electricians	1.75	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	"	10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	1.75	"	10 "
Timekeeper	2.00	"	10 "

Royal Victoria Museum, Ottawa, Ont.; Geo. Goodwin, Ottawa, Ont., contractor;
date of contract, 28th December, 1904; amount of contract, \$950,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate:		
Masons	\$0.42	per hour,	9 hour day.
Bricklayers .....	.42	"	9 "
Stonecutters .....	.43	"	8 "
Builders' labourers .....	.20	"	9 "
Carpenters .....	.22½	"	9 "
Lathers	1.25	per 1,000.	
Plasterers .....	.30	per hour	9 hour day.
Painters and glaziers	2.00	per day,	9 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50	"	9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters .....	.25	per hour,	9 "
Sheet metal workers	2.00	per day,	9 "
Electricians	10.00	per week,	8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	2.00	"	9 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3.00	"	9 "
Watchman	1.50	"	9 "

Armoury Building, Woodstock, Ont.; Nagle & Mills, of Ingersoll, Ont., contractors; date of contract, 25th November, 1904; amount of contract, \$47,935.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.		
	Not less than the following rate:		
Stonecutters	\$0.35	per hour,	9 hours per day.
Bricklayers	0.33½	"	9 "
Masons	0.33½	"	9 "
Builders' labourers	0.20	"	9 "
Carpenters	0.25	"	10 "
Joiners	0.30	"	10 "
Stair builders	0.30	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers	0.17½	"	10 "
Plasterers	0.33½	"	9 "
Lathers	0.02½	per yard.	
Plumbers	0.22½	per hour,	9 "
Steamfitters	0.22½	"	9 "
Tinsmiths	0.20	"	10 "
Metal roofers	0.20	"	10 "
Blacksmiths	0.20	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers	0.17½	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers	0.17½	"	10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	0.27½	"	10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0.35	"	10 "

Armoury Building, Stratford, Ont.; Nagle & Mills, of Ingersoll, Ont., contractors; date of contract, 25th November, 1904; amount of contract, \$47,793.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour. Rate of Wages.
Not less than the following:

Carpenters	\$0.20 per hour, 10 hours per day.
Joiners	0.22½ " 10 "
Stairbuilders	0.25 " 10 "
Stone cutters	0.35 " 9 "
Brick layers	0.35 " 9 "
Masons	0.35 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	0.17½ " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	0.15 " 10 "
Plasterers	0.35 " 10 "
Lathers	0.02½ per yard.
Painters and glaziers	0.22½ per hour 10 hours per day.
Plumbers, steamfitters, metal roofers and tinsmiths	0.20 " 10 "
Blacksmiths	0.20 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart	0.25 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0.35 " 10 "

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Ontario:—

Port Arthur.—Journeyman tailors.

British Columbia:—

Nanaimo, B.C.—United Brotherhood of Mine Workers of America.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1904.

During the month of December the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing employment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	382.73
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	26.70
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink	811.29
Making and repairing post office scales	134.50
Supplying mail bags	138.15
Repairing mail bags	1,228.31
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	339.40
Supplying portable tin letter boxes, and repairing portable tin letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	42.25
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	34.50
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	89.50

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Under this heading account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of THE LABOUR GAZETTE. The Department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the Province of Ontario, to one of the factory

inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with the statement of returns of accidents reported to them.

THE Department of Labour received notice of accidents to 151 work-people, which took place during the month of December, involving a loss of

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES. SERIES F. No. 14.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	In- jured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture</i>					
Farmer.	Near Carlington, N. W. T.	Dec. 7	1	Lost three fingers.	Lost on the prairie, died from exposure.
"	Near Burford, Ont.	" 9	1	Lost three fingers.	Cut off in a chopping box.
"	Harmony, Ont.	" 5	1	Finger badly torn	Cut by a circular saw.
Farmers' son.	Fergus, Ont.	" 26	1	Thigh shattered, died Dec. 28.	Ran into a train when crossing track in a mist.
"	Payne's Mills, Ont.	" 9	1	"	Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
Farm hand.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 15	1	Lost a finger.	Caught in a cutting box.
<i>Lumbering</i>					
Shantyman	Near Tonquaires, Que.	Dec. 26	1	Hand almost chopped off.	Hand slipped when holding a tree which was being chopped and the axe struck it; the axe then rebounded and struck the axeman's leg.
"	"	" 26	1	Leg badly cut.	Struck by a train when driving on track.
Saw-mill hand	Near Megantic, Que.	" 26	1	Leg badly cut.	Stepped on a saw.
Planing-mill owner	Thorold, Ont.	" 14	1	Spine injured	Fell through a trap door.
Planing-mill hand.	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	1	Lost little finger.	Cut off when placing a belt on a moulder.
"	North Bay, Ont.	" 6	1	"	"
<i>Mining</i>					
Miner (timberman)	Roseland, B. C.	Dec. 1	1	Skull fractured and hip dislocated.	Fell down a chute.
"	Ymir, B. C.	" 5	1	Rib broken, injured internally.	Crushed by an ore car.
"	Greenwood, B. C.	" 3	1	Rib broken	Fell from fifth floor of building.
"	Ferguson, B. C.	" 9	1	"	Killed by falling rock.
"	Alberni, B. C.	" 12	1	Left eye destroyed and left arm broken.	Hurt by explosion when tamping.
" (coal)	Nanaimo, B. C.	" 13	1	Body crushed.	Crushed between cars.
"	"	" 12	1	Leg fractured.	Fell off an engine.
" (timberman)	Roseland, B. C.	" 13	1	"	Struck by a car stake.
"	" B. C.	" 12	1	Arm and shoulder broken.	Drilled into an unexploited hole.
"	Greenwood, B. C.	" 14	1	Ankle, thigh and collar bone injured	Struck by falling rock.
"	Roseland, B. C.	" 17	1	Head and scalp wound.	"
"	Comox, B. C.	" 20	1	Arm broken.	"
"	"	" 18	1	Lost a leg, died from shock.	Struck by a coal car.
<i>Building Trades</i>					
Building contractor.	Vancouver, B. C.	Dec. 23	1	Dangerously injured internally	Fell sixty feet from a roof.

Painter...	Toronto, Ont.	"	22	1	Ribs fractured, dangerously injured	Fell thirty feet through an open staircase.
"	Vancouver, B. C.	"	12	1	Arm broken...	Fell twenty feet from a scaffold.
Granite cutter...	Montreal, Que.	"	29	1	Skull fractured and leg broken.	Struck by a derrick.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>						
Steel worker...	Hamilton, Ont.	"	15	1	Left arm mangled and side crushed.	Arm was caught between rollers.
<i>Iron worker</i>						
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	2	1	Left leg scalded...	Stepped into a tank.
"	"	"	1	1	Back injured...	By a hoist.
Structural ironworker	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"	2	1	Collar bone and two ribs broken.	Fell twenty-two feet from a building.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	"	Fell from a 10-inch plank on a scaffolding.
Machineist.	Quebec, Que.	"	2	1	Hand crushed.	Caught in a machine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	7	1	Lost both legs, may die.	Caught under a travelling crane.
"	"	"	15	1	Lost four fingers.	Caught in a machine.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	5	1	Three fingers badly cut, lost part of one.	Cut by a shaper.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	19	1	Lost part of a finger.	Crushed by a punch press.
"	"	"	21	1	Thumb crushed.	"
"	"	"	14	1	Finger badly burst.	Crushed by a press.
"	"	"	6	1	Left arm burned.	Burned by hot iron.
"	Smith's Falls, Ont.	"	6	1	Face burned.	"
"	"	"	16	1	Ankle broken.	Caught between elevator platform and floor.
Stationary engineers.	Chatham, Ont.	"	27	1	Face and hands badly burned.	Injured by a boiler explosion.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	16	1	Shoulder and skull fractured.	Fell from a penstock.
Electrical worker	Brantford, Ont.	"	16	1	"	Killed by an electric shock when turning on arc lights.
Electrical lineman	Montreal, Que.	"	12	1	Head crushed, died instantly.	Struck by a pole when unloading it.
Buffer.	Bankhead, Alta.	"	8	1	Hand cut.	Knife slipped on wheel.
Boilermaker.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	7	1	Head badly wounded.	Struck on the head by a sledge hammer, which flew off the handle.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	1	1	Face badly cut near left eye.	Fell into a pit in a round-house.
"	London, Ont.	"	12	1	Back and arm burned.	A gas jet set fire to clothes.
"	"	"	20	1	Hand severely injured.	Hurt in boiler room.
Hardware factory hand	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	8	1	Foot crushed.	Caught in gear of a rumbler.
Sheet metal worker	London, Ont.	"	20	1	Lost finger.	Cut off by a press.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>						
Box factory hand	Campbellford, Ont.	"	3	1	Wrist broken.	Arm struck a shaft.
Furniture factory hand	Hanover, Ont.	"	2	1	Arm badly cut.	Cut by a saw.
Casket factory hand.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	1	1	Lost a toe.	Cut off by a saw.
Furniture factory hand	Hespeler, Ont.	"	7	1	Hand pierced through.	Pierced by a drill.
"	Dundas, Ont.	"	17	1	Two fingers lacerated.	Hurt by a frizzer.
Handle factory hand	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	9	1	Fatally injured internally; died Dec. 12.	Struck in the abdomen by a board which was hurled from a saw.
Factory hand.	Fenton Falls, Ont.	"	21	1	Lost two fingers.	Cut by circular saw.
Carriage maker	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	12	1	Fatally injured internally.	Struck by wood flying from saw.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	In- jured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Printing—</i>					
Pressman	Quebec, Que.	Dec. 5	1	Lost four fingers	Crushed in the inking rolls of a press.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	1	Hand crushed	Caught in a press.
"	St. John, N. B.	" 14	1	Lost tips of two fingers	
<i>Textile-trades</i>					
Cotton mill hand	St. John, N. B.	" 1	1	Hand badly crushed	Caught in machinery.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i>					
Baker	Quebec, Que.	Dec. 10	1	Leg broken	Fell into a cellar when delivering bread.
Brewery worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	1	Arm cut	When working in bottling department.
Sugar factory hand	Berlin, Ont.	" 1	1	"	Run over by a car when working in the yard.
Miller	Baden, Ont.	" 28	1	"	Clothing caught in shafting.
<i>Railway Service</i>					
Conductor	Dumfries, Ont.	Dec. 2	1	Lost both legs, died instantly	Run over by a train.
"	Tamarac, Ont.	" 21	1	Badly mangled and burned	Killed in a collision.
Engineer	Paris, Ont.	" 12	1	Head dangerously injured	Supposed to have struck on an object when leaning out of engine cab window.
"	Near Vaudreuil, Que.	" 19	1	Dangerously scalded, not expected to live	Hurt by explosion of engine boiler.
"	Tamarac, Ont.	" 21	1	Badly shaken and bruised; knee cut	Hurt in a collision.
Fireman	Chatham, Ont.	Dec. 5	1	Had a severe scalp wound	Hurt in a collision.
"	Near Vaudreuil, Que.	" 19	1	"	Killed by explosion of engine boiler; due to lack of water.
"	Ancona, Ont.	" 27	1	Legs broken and otherwise injured, died immediately	Engine flue blew out, and he fell from the engine.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	1	Fatally injured, died Dec. 26	Missed footing on engine and was run over.
"	Harrisburg, Ont.	" 27	1	Leg severely crushed	Hurt in a collision.
"	Tamarac, Ont.	" 21	1	Head and face badly scalded	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 7	1	Lost an arm	Crushed between cars.
"	Harrisburg, Ont.	" 16	1	Leg badly crushed; amputated	Crushed between two cars when coupling them.
"	Near Vaudreuil, Que.	" 19	1	"	Hurt by explosion of engine boiler.
"	Brownsville, N. B.	" 24	1	"	Fell off a train and was run over.
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 2	1	Lost a leg	Foot caught in cattle guard and he was run over
"	Toronto Jet, Ont.	" 17	1	Two fingers crushed	When coupling cars.
"	Weston, Ont.	" 23	1	Legs and right arm crushed	Fatally injured when coupling cars.

"	St. John West, N. B.	"	23	1	Head crushed.	Crushed by deals on a flat car when coupling it with another.
Stationman	Toronto Junction.	"	14	1	Killed instantly.	Struck by an engine.
"	Low Banks, Ont.	"	12	1	Foot crushed.	Run over by a hand car.
Yardmaster	London, Ont.	"	24	1	Head crushed, died instantly.	Run over by a car.
Yardman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	3	1	"	Struck by an engine.
Car cleaner	Hamilton, Ont.	"	7	1	"	Run over by a train.
Buzzsawman	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	9	1	Fingers crushed.	When handling baggage.
Railway Shophand	Stratford, Ont.	"	10	1	Skull fractured.	Struck by a girder which fell when they were loading it on a flat car.
"	"	"	10	1	Legs broken, one foot amputated.	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	8	1	Arm fractured.	Struck by an iron plate.
"	Allandale, Ont.	"	25	1	Skull fractured.	Fell into a tank.
Construction foreman	Near Lockeport, N. S.	"	6	1	Back fatally injured, died four hours later.	Struck by a stone when blasting.
Railway labourer	Near Lockeport, N. S.	"	6	1	Lost leg, died from shock.	"
"	"	"	6	1	"	"
"	Near Keewatin, Ont.	"	28	1	5 One fatally, others seriously injured.	Injured by explosion when blasting.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	23	1	Skull injured.	Fell off a plank.
Electric motorman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	8	1	Legs injured.	Fell from a car.
Street railway employee	Toronto, Ont.	"	19	1	Shoulder dislocated.	Fell from a ladder.
<i>General Transport—</i>						
Seaman	Halifax, N. S.	Dec.	1	1	Skull crushed, jaw bone broken, and leg pierced by copper pin.	Fell eighty feet from rigging to deck of a ship.
Transfer	Grand Bay, N. B.	"	13	1	Right leg broken.	Struck by falling lumber; wagon upset.
"	Megantic, Que.	"	26	1	"	Struck by a train when driving across track.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	1	Had serious internal injuries.	Crushed under heavy roll of paper when unloading it.
"	Windham Tp., Ont.	"	7	1	"	Crushed to death by a fall of frozen earth in a pit.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	5	1	Head seriously hurt.	Fell from a cart.
Driver	"	"	12	1	Skull fractured; died Dec. 21.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	1	Had serious internal injuries.	Fell from wagon.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	10	1	Leg fractured.	Fell into a cellar.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	21	1	Skull fractured.	Fell from wagon in collision with a street car.
" (fire truck)	St. Catharines, Ont.	"	21	1	Shoulder blade broken.	Fell from truck.
Porter	St. John, N. B.	"	15	1	Arm crushed.	Hurt when oiling elevator.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades</i>						
Derrick man	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Dec.	2	1	Fatally injured.	Fell from a derrick.
Dynamite man	"	"	13	1	"	Killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite.
Powder factory hand	Quebec, Que.	"	12	1	Face and hands burnt.	Hurt by an explosion of gunpowder.
Employee in gas works	Hochelaga, Que.	"	17	1	Fatally burned, died Dec. 24.	Hurt by an explosion of gas.
Paint factory hand	Montreal, Que.	"	8	1	Severely burned on head and body.	Hurt in a fire at the factory.
Paper box factory hand	Hamilton, Ont.	"	9	1	Spine badly injured, head cut and leg broken.	Fell thirty feet down an elevator shaft.
Police constable	Reed River, Man.	"	8	1	"	Drowned.
Well digger	Downie Tp., Ont.	"	20	1	Severely injured.	A pig fell on him when he was digging a well.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	In- jured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>					
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Dec. 13	1	Legs broken, side and back injured; died 10 hours later.	Injured by a dynamite explosion.
"	"	" 13	6	Severely cut and bruised	" " "
"	Quebec, Que.	" 12	1	Right leg fractured.	Struck by a piece of falling iron.
"	"	" 18	1	Two ribs and a thumb broken.	Fell off a roof.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 5	1	Instantly killed.	Fell from a building.
"	"	" 7	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a train.
"	Brantford, Ont.	" 16	1	Face and head bruised and cut	Caught in a machine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 14	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a derrick.
"	"	" 16	1		Struck by falling rock.
"	Sherkston, Ont.	" 13	1	Foot crushed.	Crushed by stone when handling it.
"	"	" 17	1	Back injured; paralyzed.	Struck by falling ice.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 22	1	Back seriously hurt.	Struck by falling rock.
ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN DECEMBER.					
Miner	Trout Lake, B. C.	Nov. 27	1	Arm, shoulder and leg bruised and lacerated.	Killed by falling stone.
"	Trail Dist., B. C.	" 27	1	Lost part of three fingers.	Struck a piece of timber when going up incline of mine.
Iron worker.	Wingham, Ont.	" 25	1	Large toe broken.	Cut off by power shears.
Machinist.	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	1	Two fingers crushed.	Struck by a steel plate.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 21	1	Skull and leg fractured.	Crushed in a sheet metal press.
Tinsmith.	Chatham, Ont.	" 30	1	Right hand badly bruised.	Fell from the roof of a house.
Machinist.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" 30	1	Fatally injured, died Dec. 11.	Caught between belt and pulley.
Spoke factory hand.	Sarnia, Ont.	" 10	1	Eye injured.	Caught in a shaft while oiling a pulley.
Machinist.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" 30	1	Lost a finger.	By hot iron.
Sheet metal worker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	1	Face and eye burned.	Caught in a press.
"	"	" 30	1	Three fingers lacerated.	While scraping dripping in pot, grease splashed on his face.
Car factory hand.	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 31	1	Fingers badly crushed.	Caught in a circular saw.
Paper-mill hand.	Hawkesbury, Ont.	Nov. 3	1	Right arm broken.	When up lacing a cable.
"	"	Oct. 16	1	Side bruised and ribs broken.	Struck by a falling crow bar.
"	"	Nov. 9	1	Died from blood poisoning, Dec. 17.	Struck by an iron pulley which broke.
Veterinary Inspecting Officer	Fort McLeod, N. W. T.	" 8	1		Kicked by a horse.
		(about)			

43 lives and injuries to 108 other persons. Compared with November, there was a decrease of 44 in the number of fatalities, and of 55 in the number of persons injured.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groupes of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.	3	3	6
Lumbering.	1	5	6
Mining.	2	11	13
Building trades.	1	3	4
Metal trades.	4	24	28
Woodworking trades.	2	6	8
Printing trades.		3	3
Textile trades.		1	1
Food and tobacco preparation.	2	2	4
Railway service.	17	24	41
General transport.	4	8	12
Miscellaneous trades.	4	4	8
Unskilled labour.	3	14	17
Total.	43	108	151

In addition to the above, there were reported to the Department 16 accidents, involving the loss of 4 lives, which took place prior to December 1st, information of which had not been previously received.

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The greatest disasters of the month were caused by a dynamite explosion at Niagara Falls, Ont., and an explosion of a locomotive boiler near Vaudreuil, Que. A brief account of these accidents is given below.

Dynamite Explosion at Niagara Falls, Ont.

On December 13th, an explosion of dynamite occurred at Niagara Falls, Ont., which caused the death of two men, and injuries, more or less serious, to twelve others, six of whom were seriously hurt.

In response to a request for information regarding this disaster, a communication was received by the Department from the contractor whose employees were injured, from which the following extract is taken:—

"Your inquiry of December 17th, relative to explosion which occurred on my work at Niagara Falls, Ont., is received. In reply would state that at about 12.50 p. m.,

there was an explosion in my storehouse, and the only man who could have given any true information regarding cause of same was blown to pieces. This man, was Jo. Pesk, an Italian by birth, and an old and trusted employee, who has been preparing the dynamite for use in the tunnel for the past eighteen months. It is supposed he was preparing to thaw some dynamite at the time of the accident.

"Our mode of thawing is to use a tub of warm water. After the tub has been filled with warm water to place the cartridge in same until properly thawed, this water being carried in pails from the boiler and placed in the tub, the boiler being some seventy-five or eighty feet distant from the tub. The engineer in charge claims that he had not taken any hot water during the day, but thinks that he was preparing to do so. This being the case, and knowing that there was no fire or other heat in the storehouse, where he was preparing the powder, and as the accident showed for itself that the explosion took place some twenty feet from where the tub of warm water had always been placed, it is difficult to determine the exact cause."

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler near Vaudreuil, Que.

On December 19th a locomotive boiler exploded near Vaudreuil, Que., which caused the death of a fireman and serious injuries from scalding to an engineer and brakeman. The three men were all blown out of the cab. The fireman was killed instantly and the engineer was dangerously scalded. An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:—

"We find that Fireman George Cummings met his death on the morning of December 19th by the explosion of the boiler of engine No. 891 of the Grand Trunk Railway. The company is not to blame. He was not responsible, and the accident resulted from there being insufficient water in the boiler. Engineer Sharpe is excused from any misconduct."

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were three fatal accidents in the agricultural industry, a decrease of seven compared with November. A farmer near Carlington, N.W.T., lost his way on the prairie and died from exposure on December 7th. A farmer's son was struck by a train when driving across the tracks, and another was fatally injured by running into a train which was obscured by mist, thinking it had passed.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry there was only one fatal accident, a driver being struck by a train near Megantic, Que., on December 26th. Two men were cut with axes, a mill-owner injured his spine by falling through a trap door, a mill-hand lost a finger when

placing a belt on a moulder, and another was injured by a saw.

Mining.—Only two deaths were reported in the mining industry, a decrease of 15, as compared with November. On December 9th a miner was killed by falling rock at Ferguson, B.C., and on December 18th a miner was struck by a coal car at Comox, B.C., and died from the shock, having lost a leg.

Building trades.—Only one fatal accident occurred in the building trades, as compared with eight in the previous month. On December 29th a granite cutter at Montreal, Que., was struck by a derrick, which fractured his skull. A painter at Toronto was also dangerously injured on December 22nd by falling through an open staircase, and a building contractor was dangerously injured at Vancouver, B.C., by falling from a roof.

Metal trades.—There were four fatalities in the metal trades, being three less than in November. A structural iron-worker was killed at Toronto by falling from a 10 inch plank on a scaffolding. An electrical worker was killed by an electric shock when turning on arc lights. A line-man was killed by a shock when on top of an electric light pole, and another was struck by a pole when unloading it, and instantly killed.

Woodworking trades.—There were two fatal accidents in the woodworking trades during December. A carriage-maker was fatally injured internally through being struck by a piece of wood flying from a saw, and a handle-factory hand was also fatally injured in a similar way. Three men were seriously injured by saws, one by a drill and another by a drill, and one man broke his wrist by striking a shaft.

Printing trades.—The only accidents in the printing trades during the month occurred to three pressmen, all of whom had their hands crushed in presses, one of them suffering the loss of four fingers.

Textile trades.—The only accident in the textile trades occurred to an employee in a cotton-mill, whose hand was badly crushed in machinery.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were two fatal accidents in the trades re-

lating to food and tobacco preparation. A miller was caught in the shafting of a mill and killed by the machinery, and a sugar-factory hand was run over by a car when working in the factory yard. A baker broke his leg by falling into a cellar when delivering bread, and a brewery-worker had his arm cut when working in the bottling department.

Railway service.—There were 16 fatalities in the railway service, an increase of one over the previous month. Those who were killed included two conductors, three firemen, two brakemen, one section man, two yardmen, one car cleaner, two railway shop hands, one construction foreman and two railway labourers. There were three men killed when blasting, two were struck by engines, five were run over, one was killed by a collision, two by boiler explosions, one was crushed to death when coupling cars, one was struck by freight, three were killed when blasting, and one man was killed by falling into a tank.

General transport.—There were four fatal accidents in trades relating to general transport, a decrease of eight compared with the preceding month. A teamster was struck by a train when driving across the tracks, a driver was fatally kicked by a horse, another fell from his wagon, which collided with a street car and fractured his skull, and a teamster was crushed to death by a fall of frozen earth when he was working in a pit.

Miscellaneous trades.—In the miscellaneous trades there were four fatal accidents, a decrease of two, compared with November. A derrick-man was fatally injured by falling from a derrick, a dynamiter was killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite, an employee in gas works was fatally burned by an explosion of gas, and a police constable was drowned in Reed River, Manitoba.

Unskilled labour.—There were three deaths among unskilled labourers, an increase of one over the previous month. One man was killed by a dynamite explosion, one by falling rock, and the third fell from a building and was instantly killed.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:

ONTARIO CASES.

Accidents Caused by Defective Railway Ties.

R, a boy, was employed by a limestone company, which was using a train to take limestone from its crusher to a lake about half a mile distant. The train was composed of a light engine and twelve (12) cars, and ran on a 3-foot track, being in charge of an engineer and a brakeman. About half way in this journey were placed scales for weighing, and each car was there weighed separately. It was R's duty to throw the switches, make the couplings and block the cars as they were weighed.

On 14th May, 1903, eight or nine of these cars were derailed and wrecked, and R, who was on the car furthest from the engine, was instantly killed.

R's father brought an action against the company, on behalf of himself and his wife, alleging that the accident was caused by the bad condition of the track, for which the company was responsible.

The evidence showed that R had been earning one dollar per day, and that he had helped to support his father and mother, as the health of the former was such that he could not do any hard work. Evidence was also given to the effect that the track was in very poor condition, although this was denied by some of the employees of the company.

The jury brought in a verdict awarding \$1,500 damages, \$1,000 to R's mother, and \$500 to his father.

(Rogers vs. The Empire Limestone Company. Action tried at Welland, Ont., by Chancellor Boyd and a jury, 21st November, 1904.)

Accidents Caused by Defective Appliances.

F was employed by a railway company. Part of his duty was to couple cars, and to do this he had to put his hand between the drawheads in order to insert the pin. While doing this on one occasion the drawheads came together, and closed on

his hand, and as a result of this accident he lost the thumb and forefinger of that hand.

F brought an action for damages against the railway company, alleging negligence. The evidence showed that in order to prevent accidents of that nature, links of from 8 to 18 inches in length were generally used to keep the drawheads from closing, but that in this instance the link was only six inches long. It was claimed that the company was negligent, both on account of not having the links of the proper length, and also on account of not having provided sticks to lift the links, which, it appeared from the evidence, was done after this accident occurred.

The case was tried with a jury, which brought in a verdict awarding F \$1,000 damages.

(Fulford vs. The International Railway Company of Niagara Falls. Action tried at Welland, Ont., by Chancellor Boyd and a jury, 21st November, 1904.)

Accident Caused by Defective Elevator.

T was employed by the Canada Woollen Mills at Hespeler, Ont. In the course of his employment, he was one day obliged to go from the second floor in the mill to the machine shop on the ground floor, in order to have some repairs made to part of the machinery which was under his charge. He stepped into the elevator for the purpose of going down to the machine shop, but the elevator fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of about twenty-five (25) feet, and T was thereby seriously and permanently injured.

T brought an action against his employers, alleging that the elevator was defective and in an unsafe and improper condition, and that they were therefore liable for the accident thus caused.

The employers denied that they were guilty of any negligence, or that the elevator was in any way defective, and alleged that the accident was caused by T's own negligence.

At the trial, a jury brought in a verdict of \$3,150 in T's favour. This judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal for

Ontario, and the Canada Woollen Mills then appealed again, taking the case to the Supreme Court of Canada. This latter Court also gave judgment confirming the judgment given at the trial.

(Traplin vs. Canada Woollen Mills. Judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada, 14th December, 1904.)

UNITED STATES CASES.

An Eight Hour Day Law Declared Unconstitutional.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York, recently gave a decision to the effect that a certain part of the labour law, enacted in that state in 1897, prohibiting a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, country or state work, was unconstitu-

tional. The labour law has given rise to almost continuous litigation, but this is the first time the Court of Appeals has passed upon this particular section.

In referring to the judgment, an Ontario newspaper points out that ten states have enacted laws declaring that eight hours shall be a legal day's work, unless another agreement is made between the parties. These states are:—

California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

A legal day's work is fixed at ten hours in Florida, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, while in New Jersey a week's work, according to law, consists of 55 hours.

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL industrial conditions in Canada showed an exceptionally buoyant tone during January for the time of year, comparing favourably with December, and presenting a much better showing than the corresponding month of 1904. This was largely the result of favourable weather conditions. The snowfall of the opening weeks of the month though heavy was not of sufficient depth to seriously hamper industry, and beyond a few instances of trains being stalled for short periods, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, little interruption was caused thereby. In certain branches, notably in the lumbering industry, operations were considerably facilitated by the prevailing weather conditions, whereas in January, 1904, wide-spread inconvenience to industry was caused by the severe weather and the exceptionally heavy snow fall. The transportation branches in particular had a more profitable month than a year ago, and in several branches of manufacturing an improvement was shown, especially during the closing weeks of the month.

The snowfalls afforded employment to a large number of workmen, especially among the unskilled classes, who had been in idleness during December. The ice harvesting season was also begun under favourable circumstances. There was, of course, some reaction from the activity of the holiday season in certain branches of trade.

It will be seen from the reports of correspondents that the localities reporting the most favorable conditions during January included Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other of the leading centres of population and industry in the Dominion. Improved conditions were also reported at Sydney, Brantford, Guelph, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie, though Windsor, Hull and Quebec showed a decline in the amount of employment. Conditions in remaining cities east of the Great Lakes may be characterized as normal. In Manitoba and the Territories quietness prevailed, but the outlook for the coming season was regarded as exceptionally favorable. In British Columbia there was less activity in Vancouver and Victoria, though favorable conditions were reported at other points, the demand for logs having increased and mining generally reporting a favorable outlook.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Wages were generally stationary during January, only a few changes affecting large bodies of workmen being reported to the department. The arrangement of *spring schedules* was already under discussion in some localities.

Notice was given in the House of Commons by the hon. the Prime Minister of an increase in pay to the members of the *North-west Mounted Police force*. The ef-

fect of the change will be seen in the following table :—

	Present rate.	New Maximum rate.
	\$	\$
Commissioner of Police, per annum.....	2,600 00	3,000 00
Assistant commissioners per annum.....	1,600 00	2,000 00
Superintendents, per annum..	1,400 00	1,800 00
Inspectors.....	1,000 00	1,400 00
Surgeons and assistant surgeons per annum.....	1,400 00	1,800 00
Veterinary surgeons, per annum.....	1,000 00	1,400 00
Four staff sergeants, per diem.....	2 00	
Other ".....	1 20	1 75
Other non-commissioned officers, per diem.....	1 00	1 25
Constables, per diem.....	0 75	1 00
Special constables and scouts, per diem.....	1 25	1 50
Buglers under eighteen years of age, per diem.....	0 40	0 50
Working pay to artisans, per diem.....	0 50	0 75

Extra pay and allowances may be authorized to members of the force serving in the Yukon Territory and in unorganized territories of the North-west. The increases will involve an addition of about \$50,000 a year to the cost of maintenance of the force, for which the appropriation is now about \$1,000,000 a year.

Municipal employees at several points had their schedules altered at the opening of the year, mostly in the way of an increase. At Kingston, for instance, several employees in the municipal gas and electric light works had their wages increased. At Toronto and Montreal, also, several changes were carried into effect, final arrangements not being completed at the end of the month. At Niagara Falls several increases were granted to civic employees.

The salaries of *school teachers* were raised at several points during January. At London, for example, teachers in the public schools and collegiate institute received increases ranging from \$50 to \$100 per year.

The negotiations that were in progress during November and December between the *Dominion Coal Company and its employees*, with regard to the readjustment

of the wages schedules were concluded on December 29. The new agreement is to last three years, dating from January 3, 1905. The rate per ton to the miner is practically unchanged except in pillar and room work, the former being reduced 1 3-10 cents per ton, and the latter being increased by the same amount. The miners agreed to send the coal out of the mines in as suitable form for market as possible, and to work steadily. The company supplies tools to miners starting work.

Retail clerks at Welland Ont., received an early closing arrangement. In Montreal a new body of early closing regulations was under discussion by the city council.

Statistics regarding the wages of *farm labour*, presented in the annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1903, shows that the average pay for male help, with board, increased from \$1.65 in 1902, to \$1.83 in 1903, and without board from \$2.68 to \$2.74. The wages of *domestic servants* averaged \$7.84 per month, an increase of 69 cents as compared with the previous year.

Cost of Living.

Two important increases in the prices of staple commodities were reported in January. The price of sugar was again materially advanced on two occasions in the opening half of the month, until it stands at present at the highest point reached in the past fifteen years. The recent increase in the prices of hides and leather also lead to definite action being taken by dealers in the matter of increasing the price of boots and shoes. At a meeting of Shoe Manufacturers, held at Toronto, Ont., on January 9, a resolution was passed stating that an advance of at least ten per cent on present prices of boots and shoes was rendered necessary on account of the increased cost of production. A committee was appointed to carry the motion into effect, by drawing up a graded scale of advances, to be reported at a meeting of the association to be held on January 27. On

the date named, however, the report of the committee had not been completed and an adjournment of two weeks was made. It was stated that the changes would chiefly affect the plain articles used by farmers and labourers on out of door employment.

In the province of Quebec widespread interest was shown in present tendencies of rentals in view of the approaching season for the renewal of leases. Many thousands of families in Montreal and Quebec annually change their habitations on May 1, and quit notices are usually given by tenants on or before February 1. In Montreal it is estimated that house rents, though remaining firm, will not be subject to material advances during the coming year, in spite of the recent heavy increase in the house-renting population of the city. At Toronto the obtaining of sufficient workingmen's houses remains a serious problem, the mayor of the city in his inaugural address to the city council suggesting that if private enterprise did not supply the need for additional moderate-priced houses in the near future, it might be necessary for the municipality itself to take the matter into consideration, and seek for legislation to enable it to utilize its non-productive lands for the purpose of erecting houses of moderate size to be let at moderate rentals.

Interruptions to Industry.

Seven trade disputes were reported to the Department as in existence during January, as compared with five in the preceding month and nine in the corresponding month of 1904. In all, fourteen firms and four hundred and eighty-seven employees were affected. Six of the disputes originated during the month and directly concerned twelve establishments and two hundred and fifty-four employees.

Some interruption to industry was caused by snow storms during January, especially in the Maritime provinces. The transportation industry was chiefly affected, train services on the Intercolonial Railway having been considerably delayed, especially

during the opening week of the month. The accumulation of anchor ice in the streams also interfered with manufacturing in a few factories dependent upon water power.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during January the following as reported in the press of the Dominion may be mentioned:—

Stores at Sydney, N.S., loss about \$45,000; saw mill at Fredericton, N.B., loss \$12,000; stores at Grand Mere, Que., loss \$10,000; rubber and furniture factories at Montreal, Que., loss \$60,000; garment working establishment at Montreal, Que., loss \$2,500; sash and door factory at Nicolet, Que., loss \$50,000; carriage factory at Brockville, Ont., loss \$250,000 and three hundred men thrown out of employment; carriage shop at Peterborough, Ont., loss \$1,500; printing and paper establishment at Toronto, Ont., loss \$16,000; woodenware factory at Toronto, Ont., loss \$22,000; gas manufacturing establishment at Woodstock, Ont., stores at Woodstock, Ont., loss \$60,000; stores at Campbellford, Ont., loss \$3,000; stores at Collingwood, Ont., loss \$20,000; saw mill at Burke's Falls, Ont., loss, \$1,200; stores at Windsor, Ont., loss \$75,000; mineral water factory at Southampton, Ont., fur manufacturing establishment at Sandwich, Ont., loss \$25,000, one hundred employees affected; apple storage building at Brighton, Ont.; overall factory at Winnipeg, Man., loss \$50,000; flour mills and elevator at Trehern, Man., loss, \$15,000; opera house and adjacent buildings at Neepawa, Man., loss \$30,000; ana a warehouse and store at Rosthern, N.W.T., loss \$10,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Condition of employment during December in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations were generally confined to *wood cutting and hauling, stock feeding and the marketing of produce*, the latter being on a considerably diminished scale as compared with December and previous month. A scarcity in the *water supply* was reported as still continuing in some portions of Western Ontario, though less inconvenience was caused than in the preceding month. Owing to the diminished yield of hay and oats during the past season** in Prince Edward Island, the supply of *fodder* was very limited, and an extension of the time allowed by the Dominion Government for the free transportation of hay over the Government railways was requested. Elsewhere throughout the Dominion normal conditions prevailed. In Manitoba and the Territories the *grading* system was the subject of considerable discussion, dissatisfaction with the present system being expressed in some quarters. Very favourable reports were received in January with regard to the exhibition of *British Columbia* fruits in Great Britain.

The secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association of Winnipeg stated that over four million acres would be under crop in the Canadian west in 1905.

In the *dairying* branch improving market conditions in Great Britain were reported. Much interest was also taken in the annual conventions of a number of the more important dairying associations which were held in January, and several of which were attended by the hon. the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and officials of the Dairying Department, Ottawa. A brief statement as to the more important of these is as follows:—

The *Eastern Ontario Dairying Association* held its 28th annual convention at Brockville, Ont., on January 4-6, with upwards of two hundred members in attendance. In the annual address of the president of the association, it was stated that

2,700,000 boxes of cheese had been sold for \$20,000,000 during 1904, being a diminution of 300,000 boxes and of \$7,000,000 in the price obtained as compared with 1903. Butter, however, showed an increase, 557,000 packages being exported and the price obtained showing an increase of nearly \$2,000,000. The bacon trade was short, about \$14,000,000 being obtained for the same. The total export trade in butter, cheese and bacon was estimated at \$41,500,000, or \$6,500,000 less than last year. About 615 factories applied for the services of the government instructor during 1904, being 64 more than in 1903. To these 4,623 visits were paid, during which 60,450 tests were made. The sum of \$99,085 was expended on buildings and equipment of factories, as compared with \$40,536 a year ago. The committee appointed last year to collect information on the proposed plan to license factories reported against the adoption of any restrictive legislation at present. Mr. D. Derbyshire, M.P., was elected president for 1905.

The *Western Ontario Dairymen's Association* held its annual convention at Stratford, Ont., on January 17, 18 and 19, upwards of three hundred members being in attendance. Several addresses and reports of a technical nature were presented. With regard to government instruction, the chief instructor stated that nine additional factories had made application for instruction during 1904, bringing the number up to 166 factories, to which 877 visits were paid. The number of tests conducted was 31,883. The sum of \$59,000 was expended on dairy buildings and equipment during the year, in spite of the fact that cheese prices ranged lower than in any year since 1897. Mr. Robert Johnstone, St. Thomas, Ont., was elected president for 1905.

The 23rd annual convention of the *Huntingdon Dairymen's Association* was held at Huntingdon on January 27. The result of a cow census for the Dominion was announced by an official of the Live Stock Department at Ottawa, as follows:—

** See report of the Charlottetown correspondent in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

In 1901 the province of Quebec had 767,825 milch cows, which gave an average of 3225.6

•pounds of milk and 115.2 pounds of butter per cow. This resulted in 80,630,199 pounds of cheese, 24,620,000 pounds of creamery, and 138,357,188 pounds of dairy butter. During the same year Ontario had 1,065,763 cows, with an average of 4038.8 pounds of milk, which meant 131,967,612 pounds of cheese, 7,559,542 pounds of creamery, 55,378,568 pounds of dairy butter, and 408,000 pounds of condensed milk. Prince Edward Island had 56,437 cows, of an average yield of 2,184, equal to 4,457,519 pounds of cheese, 562,220 pounds of creamery, and 1,398,112 pounds of dairy butter. New Brunswick had 111,084 cows, of an average per cow of 3438.8 showing 1,851,167 pounds of cheese, 287,814 creamery, and 7,842,533 pounds of dairy butter. Nova Scotia had 138,812 cows, of an average of 2,478 pounds, or equivalent to 502,360 pounds of cheese, 270,400 pounds creamery, 9,060,742 pounds dairy butter, and 6,320 pounds of condensed milk. Manitoba had 141,481 cows, of an average of 2486.4, which resulted as follows: 1,257,413 pounds of cheese, 1,506,682 pounds of creamery, and 8,676,661 pounds of dairy butter. British Columbia had 24,535 cows, of an average of 1996.4 per cow, equal to 395,461 pounds of creamery and 1,632,555 pounds of dairy. In 1904, therefore, the 2,305,942 cows in the Dominion yielded 220,666,270 pounds of cheese, 35,207,119 pounds of creamery, 101,806,359 pounds of dairy butter and 414,320 pounds of condensed milk. Taking these totals together the butter equivalent was 225,694,306 pounds. The total butter product was from 1,960,462 cows. Besides these there was 345,480 cows, whose milk is either used for feeding calves or for producing cream. The average butter production for the cows of the Dominion is 115 pounds. The net return to farmers of Canada in the year under consideration was \$40,552,651.

Mr. Robert Ness was re-elected president.

The 23rd convention of the *Province of Quebec Dairymen's Association* was held at St. John's Que. The chief instructor for the province reported that he had visited 307 factories and several butter factories during the year. Cheese-makers were urged to pay more attention to the boxing and weighing of cheese. The construction of a new dairy school at St. Hyacinthe was referred to in the president's address, which also dealt with the output of 1904. Mr. C. Millot, St. Nicholet, Que., was elected president.

The annual meeting of the *Eastern Townships Dairymen's Association* held at Cowansville, reported an output of 26,949 boxes of cheese and 37,946 packages of butter, realizing \$600,000, as against \$750,000 in the previous year. Mr. H. S. Foster, Knowlton, Que., was elected president.

Returns relating to the business transacted by the *creameries* in the North-west Ter-

ritories which are operated under the control of Dominion Department of Agriculture, showed an advance over any previous years. The average price obtained for butter during the season was 20.89 cents per pound, or 1.32 cents above last year, and the highest price ever received for the output of government creameries. New markets were opened in the Orient and in the Yukon, about 200,000 pounds having been shipped into the latter district in 1904.

Butter and cheese production in *Manitoba* aggregated \$758,457 in value in 1904, a total of 3,948,954 pounds of butter having been produced, and 1,172,140 pounds of cheese.

The *Hamilton Tomato Growers' Association* held its 2nd annual meeting during January, being attended by 150 growers from the surrounding district. A resolution was passed pledging members of the association not to contract to grow tomatoes for less than 30 cents a bushel during the coming season. About 150,000 bushels of tomatoes are grown annually by members of the association.

About 32,000 tons of *sugar beets* were received at the Wallaceburg factory during the past year, from which 8,000,000 pounds of sugar were produced. At Berlin the production of sugar was in the neighbourhood of 7,000,000 pounds.

Fishing.

In the *Maritime provinces* fair catches of eels and smelts were taken; otherwise little change was reported in the industry from last month.

Reviews of the bank *cod fisheries* of Nova Scotia, for 1904, drew attention to two prominent features: first, the lowness of the catch, and secondly, that the price obtained for the fish reached a higher level than ever before. The catch amounted to 145,000 quintals, which is 60,000 below the average. The average price paid to fishermen, ex-vessel, during the past year was \$5.40, with individual sales as high as \$5.82½. The year before it was \$4.50, and in 1902, \$3.60. The outlook for the com-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA *

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney		Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.
Halifax		Active.			Active.		Quiet.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Active.	Active.				Quiet.	Quiet.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.		Active.		Active.		Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....			Busy.		Quiet.		° Active.
Three Rivers.....	Active.		Busy.				Quiet.
Sherbrooke.....			Active.	Quiet.	Active.	Dull.	Active.
St. Hyacinthe.....					Quiet.		Quiet.
Montreal.....					Busy.		Quiet.
Hull.....			Very busy		Busy.		Dull.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....			Busy.		Active.		Quiet.
Kingston.....		Quiet.		Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville.....		Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Active.		Quiet.
Peterborough.....	Active.		Busy.	Active.	Quiet.		Dull.
Toronto.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.
Hamilton.....	Quiet.				Busy.		Active.
Niagara Falls.....		Quiet.			Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.
St. Catharines.....					Busy.		Active.
Brantford.....	Quiet.				Active.		Quiet.
Guelph.....	Active.				Quiet.	Busy.	Quiet.
Stratford.....					Busy.		Quiet.
London.....					Busy.		Quiet.
St. Thomas.....	Quiet.				Busy.		Quiet.
Chatham.....	Quiet.				Quiet.		Dull.
Windsor.....	Quiet.				Quiet.	Dull.	Dull.
Sault Ste. Marie.....			Busy.	Busy.	Busy.		
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Busy.		Busy.		Busy.	Quiet.	Very busy
Brandon.....					Busy.		° Busy.
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary.....	Quiet.		Quiet.	Busy.		Dull.	° Busy.
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland.....	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			
New Westminster.....			Busy.			Active.	Quiet.
Vancouver.....			Active.		Active.		Active.
Victoria.....			Active.		Quiet.		Dull.
Nanaino.....		Quiet.	Active.	Quiet.			Quiet.

° Outside branches dull.

ing year is stated to be good, as very little stock remains in first hands now. The Lunenburg fleet at present comprises about three hundred vessels, and is valued at about \$2,000,000.

Short catches and high prices also prevailed in the *shore fisheries* of the province, though mackerel prices ruled low, and herring prices fell during the closing months of the year.

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 14.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

[illegible]

* Ice cutters generally busy. † Steamboatmens slack. ‡ Cigar makers slack. § Tailors quiet.

A very important occurrence of the month in connection with the *salmon fishing* industry in British Columbia, was the negotiations conducted between the Dominion government and representative cannery proprietors of the province, with regard to the proposal of the latter that the packing of salmon should be prohibited by Order in Council during the seasons of 1906 and 1908. The final decision of

the government in the matter had not been gazetted up to the end of the month.

The sum of \$158,943.70 was expended during the year 1903-04 in bounties to fisheries, under the statute granting an annual appropriation of \$160,000 for this purpose. Of the amount named, \$72,936.10 were paid to owners of vessels and their crews, and \$86,007.60 to the owners of boats and to fishermen.

Lumbering.

Very favourable reports were received from the *logging camps* of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces during the past month. This was very largely the result of weather conditions, the snow fall having been of sufficient depth to facilitate the hauling of the logs to the streams without unduly hampering employment in the woods. The work of log-cutting accordingly was reported as unusually well advanced, a considerable proportion of the cut being in some localities already on the banks of the streams.

The production of *square and waney timber* is reported to have been considerably curtailed during the present season. The bulk of that manufactured in Ontario has been taken off the limits in the Nipissing country. It is estimated that the cut of this lumber will amount to one and a half million cubic feet in 1905, as compared with two and one-half million cubic feet last year. Including the timber left on the limits last year, on account of the decline in the British markets, about two million feet in all will be available this season. The cost of log production, it is thought, will show a slight reduction, owing to the lower rates of wages prevailing and the lower prices ruling for food and fodder.

In *British Columbia* the mills were reported as inactive in several sections, though in other localities operations were being resumed after the quietness which prevailed during the closing months of 1904. This was particularly noted in the

mountain section, plans for the opening of lumber yards throughout the North-west Territories having been under consideration by saw-mill owners during the past month.

An important development in connection with the lumber trade in Western Canada was the withdrawal of the wholesale members of the Western Retail Dealers' Association, which was announced at the meeting of the association held at Winnipeg on January 19. It was stated that a cause for the separation was the fact that the association was generally regarded as a combine, an impression which the manufacturers of lumber were desirous of removing.

Reviewing the British timber trade for the year 1904, Farnworth & Jardine's circular of January 2, stated that the trade had been generally inactive throughout the year, with values high in the early months, but with a serious decline in prices later. Towards the close of the season, however, some improvement was established, and values appeared firmer. Present stocks, though adequate, were stated not to be too large for the time of the year. British imports of Quebec yellow pine during 1904 were the smallest in many years.

Mining.

Dullness prevailed in most of the Nova Scotia *collieries* throughout January, though prospects for the coming shipping season were reported very favourable.*

The Nova Scotia coal trade during 1904 showed little change as compared with 1903, though a considerable increase had been expected early in the year. Shipments to the St. Lawrence increased, but conditions in the Nova Scotia market were less satisfactory. A comparison of the total shipments of the two years, as published by the *Maritime Mining Record*, is as follows :—

* See report of Sydney Correspondent in the present issue for statement as to negotiations between the Dominion Coal Company and their employees with regard to the wages scale.

Name.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$
Dominion Coal Co.....	2,802,134	2,780,038
N. S. S. & C. Co.....	400,618	439,310
Gowrie & B-H. Ltd.....	24,420	31,470
Sydney C. C. app.....	10,000	10,000
Other Collieries.....		8,000
Total for Cape Breton county.....		3,268,813
Cumb. R. & Coal Co.	435,719	433,858
Marine Coal Co.....	19,800	43,700
Minudie Coal Co.....	29,700	34,500
Other collieries.....		55,000
Total for Cumberland county.....		567,058
Acadia Coal Co.....	337,813	255,133
Intercolonial C. Co.....	232,056	242,144
Marsh N. S. S. & C. Co.....	51,375	57,441
Total for Pictou county.....		554,718
Inverness R.R. & C. Co.....	165,738	167,894
P. Hood Coal Co.....	77,981	62,335
Other collieries.....		2,000
Total for Inverness county.....		232,229

App. grand total, 1904... \$4,622,823

" " 1903... 4,650,713

App. decrease, 1904..... 27,890

Gold mining in Nova Scotia during 1904 showed a considerable decrease as compared with 1903. Good results, however, are expected to follow from deep mining operations during the coming season.

In *Quebec and eastern Ontario* operations were somewhat hampered during January by the snow fall. Elsewhere a good month was reported in metalliferous mining.

In *British Columbia* an approximate estimate of the mineral output for the year was as follows:—

Gold..	\$6,400,000
Silver..	2,200,000
Copper..	4,600,000
Lead..	1,500,000
Miscellaneous..	600,000

Total mineral production	
other than coal.. . . .	15,300,000
Coal and coke.. . . .	4,470,000

Grand total.. . . . \$19,770,000

In the *Boundary district* a steady growth was indicated, the tonnage output being approximately 840,000 tons. From the Rossland camp the output was approximately

342,000 tons, valued at \$4,400,000. In 1903 a tonnage of 377,134 valued at \$4,631,280 was produced. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company produced more than 1,000,000 tons during 1904, and the Wellington collieries on Vancouver Island made a good showing, though elsewhere on the island coal production was curtailed.

A number of mining offices and offices of inspectors will be closed in the Yukon during the coming season owing to diminution of business. The work hitherto done by these offices will be performed by the mounted police.

Manufacturing.

A fair month was generally reported, conditions having shown an improvement during the latter two weeks. In the opening half of the month a number of establishments were reported as closed and others as running on short time in connection with stock taking.

A feature of the month was the continued improvement in the outlook for the *steel and iron trade*. At Sault Ste. Marie, the Lake Superior Corporation, it was stated, began the year with sufficient orders on hand to keep the rail mill in continued operation until the end of September. It was also stated that the Canadian home market for rails during 1905 would demand 200,000 tons. The report of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company for 1904 placed the output at over 143,000 tons of steel and 96,000 tons of pig iron. The company mined 325,000 tons of iron ore at Wabana, Nfld., of which 220,000 tons were imported to Sydney. Over 175,000 tons of dolomite and 385,500 tons of coal were consumed during the year. The past month witnessed considerable additions to the staff and increasing activity in several branches.

The upward price of *crude rubber*, and the effect on the price of the manufactured article was discussed at a meeting of the Canadian manufacturers of rubber goods held in Montreal. A final decision with regard to the price schedule was not reached.

Activity was reported from the *woollen mills* of Nova Scotia. The mills at Oxford and Amherst in particular were stated to be doing a prosperous business and enlargements to plants were contemplated.

Some dullness was reported in the Canadian *felt* industry during the month.

Final proceedings in the winding up of the *Wiarton Beet Sugar Company* were begun during January.

The *consolidation* was announced during January of the *Dominion Cotton Company*, *The Merchants Cotton Company*, *The Montmorency Cotton Company*, and *The Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company*, with a total capitalization of \$10,000,000 in seven per cent bonds and six per cent preferred and common stock, the new corporation to be known as the Dominion Textile Company. The number of hands employed by the four companies throughout the year are stated to average approximately as follows:—

Dominion Cotton Co..	3,600
Merchants Cotton Co..	1,200
The Montmorency Cotton Co.. . . .	1,100
Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co. .	250

Total.. 6,150

The present capitalization of the respective companies is as follows:—

Dominion Cotton Co..	\$3,300,000
Merchants Cotton Co..	1,500,000
The Montmorency Cotton Co.. . . .	1,000,000
Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co..	300,000

Total.. \$6,100,000

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company has factories in Montreal, Que., Kingston, Ont., Windsor, N.S., Halifax, N.S., Moncton N.B., Magog, Que., with a total of about 200,000 spindles in operation. The Montmorency Cotton Company situated at Montmorency Falls, Que., operates about 600,000 spindles, and 850 looms. In the Merchants' Cotton Mill, situated at St. Henri, Que., there are 110,000 spindles and 2,500 looms at work. The special work done by the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company, of St. Henri, Que., is the printing and dyeing of cotton goods. A number of the larger consumers of cotton in Canada are interested in the merger.

Transport.

Railway employment was active during January, especially in connection with the freight service. *Snow storms* caused some interruption to traffic on the I.C.R. in the Maritime provinces and afforded increased employment in certain other sections of the Dominion, though the month in this respect presented a very favourable showing as compared with 1904.

Good progress was reported by the parties engaged in Ontario and Quebec on the surveys for the new transcontinental line, construction operations, it is expected, will be begun in the early spring. The sum of \$1,328,500 to be expended on the railway was included in the Dominion estimates. It was announced also that Edmonton, N.W.T., would be made a divisional point with shops and terminals, the city paying \$100,000 to the company for the privilege.

An expenditure of upwards of four million dollars in betterments to be carried out during the coming season by the *Canadian Pacific Railway Company*, was announced in the closing week of the month. The greater part of this sum, it was stated, will be expended on the western sections of the line, including the providing of increased wharfage facilities at Vancouver, B.C., the laying of heavier rails on certain portions, and the carrying out of grade reductions and other improvements to roadbeds in the mountain section, the increasing of hotel accommodation, &c. The double-tracking of the line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, a distance of 330 miles, will also be begun. It was stated also that extensive repairs and renewals would be made by the *Père Marquette Railway Company*, on its Ontario division, including the providing of larger yards at several important points, of numerous additional passing tracks and the laying of heavier rails on certain sections of the line. Heavy purchases of new locomotives for delivery at an early date were also reported.

A feature of the month was the extensive scale on which the building of *electric*

inter-urban lines in Ontario was projected for the coming season.

The *Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway* from North Bay to New Liskeard was taken over from the contractors during January. The rails are now laid for a distance of twenty-two miles north of New Liskeard, and the line located for sixty-five miles and graded for forty-five.

The total earnings of the different railway companies during the past year were announced during January. The Grand Trunk Railway Company reported a decrease of \$1,290,567 in revenue as compared with 1903, the total for the year amounting to \$31,372,329. The severe weather of the opening months of the year, the decrease in Chicago dressed beef shipments, and the smallness of the Ontario wheat crop were held responsible for the falling off. By the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a total revenue of \$48,659,218, an increase of \$2,200,066 over 1904, was shown. As in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, heavy decreases in earnings were shown during January, February and March. Gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway during 1904 showed an increase as compared with 1903, amounting to \$698,729.78. The Toronto Railway Company reported total earnings of \$2,411,747 for the twelve months, an increase of \$257,306.

Railway earnings generally during the past month compared very favourably with a year ago, owing to the higher temperatures and lessened snowfalls.

In a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, issued on December 31, 1904, the Canadian rules for the inspection of steamboats and for the examining of engineers as recently amended were published, and went into effect on January 1. The rules deal at length with the mode of inspection to be pursued, and the construction of boilers, furnaces and flues. Special sections are devoted to the inspection of water-tube boilers and safety valves, the duties and liabilities of engineers and the regulations relating to the examining of engineers of

the various classes. The inspection of the hull of boats and of the equipment of steamboats, including life-saving appliances, means of protection against fires, &c., are also dealt with.

Statistics of the outward and inward trade of the port of *Montreal* during the past four years and for 1894 are as follows :

	Imports.	Exports.
1894.. .. .	\$113,093,983	\$117,524,949
1901.. .. .	181,237,988	196,487,632
1902.. .. .	202,791,595	211,640,286
1903.. .. .	233,787,325	225,849,724
1904.. .. .	251,460,737	213,521,235

An analysis of the traffic through the *Sault Ste. Marie canal* during the past four seasons is as follows :

Year.	East Bound.	West Bound.
1901.. .. .	23,087,742 tons.	5,315,323 tons.
1902.. .. .	30,275,989 "	5,685,157 "
1903.. .. .	26,932,238 "	7,742,199 "
1904.. .. .	24,213,902 "	7,332,204 "

It will be seen that 2,718,336 fewer tons were carried east and 590,005 fewer tons were carried west during 1904 than in 1903, and the reduction as compared with 1903 is still greater in the quantity of east bound freight. The total freight carried east and west through the Canadian canal alone was as follows during the four years:—

Year.	East and West Bound.
1901.. .. .	2,821,027 tons.
1902.. .. .	4,728,351 "
1903.. .. .	5,502,185 "
1904.. .. .	5,028,190 "

The decrease in 1904 as compared with 1903, it will be seen, amounts to 437,995 tons. This is accounted for by the shorter season of 1904, which was twenty-six days shorter for the United States canal and sixteen days shorter for the Canadian. Traffic through the Canadian canal showed a decrease in the number of vessels from 4,352 in 1903, to 3,967 in 1904. East bound shipments of copper, grain, flour, iron, lumber and general merchandise all show a falling off. West bound freight, however, shows an increase of 105,525 tons as compared with 1903 in the Canadian canal, the increase coming entirely under the heading of general merchandise.

A considerable amount of work is being carried out in western Canada by the Public Works Department in connection with *improvements to navigation*.

Good service was reported to have been performed by the ice-breaking steamer *Montcalm* during January.

Plans were approved by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of two new steamships for the Atlantic service of the company. Each vessel will have a gross tonnage of 14,500 and a speed of twenty knots. The vessels will be ready in April or May of 1906.

It was announced that Mr. Robert Reford had been appointed chairman of the Transportation Commission in succession to the late Mr. John Bertram.

Conditions in the Trades.

Outside employment in the *building trades* was practically at a standstill except in a few localities. Masons, bricklayers, builders' labourers, and lathers, accordingly, had on the whole a dull month. Plasterers were somewhat better employed, though quietness was the prevailing condition. In the inside branches much more favourable conditions were reported. Carpenters and joiners were generally active, and painters and decorators had a fair month's employment. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters ranged from active to busy in the larger cities. Stonecutters were generally quiet.

In the *metal and engineering branches* conditions varied considerably, according to locality. Iron workers and machinists had, generally speaking, a fair month, except in connection with ship building. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were well employed, and electrical workers and linemen were active. Stove mounters and others engaged in the iron manufacturing establishments reported a marked improvement in conditions during the month, especially in the closing weeks.

Saw millers and others of the *woodworking* branches engaged in the rough lumber trade were generally in idleness and will

continue so until the arrival of the winter cut of logs. Establishments manufacturing building supplies, however, were busy. Carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers were other classes reporting a good month's employment. Gilders, upholsterers and varnishers were less actively employed.

A decline in employment was shown in the *printing and allied trades* among compositors and pressmen as compared with December, though in Ontario the holding of the provincial elections increased employment for these classes. Bookbinders had generally a very active month.

In the *clothing trades*, journeymen tailors were generally dull; garment workers had on the other hand an active month, as had also hat and glove makers. In the boot and shoe trade little change was reported, conditions remaining on the whole fair and active, though some localities reported quietness.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The opening of the ice harvesting season gave employment to large numbers of men, satisfactory weather conditions being generally reported. Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a busy month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were on the whole well employed.

In the *leather trades* normal conditions prevailed, most branches reporting a fair month.

Miscellaneous employees had a fair month. Barbers were perhaps less active than in December, and among retail clerks, delivery employees, stenographers, &c., the reaction from the holiday season was widely felt. In Western Canada in particular many employees of this class were reported in idleness. Hotel and theatre employees, laundry workers, &c., had an active month. Furriers, though not so busy as in December, were generally active.

For *unskilled labour*, a better month than December was on the whole reported. The work of snow removal and ice harvesting occupied large numbers of men, though

considerable bodies of unemployed were reported in the majority of the cities.

Municipal Ownership.

The result of the first year's operation of the *Fredericton, N.B.*, municipal lighting plant is reported to have been very satisfactory, the service having been greatly improved. The cost of operation amounted to \$5,330.30. The lowest tender for the service received prior to the purchase of the plant by the municipality was \$6,555. At St. Thomas, Ont., the Board of Water Commissioners reported that the past year had been the most prosperous since the installation of the plant, the profits amounting to about \$14,000. The receipts for the year were \$39,354.26. In the same city the citizens, by a vote of 844 for and 229 against, authorized the city council on January 2 to expend \$200,000 on the purchase of the local gas plant, with a view of municipalizing this service also. The annual statement of the municipal street railway system at Guelph, Ont., showed a deficit of \$3,300 for the year. The extraordinary expenditure resulting from the severity of the winter of 1904 was held to account for \$2,000 of this deficit. It is proposed to extend the line into profitable territory, to secure better connections with radial lines, and open a park for the development of summer traffic, as well as to effect economies in the consumption of coal, and by the installation of storage batteries.

A proposal to purchase the plant of the local street railway company was rejected by the ratepayers of Ottawa.

Notes of the Month.

The death rate in *Montreal* during 1904 was 6,693, a decrease of 258 from last year.

The population of *Vancouver, B.C.*, was stated to have passed forty thousand.

The 1905 city directory of *Toronto* shows an estimated total population of 293,395.

The ice harvesting season was generally in full operation throughout the month.

A number of sessions were held by the special commission appointed by the legislature of New Brunswick to inquire into the necessity for a Provincial Factories Act.

At *Leamington, Ont.*, large quantities of tobacco were delivered from the surrounding district to the Imperial Tobacco Company. Over \$75,000 having been paid out by the latter within a few days. Prices ruled at 12 cents per pound.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the ordinance of the *Northwest Territories* compelling companies to register when doing business in the Territories was declared *ultra vires*.

Building operations in *Fernie, B.C.*, were heavier than during any previous year. The fire of April 29, which destroyed a large portion of the business section of the town, is held responsible for a large percentage of the new structures. The total expenditure for the year on building was \$261,100.

At the annual meeting of the *Licensed Victuallers' Association* of the City of Montreal, a membership of 784 was reported, being an increase of 66 over the preceding year. The assets of the association were reported to be \$4,448.59, being a surplus of \$733.11 over 1903. Fifty-five members were removed from the membership roll during the year.

The criminal statistics for Canada for the year ending September 30, 1903, as compiled by the Dominion statistician, show by occupations the following percentages of the total convictions: agricultural class, 3'8 per cent; commercial class, 12'42 per cent; domestic class, 3 per cent; industrial class, 9'27 per cent; labouring class, 39 per cent. The existence of a class without occupation is shown in an increasing degree.

In *Montreal* the question of snow removal was discussed between the Street Railway Company and the city council with a view to adopting a more efficient method. The sum of \$159,755 was expend-

ed on this work last year, equally divided between the city and the street railway. About 950 carters and 600 shovellers were employed during January. It was proposed by the company to remove the snow in truck cars with mechanical means of loading and unloading.

The *reduction of the militia and naval station* at Esquimalt, B.C., will affect employment among a considerable number of mechanics in that vicinity. Blacksmiths and ironworkers will be chiefly affected, also carpenters, bricklayers and painters. As a large amount of the work done was usually carried out during the winter season, when there is a surplus of labour on the general market, the change will be felt the more severely at the present time.

The first session of the tenth *parliament of Canada* was opened at Ottawa on Thursday, January 12. In the speech from the throne His Excellency the Governor General referred to the improvement in transportation facilities, and in opportunities for settlement now being effected in Canada, the increasing trade and revenue of the country, the successful displays of products at the St. Louis Exposition, and the proposal that provincial autonomy should be conferred on the North-west Territories owing to the rapid growth in population in this section during the past two years. The total estimate of *expenditures* by the Dominion parliament during the next fiscal year, as brought down in parliament on January 18, was \$68,664,397.

During the first eleven months of the Ontario fiscal year the following items of *expenditure* were reported: Civic government, \$313,813; legislation, \$193,838; administration of justice, \$427,132; education, \$849,750; maintenance of institutions, \$874,423; colonization and immigration, \$17,237; agriculture, \$408,279; colonization and mining roads, \$169,241; charges on crown lands, \$247,070.

In view of the proposed *reduction* in the number of *hotel licenses* by the city council of Toronto, a resolution was passed by the

local union of the United Brewery Workers stating that the reduction would involve a loss of employment to twenty-five per cent of their numbers.

The monthly report of the *Associated Charities of Toronto* for December gave the following returns:—

Number of new applicants for alms, 111; number of applicants for fuel, etc., 28; number of applicants for work, 73; number of positions obtained for applicants, 45; number of persons for whom relief was obtained from different organizations, 24; number of communications received, 51; number of cases investigated for other societies, 14.

The attention of the association was particularly drawn to the dearth of dwellings and the evils arising of the overcrowding reported in certain quarters of the city. The association, however, has not undertaken, nor can it undertake of itself the building of houses.

A by-law which was passed by the city of Montreal on June 13, and which is now being actively enforced, renders any *master plumber* pursuing his calling without obtaining a license from the city, liable to prosecution. Journeymen plumbers also are required to pass an examination, and to register their names and addresses at the office of the health department. The board of examiners consists of the building inspector, or his assistant, the sanitary engineer, the superintendent of the water works, a licensed master plumber of at least ten years' experience, and a competent plumber of at least ten years experience, the two latter to be appointed for the term of two consecutive years, and to receive \$5 per day of actual service. The fee to be paid for a license by a master plumber is \$5. Licensed master plumbers are held responsible for the acts of their agents or employees. Extensive regulations as to the construction of plumbing are laid down. The by-law was passed at the petition of a number of plumbers of the city, and at the instance of the Board of Health. In order not to cause inconvenience to men at work, arrangements have been completed to hold the examination at the city hall on Monday evenings from 7.30 to 10 p.m.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during January showed little change from December, which was a good month for the season.

The coal trade was about the same in Cape Breton, although Cumberland was much duller and will continue so for two or three months. In Pictou county there was no change from last month, but in Inverness conditions were similar to those of Cumberland. Prospects for a fairly busy summer are good, though the Dominion Coal Company will not bank much this winter under present circumstances. The output for the winter months will be close on 250,000 tons per month. In April a larger quantity will be raised, and it is expected that the summer months will find all the collieries working to their full capacity, producing about 350,000 tons per month, or 14,000 tons per day. The Nova Scotia Steel Company will also have a busy year, and may reopen Sydney No. 2 in April.

The Sydney steel industry continued to improve. The demand for iron products was greater than in December. The rail mill and other construction work was pushed as rapidly as possible. Number 3 blast furnace was repaired, in preparation for spring operations. The blooming mill worked overtime, running fifteen hours per day, and the rod mill to its full capacity. A new mixer of 360 tons capacity has done good work since it started, six weeks ago. Prospects for the iron and steel industry of Nova Scotia appear bright, and the different companies, alive to this fact, are preparing to take advantage of them.

Wholesale trade was about the same as in December. Retail trade remained dull both in Sydney and the mining districts. Shipping was dull, owing to the frozen

condition of the harbour and the drift ice. Against fourteen ships handling coal in the summer season, the Dominion Coal Company had but four. The Dominion Steel Company, having stocked up with ore and fluxes during the summer, will not ship any this winter.

There is no unrest in the labour market at present.

A considerable decline in shipping was reported at Sydney during 1904, 1,524 vessels of 999,821 tons having entered the port. The shortness of the season, the inactivity of steel shipping, and the fact that fewer steamers called for bunker coal is held accountable for the decrease.

The assessment roll of the city of Sydney for 1905 shows a total assessment of \$5,164,067, as compared with \$5,516,660 last year. A decline is shown in both *personalty* and *realty*.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Weather conditions were very favourable to lumbering, and the cut was well advanced. The larger firms will have the usual cut, but the smaller ones will not cut as much as last year. While provisions were much higher this winter, wages were about the same as last.

Mining.—The Allan shafts at Stellarton are down 700 feet. At 950 coal is expected to be struck. Broughton collieries are being slowly opened. The railway connecting them with the Sydney and Louisburg railway will be two and one-half miles long. Of this, one and one-half miles were completed, with one mile yet to build. The branch line of the Sydney and Louisburg connecting No. 6 colliery was in use, conveying only light cars, and will continue to do so until it is fully ballasted in the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were

dull, but plumbers and gas and steamfitters were fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were very busy. Blacksmiths, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were active, but among stove mounters, jewellers and watch-case makers trade was dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were inactive. Carriage and wagonmakers, car builders and patternmakers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were all busy, and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers were all well employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees and laundry workers were fairly active. Clerks and stenographers were not busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were all very busy. Steamboat men and firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were inactive, but street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was not in much demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The employees of the Dominion Coal Company, who are members of the P.W.A., have entered into an agreement with their company to last for three years. The ob-

ject is to extend the market for Nova Scotia coal. The rate per ton to the miner is practically unchanged except in pillar and room work. Pillars per ton were reduced 1 3-10 cents, while rooms were increased by a like amount. One of the conditions of the agreement is that the miner must send the coal out of the mine in the best possible marketable form. The companies are improving their surface facilities for cleaning and separating the coal, so that it may be in first-class condition on entering the market. The action of the Dominion Coal Company in respect to improving the quality of coal is being followed by all the large companies in Nova Scotia.

The A. C. Thompson foundry at North Sydney, which was closed for three weeks undergoing repairs, has started again.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The weather of the past month was very severe, with exceptionally heavy snowfalls. As a result the labour market was less active than the preceding month. The fall of snow, however, while hampering operations in the woods afforded considerable labour to unskilled men. The printing business was exceptionally active, not a man being idle, and commercial activity was quite marked. Wholesale and retail trade enjoyed normal conditions, and the labour field was free from unrest.

The most important event in the month was in connection with railway development, as referred to below. Next in importance was the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, which presented a review of the year's general business, showing that the past year was not quite as prosperous as 1903. Farmers had light crops, and prices of their products were low. In the eastern part of the province the hay crop was practically a failure, while in the fruit districts of the west the crop of apples, although large, was inferior in quality, and poor

prices had been realized in shipments. The fisheries, particularly since July, have been very unsatisfactory. Prices have been high, which to some extent may offset the light catch, but the fishermen had a poor year. The scarcity of bait and the ravages of the dogfish were important factors in the decrease of the fishing industry.

Imports into Halifax were \$10,955,364, an increase over 1903 of \$2,968,891. Exports were \$68,829,798, an increase over 1903 of \$846,643. 1,500,000 tons of shipping entered the port during the year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There has been a normal condition existing in the fishing industry during the past month, the catch of haddock and cod being as indicated above.

Lumbering.—The heavy fall of snow demoralized this industry, and the loss will be considerable in some sections.

Railroad construction and employment.—The first passenger train over the Halifax and Southwestern Railway arrived at Halifax from Liverpool. The distance from Liverpool to Halifax is about 105 miles. The train was composed of five new consolidated ten-wheel locomotive and four handsome new cars. The cars consisted of postal and baggage car combined, second class and smoker combined and two first-class. Nearly eighty passengers took the trip, or part of it, to Halifax, and they speak highly of the service. The point where the H. and S. W. Railway meets the I. C. R., a few yards beyond the Campbell road crossing, is to be known as the Southwestern Junction, and in future it will have a day telegraph office. It is expected that a daily service will be put on in the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Nearly all branches of the building trades were dull, the exceptions being plumbers and steamfitters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and blacksmiths were fairly busy, and machinists, engineers

and electrical workers were active. Shipwrights and caulkers reported work dull, but horseshoers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were dull, but carriage and wagonmakers were fairly active. Coopers were normally active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were very busy, and pressmen were all employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers reported trade dull.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks, furriers, hotel and laundry workers were busy. Other branches were dull.

Transport.—All branches of railroad employment were normally busy. Street railway employees and teamsters were active, and longshoremen fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Nash, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of January was quieter than in December. Unusually severe stormy weather, with storms in the latter part of the month interfered considerably with out-door work. Unskilled labour had very little employment, a usual condition at this period of the year. Building operations were quiet in the city and country, though the carpenters were kept employed at inside work. Owing to the uncertainty of winter communication, shipments were not heavy, and not quite up to the volume of other years. Wholesale men reported a quiet month, and retailers did not do the same amount of business as during December. The shortage in the fodder crop, and low prices for cheese affected the agricultural industry, which is

the mainstay of this province, and upon which the commercial prosperity of the Island largely depends. There have been no changes in the rates of wages and hours of labour, and harmonious relations prevailed between employer and employee.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the drought early in the summer there was a heavy shrinkage in the hay crop of the province, and the difficulties of the situation were increased by a shortage in straw, making the fodder question a serious one for the farmers. The provincial government came to their assistance, and arranged with the Dominion government for free transportation by their boats and railways for 5,000 tons of hay purchased by the former in Quebec, and sold to the farmers at cost, plus the charges for distribution. The arrangement with the Dominion government was made in November, and at the close of the year the Minister of Railways announced that the free transportation of grain would be withdrawn after December 31. A representative of the provincial government interviewed the minister, and secured an extension of time on the carriage of hay purchased before the above date. This included the five thousand tons. At the end of the month two thousand tons had been brought to the Island and distributed among the farmers, who made a declaration to the effect that they actually needed it for the sustenance of their stock. Hay was about five-eighths of an average crop and straw about one-half. In addition to the five thousand tons imported by the government, four thousand tons of hay more will be required to make good the deficiency. So far there has been no abnormal increase in fodder prices. Hay was listed at from \$16 to \$17 per ton; oats, delivered in cars along the railway, at 40 cents to shippers, with a slight advance for small lots. Straw was \$12 per ton. The stonage of the winter steamers for the last week of the month made the first break in the continuous delivery of hay during the winter, and unless com-

munication is soon resumed the situation will become serious. Agricultural operations were limited, mainly to the caring of stock. A considerable quantity of pork was marketed in the first part of the month, when travelling was good.

Fishing.—A fair quantity of eels and smelts were taken.

Lumbering.—Very little was done in this line.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction on the new branch lines was suspended owing to the severity of the weather. Towards the end of the month trains on the regular line were stalled for two days owing to snow blockades.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a dull month. Carpenters and jobbers had fairly steady employment at interior work. Lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers had a poor month but plumbers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers had steady employment. Machinists, steam engineers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths were fairly busy but bicycle workers were idle.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly busy and carriage and wagonmakers had a quiet month. Car builders had steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and tobacco workers were steadily employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were busy, and clerks steadily employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen and switchmen were steadily employed. Freight handlers on the winter steamers were busy. Teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers had a poor month.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was quiet during January among the building trades owing to the severe weather, but unskilled labour was well employed, the recent heavy snow-storm giving employment to a large number of men.

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have commenced repairing their building, which was destroyed by fire on December 5. The *Telegraph* and *Times* Publishing Company is erecting a four-story brick building adjoining the present *Telegraph* building, and have also signed a contract with the Goss Printing Press Company, of Chicago, for a new three-deck Goss straight-line 24-page press, with all the latest improvements. The firm will also install a complete stereotyping and composing room equipment. The proprietors of the Royal hotel have advertised for tenders for the erection of an addition to their premises. The new building will be 130 x 33 feet, and two storeys high. Messrs. Simeon Jones & Company have purchased a complete equipment for a box factory in connection with their brewery, where all the woodwork required in their business will be done. This will increase the plant to eight times its present capacity.

Twenty-six steamers, with a total tonnage of 88,344 tons, loaded at St. John from the commencement of the winter port trade this season, up to December 31, taking away \$2,094,607 worth of Canadian products, and \$822,245 worth of foreign goods, making a total of \$2,916,852. One steamer bound for South Africa took a

cargo valued at \$90,525. An official of the New York Produce Exchange was in the city during the month looking after the forwarding of 20,000 packages, chiefly flour and corn products, to South Africa. A further development of this business is looked for, as the freight rates from St. John are advantageous.

The total exports between St. John and the United States for the quarter ending December 31 amounted to \$536,180.93, and the total exports for the United States Consular district of Fredericton for the same period were \$63,996.46; for St. George district, \$17,520.62; for Grand Manan district, \$8,248.60, and for Campobello district, \$581.54.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers *Montcalm* and *Montrose* sailed from this port on January 20 with cargoes composed as follows: SS. *Montcalm*, 96,429 bushels of grain, 2,470 sacks of flour, 1,600 sacks of oilcakes, 5,100 packages of lard, 604 boxes of meat, 3,691 boxes of cheese, 3 carloads of doors, 5 carloads of grape nuts, 351 barrels of apples, 1,046 bundles of papers, 7 carloads of sundries, 93 standards of deals, 501 head of cattle and 299 sheep.

The *Montrose* carried for London, England, 21,292 bushels of grain; 50 tons of oilcake, 12,178 sacks of flour, 350 tons of shooks, 5 carloads of agricultural implements, 1,001 doors, 132 standards of deals, 35 tons of asbestos, 529 barrels of apples, 229 rolls of paper, 6 cars of sundries, 2,067 boxes of cheese, 524 head of cattle; for Antwerp, 32,000 bushels of wheat, 400 tons of ore, 600 bags of asbestos and 2 cars of sundries.

On account of the difficulty in securing transportation over the New Brunswick Southern Railway, the American Express Company has arranged to have its through freight between Bangor and St. John carried over the Maine Central, and Canadian Pacific railways, via Vanceboro.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending January 26 were \$4,994,261, against \$4,424,446 for the corresponding period last

year, being \$569,815 greater in 1905 than in 1904. The gross revenue of St. John head post office for the past financial year was \$67,725. The branch offices contributed something like \$15,000 to the department.

The Maritime Retail Furniture Dealers' Association met in quarterly session January 17, and passed resolutions supporting the National Furniture Dealers' Association in its protest against the sale of furniture by manufacturers to private individuals.

During the month the Factory Act Commission held sessions in Fredericton, St. Mary's, Woodstock and St. Stephen. Other sessions will be held at Moncton and St. John, after which the commission will report to the provincial government.

Owing to the recent advances in the price of sugar, the manufacturing confectioners have advanced the prices of penny goods five cents a box, or ten cents a gross; and the retailers now sell these goods at twelve cents instead of ten cents per dozen.

The teamsters employed by the city to clear the streets of snow inaugurated a strike January 23. The strike was not for an increase of pay or reduction of hours, but on account of the employment of a non-union teamster. After being out four days an agreement was made between the director of public works and a committee of the teamsters. While the strike was in progress one of the heaviest snowstorms experienced for years set in, and completely paralyzed traffic. The St. John street railway was compelled to cease operations, and about 200 men were hired to clear the tracks. All the railways in the province were unable to run trains on schedule time, and some of the trains were completely snow-bound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—The organization of the New Brunswick Iron Company was completed January 12. The work of mining will be commenced as soon as possible on the company's property at Lepreau. It will be necessary to erect docks, and work in this

direction will be proceeded with immediately. The ore is magnetic ore.

Railway employment.—The snowstorms of January 3 and 4, and also of the 25th, blocked traffic on all the railways, and gave employment to large numbers of men in shovelling snow from the cuttings.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed, with carpenters and joiners active for the season of the year. Painters and decorators found work dull. Plumbers reported work active, the recent severe weather having given an impetus to their trade. Gas and steamfitters and stonecutters were fairly well employed. Builders' labourers were satisfactorily employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a good month's work, and iron workers and helpers a fair month. Machinists and engineers had a normal month, and steam engineers were fairly well employed. Electrical workers and linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers had a good month's work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers busy, with carriage and wagonmakers fairly well employed, and shingle weavers slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported business active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners and cigarmakers were all fairly well employed. Ice handlers were busy. The Union Ice Company has cut about 3,000 tons at Spruce lake, and expects to cut about 2,000 tons more.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a good month's work.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brushmakers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers were very busy.

Steamboatmen and firemen and ships' labourers were indifferently employed during the month. Street railway men were very busy, as were teamsters hauling snow. The recent heavy snowstorms gave much work to this class.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Campbellton.—The woodworking factory of Wm. Currie & Company was totally destroyed by fire December 26. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The mill and machinery were insured for \$10,000, and the stock, &c., for a similar amount.

Fredericton.—Estey's mill was destroyed by fire January 21. There was no insurance on the building, but the machinery was insured for \$8,000. Copper's carriage factory was considerably damaged by fire and water on January 21. John Gibson & Son state that next spring they will erect a \$15,000 four-story brick building on Queen street. The wholesale grocers have formed an association to control the price of flour in the local wholesale market, and an effort is being made to get a similar association formed among the local retail grocers.

Grand Manan.—The Bank of New Brunswick has established a branch at North Head.

Sussex.—The Cheese and Butter Company reports that the past year was a very favourable one, and it is announced that the shareholders will receive a dividend of six per cent.

Waterborough.—The farmers in this section of Queen's county have finished hauling their hay from the flats, and the interval. There has been quite a boom in the manufacture of hoops for lime casks and barrels, and fish barrels; they are made of grey birch.

Moncton.—The estimates for city expenditure during 1905 were placed at \$73,191, or \$7,000 higher than last year.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and Edward Little, correspondents, report as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month was generally dull, cold weather and frequent snowstorms hampering outside employment, and a reaction from the holiday season being felt. On the whole the month was less favourable than January, 1903.

Fifty Russian Hebrew refugees arrived in the city early in the month. Their ages ranged from 24 to 31 years, and their number included tailors, carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and other skilled craftsmen.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade held on the 17th of the month, it was reported that an understanding had been arrived at between the Council of the Board of Trade and the National Trades Council, under the terms of which labour organizations engaged in the shipping trades agreed not to strike in the future before placing their grievances before the Council of the Board, who, in turn, agreed to take immediate action in such cases with a view of settling the dispute, in order that the trade of the port might not be injured.

The contractors for the construction of the breakwater extension are receiving 100 carloads of spruce timber from the Lake St. John district for use in the cribwork. The timber is being dumped from the cars on the ice, where it is put in moulinettes until it is required.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A scarcity of water was complained of among farmers, the long-continued frost having had the effect of drying up the wells and springs.

Lumbering.—Very favourable conditions were reported from the camps, the amount of snow falling being exactly suited to the requirements of winter logging.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Outside workers and lathers and plasterers had a very dull month. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters were exceptionally active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and boilermakers had a fairly good month, and electrical workers and linemen were active. The iron shipbuilding branches were quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a very good month, a number of the latter working over-time. Bookbinders were also busy, working over-time in three shops.

Clothing trades.—A dull month was reported by tailors and garment workers. In the boot and shoe factories, however, a fair month was reported, about one-half of the establishment working to full capacity, though some of the factories were closed during the opening weeks of the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a fair month. Ice harvesting was in full operation, and gave employment to a large number of men and horses. The ice ranges from 24 to 30 inches in thickness.

Transport.—Freight traffic was fairly active, and trackmen were kept busy at snow removal.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported, though the work of snow removal did not necessitate the employing of as many men as usual.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of January has been somewhat dull in certain lines of trade. This was more particularly true of machinists and iron workers. The two large machine shops of this city were obliged to discharge a number of hands during the month, and the help-

ers at the Jenckes machine works did not work full time, a number being laid off week about. The outlook, accordingly, was not very promising in that line. All other branches of trade were fairly well employed considering the season of the year. Work on the new court house was proceeded with, and gave employment to a considerable number of men. January is always a quiet month in freight receipts, but this year it was fully up to that of other years.

To meet the growing demands of their customers, the Eastern Townships Bank decided to open branches at Waterville, and Lennoxville.

Wholesale trade was somewhat quiet, but retailers reported business fairly good at the annual January sales.

At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Power, Light and Heat Company, a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent was declared.

The value of declared goods entered at the United States consular office in Sherbrooke for the three months ending December 31, 1904, amounted to \$302,514.26, being an increase of \$44,777.91 over the corresponding three months of 1903.

The question of municipal ownership of the electric light plant will again take a prominent place in the discussions of the city council this year. The opinion that the clause in the contract between the city and company, that the city may go to arbitration in July, 1905, for the plant, is declared to be valid. The city council, taking advantage of this has already appointed an arbitrator, though the company has, as yet made no move in this direction. Instead, the company has laid a proposition before the city council to the effect that should a ten years' contract be entered into the rate for street lighting should be reduced from \$60 to \$50, and that a reduction of ten per cent should be made on the metre rates to the citizens. At present the company is lighting the streets from month to month, the contract having expired last October.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were handicapped somewhat by the large quantity of snow which fell during the month, and made it difficult to work in the woods. It was stated that the cut would be short this year owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber market.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries here were running full time, and there was a sufficiency of work ahead. The Moore Carpet Company, and the Modern Bedstead Company, two local industries that have been but a short time in business, reported a steady and growing trade during the past twelve months.

Mining.—The severity of the weather affected the asbestos industry at Black lake and Thetford Mines. Very little work could be accomplished in the open.

Railway construction and employment.—Work on the extension of the Oxford Mountain Railway to Windsor Mills was stopped for the winter, and only a few men were employed in the cuttings at blasting operations. It was reported among railway men here that the Grand Trunk Railway would soon begin double-tracking their system from Montreal to Portland.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The bricklayers and masons had considerable broken time owing to the severity of the weather, but every good day is taken advantage of. Carpenters and joiners were well employed, while plumbers had a good month. A large gang of stonecutters were employed on the new court house.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of this industry were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The sash and door factories reported business as very good and were running full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had a good month's business.

Clothing trades.—Costume tailors and garment workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were dull after the holidays. A large number of men were engaged during the month getting out the ice supply for the summer season. Cigar-makers reported business good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and laundry employees were well employed.

Transport.—Cab drivers, expressmen and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The *St. Francis Hydraulic Company* has just finished, at *D'Israeli*, a fine building of stone and iron in which were installed the powerful machines which are to furnish electricity to the vicinity. Four thousand h.p. are generated, and light is furnished to the village of Thetford at a distance of 12 miles, and Black Lake at a distance of 9 miles. A project is under consideration for purchasing the power of Lake Weedon to feed that at *D'Israeli*, and to place the company in a position to furnish power to the mines at Black Lake and Thetford. The cost of the entire work has been \$250,000 thus far.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Napoleon Samson, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during January was in many respects similar to December, though the demand for labour was less during the preceding month. The severity of the weather has practically caused a stoppage of all outdoor building operations, and in several factories work has also been curtailed. When weather conditions permit, work will be very abundant, especially with brick-

layers and labourers; as there will be the completion of the building to be occupied by the dairy school, the contractors for which were obliged to cease operations owing to the excessive cold of the past two months. In some of the trades, however, those seeking employment outnumber those who obtain work. The busiest among the manufacturing establishments at present are the machine shops, foundries and the boot and shoe factories. These last are at present busily engaged in making samples as well as filling orders, a sign that work is plentiful. The Dominion Cigar factory, which commenced operations in January with twenty-five hands, wish to increase its staff of workmen, and to double production next month. This company employs only competent men at the best wages. A prosperous establishment also is the St. Hyacinthe Distillery, Packing and Vinegar Company, which after a full year's operations has just completed the manufacture of 100,000 gallons of alcohol, its proposed annual capacity. According to the reports of the Department of Inland Revenue this distillery is the only one that has been able to obtain during the year the maximum output fixed by law. The vinegar works, under the control of the same company, will soon have doubled its manufacturing plant, which up to the present time was too limited to supply the demand. The new plant will be in operation within a few days and then old and new customers will receive full satisfaction. The same company, it is said, will shortly increase its capacity for the manufacture of alcohol, the present output being insufficient to meet the demand.

Bankers, and wholesale and retail merchants say that business has been fairly good during the month. No changes have taken place in hours of labour or rates of wages, and cordial relations exist between employers and employees, although in certain factories wages are not very high.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Local manufactories continue to give evidence of prosperity though several of them are not running full time at present.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—Workmen in these lines have not had much to do during January, with the exception of plumbers, gas and steamfitters, who had a fair month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Work in these trades has been active during the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All woodworkers were well employed, especially carriage and wagon makers.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were active. Besides daily there are monthly publications, and they report satisfactory business at fair wages.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers have not been very busy, and business will probably continue slack for some time. Boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month. Icecutters have been very active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were fairly well occupied.

Miscellaneous.—Among all these classes work has been plentiful.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen have been very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There is very little work for unskilled labour at present, especially out of doors.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the past month may be said to have been satisfactory for the time of year and to have improved as compared with the month of December. The snow fall at the commencement of the month gave employment to upwards of 1,800 carters and snowellers.

In the building trades, inside workers, including plumbers, steamfitters and plasters

erers, were exceptionally busy. The new two-story steel shed, situated opposite to the Harbour Commissioners' building, is now complete, with the exception of the outer casing of steel. The contractors are arranging their plants so as to enable them to commence the construction of the steel shed to be erected on the Alexander pier.

A strike took place during the middle of the month at the cigar factory of Joseph Tassé & Co., about twenty-five operators going out on account of a reduction in piece work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trade.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers reported work dull. Plumbers and plasterers say they were fully employed. Stone cutters and builders' labourers continued to be well employed during the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, core-makers, machinists and steam engineers were fairly well employed. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers were quiet, with a few men out of employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Those engaged in these trades were actively employed, especially coopers, and the number employed is only limited by the difficulty experienced in procuring material.

Printing and allied trades.—Satisfactory conditions continue in these trades.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers reported trade dull during the month, and state that there are upwards of three hundred men and women out of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were fully employed. Ice cutting, which commenced with the beginning of the month, is now in full operation and is giving employment to a large number of men who were mostly idle during the previous month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were all busily employed.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen and freight-handlers were satisfactorily employed during the month, as were cabmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—The heavy snow fall provided considerable employment during the month for unskilled labour, but the city authorities, as usual, experienced considerable difficulty in securing sufficient horses and carts to handle the snow.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. G. Audet, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The building trades have been very quiet during the month of January, the amount of employment being much less than in January of last year.

After the snowstorm which occurred early in the month, the city of Montreal paid 1,700 labourers \$20,000 for clearing away the snow, including 500 carters, whose vehicles have a capacity of 60 cubic feet.

The street railway company has decided to expend during 1905 the sum of \$500,000 in order to increase its electric power. The intention is to build three new subsidiary stations able to furnish 1,000 horse power each in order to permit the required number of cars to be placed on all the branches of the system. One of these stations will be built in the northern, one in the eastern, and one in the western portion of the city. For this purpose the company has purchased twenty acres of land north of St. Denis street.

The plumbers, master plumbers and assistants of Montreal, are obliged, in accordance with a recent law, to pass an examination and take out a license before being allowed to work at their trade. The civic authorities, at the request of the Health Department, have decided to see that this

law is strictly carried out, as it is of the highest importance to the public health. This regulation came into force in the month of June last.

A new industry is to be established in Montreal, viz., the manufacture of ammunition for fire-arms. A company has been formed with a capital of \$500,000. This company has branches in different parts of Canada and is known as the Canadian Ammunition Company, Limited. A cotton trust has been formed in Montreal by the amalgamation of the Dominion, the Merchants, the Montmorency and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing companies, which will be owned and worked under the name of the Dominion Textile Company. The new company has a capital of \$10,000,000. The Merchants' Cotton Company was purchased for 85 cents in the dollar and letters patent were obtained on January 4 last.

Five properties on St. Catherine street were purchased for the construction of the new Alexandra Hotel, which will be ten stories high and will cost \$3,000,000. The real estate purchased is 125 x 106 feet and cost about \$110,000.

A strike of 25 cigar-makers occurred during January, the men refusing to work because the employers wished to reduce the price from \$3.50 to \$3.00 per thousand cigars, and were gradually replacing their cigar-makers by girls and boys. It was stated also that the firm no longer wish to use the blue label, which is so highly prized by the organized cigar-makers. The strikers will receive \$5 per week while the strike is on.

During January 23 building permits were granted as against 6 last year.

BUILDING DURING 1904.

The annual report of the inspector of buildings is as follows :—

The number of permits granted in 1904 was 1,335, of which 799 were for new buildings and 536 for alterations to buildings.

The number of special permits, patents, granted, was 869, of which 426 were for

the installation of boilers or steam motors and 443 for the sale of combustibles and explosives.

The revenue of the department was as follows :—

Building permits.. . . .	\$3 304 50
Water required for building purposes..	3,691 59
Permits for boilers, &c.. . . .	2,130 00
Permits for dangerous trades	2,173 00

The value of buildings erected is : \$3,-047,429, and of alterations to buildings, \$599,055. There should be added to this \$750,000 spent by the Harbour Commissioners on its buildings, and for which it took out a permit, making in all a total of \$4,396,484 spent in buildings.

The increase during recent years in the number of permits was as follows :—

Year.	Number of permits.
1897.. . . .	408
1898.. . . .	357
1899.. . . .	357
1900.. . . .	331
1901.. . . .	443
1902.. . . .	826
1903.. . . .	1,010
1904.. . . .	1,335

There were built in 1904 : 1,551 residences, 41 shops, 17 warehouses, 12 factories, 2 churches, 2 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 offices, 22 stables and 127 sheds.

Permits for alterations were given for 578 residences, 162 shops, 3 for theatres, 12 for storehouses, 28 for manufactories, 2 for churches, 1 for a school, 1 for an hospital, 1 for a brewery, 2 for hotels, 1 for one-story lodging house, 11 for stables and 37 for sheds.

There are 215 master plumbers and assistants in Montreal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, painters and decorators, gas and steam fitters and stonecutters, were quiet. Carpenters and joiners, plumbers and builders' labourers reported conditions satisfactory.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, workers and helpers, machinists and engineers and steam engineers had a good month. Electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and horseshoers were very ac-

tive, but jewellers and watch case makers were quiet.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers and polishers, wood carvers, car builders and pattern-makers have been actively engaged. With upholsterers trade has been fair.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades reported active conditions.

The *clothing trades* have been dull with the exception of boot and shoe workers, who have been well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice-cutters and drivers had abundant work. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers have been fairly engaged.

Leather trades.—Work in all branches of these trades has been plentiful.

Miscellaneous.—Delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, and laundry workers, reported active conditions. Work had been active with barbers.

Transport.—Locomotive firemen have been busy, but steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen are now in their off season. Street railway employees were very active, and trade with cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen has been good.

Unskilled labour was active at the beginning of the month, but dull at the close.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Radolphe Laferriere, Correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A number of workmen were reported idle during January, though not more than is usual at this season of the year, building being entirely suspended from the first of the year until March. Unskilled labour was fairly well employed, and the month compared favourably with January, 1904. There were no changes in rates of wages reported. Trade was active, but collections were somewhat slow, although money was reported plentiful. Loans, however, at six per cent

on real estate are difficult to obtain owing in part, it is said, to uncertainty as to the validity of title deeds since the burning of the registry office three years ago.

An improvement has been brought about in the condition of girls and women employed in the ready-made clothing trade. Several Ottawa firms have begun to deliver their orders at the 'home shops,' though the employees are still obliged to carry the manufactured products to the stores.

The handle factory has reopened after being closed for about seven months. The new Chrome mills in the Hull quarries are employing a few workmen. A new newspaper and printing office has been established, one journeyman and three apprentices being employed.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

January is usually one of the quietest months of the year in Ottawa and the month past was no exception to the rule. There was a complete cessation of work in some trades, while others experienced the dullness attendant on the season. A decided lack of employment for unskilled labour was relieved somewhat by snow storms which caused an expenditure of considerable money to clear the streets.

Merchants experienced a quiet month. Many utilized it for the purpose of stock-taking. February is being looked forward to as another slack month, but every preparation is being made for an active spring season.

Ottawa ratepayers overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to purchase the Ottawa Electric Street Railway for \$3,000,000.

Civic control of market fees for 1904 proved quite as profitable and satisfactory as the contract system.

Contracts have been let for the construction of a section of the proposed Montreal-Ottawa electric railroad. It is stated

that the road will not extend further than Lacanute for some time.

The past year showed a slight decline in the volume of real estate bought and sold, the number of transfers being 918, 984 and 1,015 for 1904, 1903 and 1902, respectively. The decline in the number of transfers was attributed to the increase in the price of land and the high price of labour and building materials. The volume of property involved in the transfers was stated to have been greatly increased. The demand for suburban property was strong, but not so much sought after as in previous years.

In the neighbourhood of \$3,000 a month is expended by the city of Ottawa in salaries for fifty-five members of the fire department. The salary of the chief is \$2,200 a year. The firemen start at \$450 a year and receive annual increases to \$650. The deputy chief is paid \$1,150, the captains as a rule \$820 and the foremen \$700.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—For a considerable portion of the month some districts were blocked with snow, hindering the moving of farm produce, but on the whole there was little to complain of and shipments were quite equal to the same period in previous years.

Lumbering.—The news from the timber limits was of a favourable character. During the earlier part of the season the conditions could not have been more favourable for log cutting, and the heavy fall of snow this month greatly facilitated the movement of the logs to the streams ready for the breaking up in the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades was at a standstill.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—The iron trades were busy, especially in the foundries where there was a rush of work repairing machinery for the saw-mills in preparation for the spring season. There were no idle men in these trades. So far as could be learned not more than two or three of the iron moulders who went on

strike in September last were taken back by the foundrymen. Their places were filled by men brought out from Scotland. Many of the strikers left the city.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were quiet. Davidson & Thackeray's factory, which employs about 130 hands, was shut down for two weeks while new boilers were being installed. The car works employees were kept employed on several new street cars being built for the summer traffic.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy. The Ontario election campaign provided a quantity of extra work.

Clothing trades.—The clothing establishments reported a quiet month.

Leather trades.—Leather trades were fairly active, not many being out of employment. Some establishments kept their entire staff employed.

Transport.—In transportation lines the month was fairly active. Snow at times interfered with the movement of trains, but this gave work to a large number of men.

Unskilled labour.—There was no unusual hardship reported among the unemployed labourers, but a considerable amount of relief was distributed by the different agencies. The conditions were by no means abnormal.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

On Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7, a heavy snowstorm occurred, it being estimated that fifteen inches of snow fell on the level. The worst feature of the storm was the drifting, which caused the snow to pile up many feet high. Rain and sleet followed forming a crust. The street railway line was completely blocked by the snowfall, and the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Kingston and Pembroke, and Napanee and Tamworth Railway companies, and other railways having connection here also suffered delays. On the 7th

a conference was held between the civic authorities and the Electric Railway Company, to make arrangements for the cleaning of the roads and streets, and an agreement was entered into by which the company was to pay for the cost of cleaning the tracks and bear equally with the city the cost of clearing the streets. On the 7th the company called for twenty-five men and the city for one hundred and twenty-five men to go to work on Sunday, at \$1.50 per day of eight hours, in an effort to clear the way for traffic. All available box sleighs were also engaged to carry the snow away and dump it into the harbour. The regular corporation labourers engaged on the street crossings were also drawn off to work on the roads. The estimated cost of opening up the roads and streets as a result of the snow blockade was between \$2,000 and \$3,000, divided between the city and the company.

Work in connection with the building trades was suspended during the month, and a few carpenters left for outside points to engage in indoor work. The metal and engineering trades continue active.

The wholesale and retail trade was somewhat retarded by the snow blockade and the usual falling off in business after the new year. Merchants are offering large discounts in order to stimulate trade and clear out winter stock.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and no strikes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists suffered in common with others by reason of the large snowfalls. Their chief occupation now is disposing of their surplus hay, straw, &c. Hay is selling at from \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Fishing.—This industry was rather inactive during the month.

Lumbering.—There was little business being done in the lumber business.

Manufacturing.—Factories and other industrial establishments were active.

Mining.—This industry was somewhat retarded by the severe weather and heavy

snowfalls. During the month a report was received by the director of the Bureau of Mines that a new five-stamp mill had gone into successful operation at the 'Star of the East' gold mine, situated in Kaladar township, Addington county. The first clean up was after fourteen hours' run, and \$300 worth of gold was secured. The shaft is down about 150 feet, and the vein seems strong and promising.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building Trades.—All branches of the building trades were practically idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Those engaged in these industries were fully employed. During the month contracts were closed for the building of six new locomotives by the Canadian Locomotive Works Company. The Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company has some thirty men employed repairing its barges at Portsmouth, while the city yards were the scenes of much activity. A large gang of men from the Davis Dry Dock Company's works left for Orillia during the month to complete a passenger steamer to be used for the trade on Lake Simcoe. When the Trent Valley canal is put through it will also be used on the adjoining lakes.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, pattern makers and other branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades all reported a very good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported much activity during the month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors experienced a slackness of work during the month. Dealers in ready-made clothing were busy as the result of the large discounts offered. So also were boot and shoe dealers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a quiet month, while butchers, meat cutters, ice handlers, cigar and tobacco workers did an excellent trade.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers continued to enjoy steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broommakers, hotel and laundry employees reported business good.

Transport.—The transportation business was materially affected on all lines by the excessive snowfalls.

Unskilled labour.—There was abundance of work from cleaning snow, roofs, &c., and unskilled labour was in much demand at an average rate of \$1.50 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES

Brockville.—The greatest monetary loss in the history of the town of Brockville occurred on the night of January 4, by the almost complete destruction of the Carriage Company's works, the largest manufacturing concern in the town, and one of the most extensive of its kind in Ontario. The factory was a five-story building, built of brick. The company was bonused about fourteen years ago for \$50,000 by the town, and had grown to a thriving industry. More than 300 men were thrown out of employment, and the loss will be about \$200,000. The company, however, has utilized its warehouses for manufacturing purposes, and resumed shipments before the close of the month. Excellent progress was made, and no serious trouble was anticipated in retaining the season's trade.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of January labour conditions in this city and district compared favourably with the same month in previous years, although unskilled labour was not much in demand. There was very little building under way, but many builders' labourer and the usual common help secured work in other ways. The heavy snow storm during the month gave a large amount of work to many who would probably have been idle otherwise.

Another profitable field of labour was in getting out the annual ice crop, which was very heavy and of splendid quality. The railway also had a large number of men engaged in keeping their tracks clear. All the manufacturing plants, however, were kept busy and were working full time. It was said that the Belleville Hardware Company, owing to increased business, will make an addition to their present works in the spring.

Everything progressed rapidly at the Belleville Cement Co.'s plant at Point Ann, and a large number of all kinds of skilled and unskilled labour were constantly employed. Early spring will see the first product of the mills turned out.

The city carried a by-law during the month to expend \$10,000 on extensions and improvements to the waterworks department recently taken over by the city. The by-law to loan the Deacon Shirt Co. \$10,000 for ten years to extend its plant was defeated.

There were no labour disputes during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Fishing was active in some parts of the Bay of Quinte, but rough fish were chiefly taken.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was busy in all branches.

Mining.—Mining is always quiet during January, but an active season is being looked forward to.

Railroad construction and employment.—This industry was very quiet.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Conditions were very dull in the city as little building was carried on, although many bricklayers, carpenters and masons were given steady employment at the cement works. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a good month.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—Iron moulders report a good month with many orders and the iron workers were also active. Machinists were all working,

and boilermakers were busily engaged. The shipbuilders and assistants had much work on hand, especially among the sailing fleet. Horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In this department of industry the various branches reported a very busy month, the different factories working with full staffs.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches of printing were active during the month. Pressmen were also busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, and boot and shoe workers reported a good month, and all working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, ice cutters and cigarmakers, as well as butchers, had a very good month.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers, especially, were very busy during January, and reported trade very active. Barbers, delivery employees, as well as hotel and theatre employees had a good month. Laundry workers were also busy.

Transport.—Conductors, engineers, firemen and nearly all railway employees reported a fair month, especially during the first half.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in poor demand, though many found work cutting ice, shovelling snow, &c.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions prevailed during January, considering the season, the majority of workmen being well employed though a few of various classes have been in idleness. Snow removal for the railways and street railway companies gave employment to a large force of men, long hours having been worked at certain periods.

The cement foundation of the new shovel factory has been completed and the brick work is being begun. This is a new indus-

try, which when completed will employ a considerable number of men.

None of the trades showed exceptional activity, but business has been fairly active, especially during the later half of the month, banks reporting favourably.

A special meeting of the Peterborough Board of Trade was held to discuss the increase of freight rates which had interrupted the operation of the local cereal works. The board decided to interview the railways in the matter, and to obtain the support of other boards of trade throughout Canada.

There were no changes in wages reported, and no disturbances of the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy hauling wood and marketing hay and other produce. Good prices were obtained on the local market. Hog-raising was particularly active during the past season, and the demand both of the local and export trade is at present keen.

Lumbering.—Dullness prevailed in the local mills, the different firms giving their chief attention to the camps, where a large number are employed getting out logs.

Manufacturing.—Quietness prevailed especially during the first two weeks of the month. In the last two weeks a considerable improvement was noted and several of the establishments reported activity. The different canoe manufacturing companies were busy, and the manufacture of tents, awnings, and agricultural implements was on an increasing scale. The Canada General Electric Company reported business good, and the pork-packing, leather works and grist mills were well employed.

Mining.—A new stamping mill is being constructed to be used in connection with the mines in Hastings county. The designers claim that the mill will enable gold mining to be prosecuted without excessive expenditure on capital account. The mill will have a capacity of crushing 40 tons of hard quartz through a forty-mesh screen in

twenty-four hours, with an expenditure of only fifteen horse-power.

Railway Construction.—Employment is limited to the keeping of tracks in repair, and to snow removal.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons were dull and bricklayers quiet, except in connection with the new shovel factory. Stonecutters, builders' labourers, carpenters, plumbers, gas and steamfitters and lathers were also quiet. Plasterers were fairly well employed, but painters and decorators reported trade quiet.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, car-makers, steam engineers and bicycle workers were slack. Machinists and engineers, brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were generally well employed. Electrical workers were active and linemen very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Several branches, including woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, carriage workers and car builders were fairly busy. Wood carvers, gilders and coopers, however, were not well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Very favourable conditions prevailed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, garment workers and hat makers were well employed. Boot and shoemakers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, ice cutters and drivers were very busy. Butchers, meat cutters and cigarmakers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Fair conditions were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers, clerks and stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed. Barbers and delivery employees were also fairly active.

Transport.—Railway employees, especially those engaged in freight traffic, were actively employed, and street railway employees were busy. Steamboatmen of all

classes, however, were dull, and cab drivers, carters, &c., quiet.

Unskilled labour.—Dullness prevailed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business was generally fair throughout the district, though bad roads interfered with trade to a certain extent. Farmers were busy cutting cord-wood. The following prices were realized for produce:—

Potatoes, 90c. per bag; butter, 25c. per lb.; eggs, 30c. per doz.; beef, 6c. to 7c. per lb.; pork, 7c. to 8c. per lb.; hay, \$9 per ton; straw, \$4 per load; soft wood, \$5 per cord; hardwood, \$7 per cord.

Creamery and butter factories were busy in some sections of the district, and the country grist-mills had a fair trade.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was seldom in a more satisfactory condition than during the past month so far as the skilled trades were concerned. There were, however, many general labourers out of employment, as is always the case in winter. This was largely due to the influx of labourers from the country districts and to recent immigration. The situation was somewhat relieved by the demand for labourers for railroad construction in the neighbourhood of the city, and at points readily accessible, and the prospects are that upon the opening of spring employment will be plentiful. The relations of employers and employed continued satisfactory. There were no strikes, and with the exception of the difficulty between the Canada Foundry Company and some classes of its employees, no friction was reported.

During 1904 permits for 1,573 houses were issued, their value being upwards of \$3,250,000. The value of permits for all classes of buildings amounted to \$5,554,923. Twenty-five factories, fifty-seven stores and forty-two warehouses were built during the year.

The Toronto city directory for 1905 indicates the rapidity with which the population is increasing. It contains 106,691 individual names exclusive of firms or corporations, being an increase of 5,045 over last year's issue, which multiplied by $2\frac{3}{4}$ gives an estimate of 293,395 as the total population. The number of buildings is given at 47,532. There were only 57 vacant stores and 759 vacant houses, being less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total, including buildings in the course of construction.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was little work on the farms, but a number of farmers were applying to the Bureau of Colonization for men, and were willing to give them immediate employment on long term agreements so as to insure their getting the help they need in the summer. The tendency on the part of the farmers to make yearly agreements is increasing, as they are beginning to realize that otherwise they cannot be sure of obtaining hands during the busy season. The growing of sugar beets was advocated at a series of meetings in the eastern section of York county, addresses showing the profitableness of this crop being given. It is probable that as a result of the discussion and the favourable experience of last year the area devoted to sugar beet raising will be largely increased.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in nearly all lines were busy, with excellent prospects for a steady demand for their output.

Railroad construction and employment.

—Railway building was active, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. On the James Bay road between Toronto and Sudbury about 1,500 men were at work, and the Canadian Pacific Railway branch between the same points gave work to about 1,000. Men were being continually forwarded from Toronto to the localities where the work was in progress. The wages paid were \$1.50 per day for capable men. The York Radial Railway Company made preparations for considerable extensions of their system as soon as the season opens.

The Scarboro line will be completed to Highland Creek, and if favourable terms can be procured from the intervening townships the line will be continued from that point to Whitby, and possibly further. The western extension from Long Branch to Oakville will also be undertaken at an early date. The plant and material are being got in readiness. The Metropolitan line will be extended from its present terminus at Newmarket to Roches Point, thence to Jackson's Point, all the preliminary arrangements having been made. These undertakings will give employment to a large number of men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The cold weather prevented out-door work generally, and bricklayers, stonemasons, builders' labourers, &c., had little work. Carpenters were better employed, but many were out of work, especially new arrivals. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters reported work fair. The prospects for a busy season were excellent, but the high price of brick may be a drawback. Cement is growing in popularity as a material, and will probably be largely used in the future.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Most of the trades reported steady work. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, moulders, sheet metal workers and structural iron workers were generally well employed. A good many machinists were out of work, mainly in consequence of a disagreement between the Canada Foundry Company and their employees. About the first of the year the company paid off about fifty men on account of slackness of work, and closed down some of the departments for stock-taking and repairs, laying off temporarily about eighty more, principally machinists. When the works were reopened an agreement was rendered to the men binding them to work for the company for one year at a stated rate of wages. The concluding clause of this agreement reads as follows:—

This agreement is made for the purpose of securing continuous service from the employee,

and the said employee agrees that he will not quit his employment with the company during the terms mention therein because of a grievance of any person or persons or in furtherance of any demand or complaint or objection of any other person or persons.

The great majority of the machinists refused to sign the agreement, and consequently were refused employment. About thirty of the number have subsequently been given work from time to time without signing the document, but the greater number are still out. The firm advertised for machinists willing to agree to work under a yearly contract. It was stated on behalf of the company that they were asked to figure on some large orders, which they would have to take at close prices, and that they did not care to undertake the work without knowing where they stood as to the cost of labour and the certainty of being able to obtain it for some time ahead at a specified figure. The men state that they were willing to meet the company's views in this respect, and to agree to a schedule of wages for a year ahead, but that any such agreement must be entered into by the union and not by the men individually. No question of wages or hours was involved.

Shipbuilding was somewhat quiet. Silversmiths and jewellers had abundant work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, cabinet makers, coopers and piano makers were all busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade was rather quiet, and a number of men were looking for jobs. Bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors reported work slack, but prospects good. Garment workers had plenty of work, trade being considerably improved since last month. Hat and cap workers and neckwear workers were well employed. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had a good month. Confectioners were hardly as busy. Cigarmakers found steady employment.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were in a prosperous condition. Harness makers in particular had plenty to do.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel employees had about an average month. Ice cutters were actively engaged.

Transport.—Railway employees were kept steadily at work, as the roads were using every endeavour to forward freight promptly in order to avoid possible delays on account of snow blockades. Teamsters, expressmen, &c., had also abundant work.

Unskilled labour.—The supply was greatly in excess of the demand, and many were out of work.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

On the whole, January was the slackest month in industrial circles that Niagara Falls has experienced for some time. There was no serious lack of work in any particular line, but a general reaction, due chiefly to the season, from the activity of the past summer. This dull period occurs nearly every winter.

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., an allied concern of the Natural Food Co., which has a large plant at Niagara Falls, N.Y., was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 to manufacture foods in Canada. A large unoccupied factory building in this city was secured and is being fitted up. About \$80,000 will be spent on the plant. The establishment of this factory is regarded as a great boon to the city. A local company is being formed to manufacture jams, jellies and wines.

Trade and financial interests were generally satisfactory.

The journeymen carpenters will request an increase in their scale of wages from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour on May 1. Bricklayers will also request an increase in the scale for work in the power tunnels

and wheel-pits from 72 cents to 75 cents per hour.

Messrs. Dawson & Riley, contractors on the power-house, lost \$1,500 by the burning of their storehouse and blacksmith shop.

The salaries of nearly all the city officials were raised at the first of the year.

The new Emery building, containing stores and flats, was finished, and the McClive block almost enclosed. The new Ferry St. rink, the largest in the district, was in use. Work was rushed on the power-house and transforming station of the Ontario Power Co., and large numbers of men of many crafts were employed on both. The transforming station of the Electrical Development Co. (usually known as the Toronto and Niagara Power Co.) was started, and the first half of the Canadian Niagara Power Co.'s power-house was nearly finished.

The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway system was sold to a syndicate controlling the Electrical Development Co. and the Toronto and Hamilton Railway. The eastern terminus of the system is here and the sale included the street railway of this city.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers, except those who have dairy herds or who fatten cattle for market, were doing nothing. Prices for winter produce were good, eggs being 40 cents per dozen.

Fishing.—Fishing along Lake Erie was not very active.

Manufacturing.—The trap and chain factory was running short hours and short-handed because of lack of orders. No factories reported a rush of work, but most of them kept their usual staffs working.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was steady, and traffic good.

Other industries.—On January 2 the power-house of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., was formerly opened. Two units, or 20,000 horse-power, were rendered available for commercial purposes. Three

more units may be started at any time, bringing the total horse-power produced up to 50,000. This amount will be doubled in a year or so. The Ontario and Toronto Power Companies were pushing their work rapidly forward, but neither will have power on the market for some time to come.

Several power-works contractors cut down their forces by 350 men on January 1. Most of those dismissed were foreign labourers. Mr. A. C. Douglass took over from Mr. M. P. Davis the contract to build the wheel-pit of the Toronto Power Co. He is also building the tunnel of that company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades experienced the usual dull winter period. This was owing chiefly to the cessation of nearly all out-door work. No new buildings were being erected. A slack period in Niagara Falls, N.Y., also had its effect here. Painters and stonecutters chiefly felt the dullness. Plumbers and gas fitters were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machine shop and foundry men were fairly busy. A local company was given the contract for supplying iron and brass castings and other metal work to the Welland Canal for this year. Electrical workers and linemen were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There was little business in the woodworking and furnishing trades in this district.

Printing and allied trades.—Job printing was dull at first, but improved towards the end of the month, and printers were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—There was no demand for clerks, stenographers, laundry or hotel help, though a large number were kept working.

Transport.—Railway trainmen and yardmen were all busy. No class was particularly rushed, yet there was no complaint of lack of work. Two hundred men were

engaged for a short time shovelling snow in the railway yards. Street railway men were all busy, and teamsters and drivers fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There was little or no demand for this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Welland.—The Canadian Barcola Co., which manufactures iron bedsteads here, was incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. A by-law to exempt it from taxes and to give other aid was passed by the ratepayers. An early-closing arrangement was made between retail clerks and their employers.

Port Colborne.—The contract was let for the foundations of the new grain elevator to be erected by the government, the total cost of which will be \$310,000. The plant of the Brass Works Company was sold to a Chicago firm. The factory will be reopened. Estimates in the House of Commons for 1905 included \$760,000 for Welland Canal improvements, exclusive of the cost of the elevator here.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the month of January the condition of the labour market, while not so active as in December, was satisfactory. Labour was generally well employed, and as compared with the corresponding month of last year fewer men were seeking employment. The sewer and other construction works were almost at a standstill.

Ice cutting began during the month, and gave employment to several labourers and teamsters. Manufacturing was more active, and more hands were employed on building operations than last January, owing to the amount of work on hand and the more favourable weather conditions. The new automobile works started operations in the beginning of the month, and give employment to 40 hands at fair wages.

Business, wholesale and retail, was reported fair for the season of the year. Transportation was active. No labour disputes occurred during the month.

Previous to the municipal elections the St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council presented its platform to candidates, and succeeded in having it endorsed by the candidates with few exceptions. The platform reads:—

1. We are in favour of all city work being done by day labour, and that the prevailing wage scale be paid.
2. That local labour be given the preference in employment on city work.
3. If necessary to let a contract for city work, that clauses be inserted in the contract, providing for the payment of the prevailing wage scale, and that local labour be given the preference in employment on said work.
4. We are in favour of the municipal ownership of public utilities.
5. We are in favour of the total elimination of party politics from all civic affairs.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural.—Fruit-growers of this district to the number of 150 have signed an agreement not to accept less than 30 cents per bushel for their tomatoes during the coming season from the canning factories, and if this price is not met to start a cannery of their own. The growers produce 150,000 bushels annually.

Manufacturing.—Factories that have been running on short time are getting more active, and will soon be on full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were not as busy as last month owing to the weather conditions, but few men were idle except stonecutters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers and electrical workers were well employed. Linemen were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers were steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were slack, but boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers had plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad trainmen, switchmen and trackmen, freight handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fairly well employed, but was not in active demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold, Merriton and Port Dalhousie.—The labour market was not so active as last month, but labour was fairly well employed, there being few idle men.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

M. S. Landers, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fairly well employed during January, considering the time of the year; although there were some unskilled workers idle, they refused to work for less than 18 cents to 20 cents an hour, the current wage. Ice-cutting operations have commenced. The ice is a foot thick, and of good quality. Indications were that it would take longer than usual to get in the harvest this year because of the scarcity of labour. With one or two exceptions, the dealers were all short-headed. There were many men out of work, but they evidently did not care for the job of ice-cutting at the wages offered—15 cents an hour.

The architects and builders say that the cost of building will be higher than ever next season. The manufacturers are intending to use two classes of bricks. The price of the first quality will be \$8.50 a thousand, and of the second quality, \$7.50. The carpenters, who are now getting 30 cents an hour, and the tinsmiths have both asked for more pay.

During the month the Frost Wire Fence Company had a three-day convention of all its salesmen from all parts of Ontario, numbering seventy-five. The meeting was held in the company's new factory.

Fifty Russian refugees arrived in the city and were quartered at the old custom-house; most of them have no trade. The Natural Gas Company ceased operations, on account of the severity of the weather.

During the month the following companies were incorporated:—The French River Navigation Co., with a share capital of \$25,000; the Hamilton Incubator Company, Limited, with a share capital of \$10,000, and the Canadian Corundum Wheel Company, with a share capital of \$40,000.

Owing to the advance made by the brewers, the hotelmen at a meeting decided to raise the prices. A new scale for beer and ale went into effect on January 16.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Dullness prevailed in the agricultural branch.

Fishing.—Considerable fish spearing was carried on in Hamilton Bay.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in many branches was very active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Considering the season of the year, work in the building trade was very fairly active during the month. The shortage of workingmen's houses caused a large number of smaller brick houses to be erected, with all modern conveniences, for renting at from \$10 to \$14 dollars per month. Several hundred of these were erected, giving work to bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, plumb-

ers and a large number of builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were fairly busy, with the exception of the iron stove plate moulders, who were a little slack during the early part of the month. Machinists, engineers and horseshoers had a good month, and electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers and structural iron workers were fairly well employed. Stove-mounters, sheet metal workers and jewellers were not active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking trades were a little slack in some branches, especially in interior finishing. Furniture workers, piano workers and pattern makers had a fairly good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades reported an excellent month in all branches, especially newspaper, job and general work. Bookbinders and lithographers also had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Among journeymen tailors work was slack, but garment workers had a much better month than the previous one. Hatters found work fair, and boot and shoe workers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were rather inactive after the holidays, but butchers had a good month. A number of men are employed as ice-cutters and drivers, but wages were low—15 cents an hour.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and clerks had a fair month. Broom makers were not active, but there were only a few men idle. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were fairly well employed during the month.

Transport.—Engineers, conductors, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers and snow shovelers had a good month. Longshoremen, however, were very slack. Cab drivers, carters and teamsters were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed at an average of 18 cents

per hour. There were not as many idle men in January, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—The various factories were fairly busy during the month, the glove factory, the axe factory, clothing, machine and tool and the refrigerator mills running full time. Workingmen's houses were very scarce, and board high.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during January was more favourable than during the previous month. The Verity Plough Company, which closed on December 17 for stock-taking and repairs, started up on January 9 with about 400 men. Several of the factories added to their staffs of employees, and the advent of the ice-cutting season gave employment to a large number. The Malleable Iron works and the stone works were especially busy. The Brantford Screw Company enlarged its plant by adding part of an adjacent building. The building trades were idle as far as outside work was concerned. Merchants had a fair month.

A short strike occurred at the Buck stove works on the 10th. The alleged cause was that a moulder was discharged for leaving work to attend the funeral of a brother moulder. The foreman claimed that his orders from the manager were to discharge any who left work, in view of the fact that the works were so busy. The manager was out of the city, and on his return the next day held that the foreman had misunderstood his orders. The employee was reinstated, and the strikers returned to work. About 125 men were involved.

The record of building permits issued in Brantford, Ont., during the past twelve years is as follows:—

	Permits issued.	Cost of buildings.
1893..	68	\$ 78,226
1894..	93	79,726
1895..	106	197,442
1896..	102	100,510
1897..	81	73,000
1898..	129	200,755
1899..	164	151,591
1900..	123	171,299
1901..	158	147,420
1902..	183	407,685
1903..	184	201,040
1904..	243	280,100

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists in this locality were engaged in attending to stock and cutting the year's supply of wood. Extra labour was not required.

Manufacturing.—With perhaps one exception, the factories were busy, and more labour was gradually taken on.

Railroad construction and employment.—Bridge construction work on the Grand Trunk Railway near Paris progressed as rapidly as the season would allow.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were generally slack. Masons and bricklayers were idle, though lathers and plasterers had a few days' work. Practically all carpenters and joiners had employment. Painters and decorators were slack, but plumbers, gas and steamfitters had steady employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove plate moulders were very busy. In the other foundries work was steady, with the exception of one foundry, which ran five days per week. Coremakers had a steady month. Machinists worked only five days a week in one of the large factories, and there were a few idle men in the city. In the other factories the men worked full time. Electrical workers on construction work were inactive. Metal polishers and buffers were fully employed, and stove mounters busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers in one factory worked five days per week. Sheet metal workers had an average month, but horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern makers in the majority of shops

were fully employed. Coopers had a fair month, and carriage and wagon makers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Among journeymen tailors trade was fair, all local men working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were active. Butchers had a satisfactory month, and ice cutters were busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers in some factories were slack.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers reported work fair.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were steadily employed; also clerks and delivery employees. Hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers had a steady month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen and freight-handlers had steady work, and street railway employees worked full time. Teamsters and draymen were fully employed. Cab drivers and hackmen had an average month.

Unskilled labour.—There was little demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The textile mills were running steadily, and the various factories working full time. Some were taking on more men. There were a few idle men in town.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed only slight changes as compared with December. The cold weather stopped all but urgent out-door work, and factory employment in some lines showed a portion of time lost. The erection of the new Taylor-Forbes factory gave employment to a considerable number of men in the building trades. There was also a large amount of teaming, ice-cutting and work of this

nature under way. Retail business was quiet. The special short courses at the O. A. College were largely attended and taxed the hotel and boarding-houses of the city.

GUELPH CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The first annual meeting of the Guelph Co-operative Association, Limited, was held on January 20, with a large attendance of shareholders. The reports of the trustees showed that stock to the amount of \$1,835 had been paid up by about 400 subscribers. Since taking over the bakery business on March 18 last, a profit of 7½ per cent had been earned, in addition to about \$250 spent in repairs and alterations. At the commencement of the business the sales amounted to about 1,000 loaves per week of 3 pounds and 4 pounds, as compared with 3,000 loaves at the present time. The total sales were reported to be now amounting to about \$1,800 per month. It was decided to allow the profits from the year's operations to remain in the business, and also to sell additional stock and so further extend the business. The feeling of the meeting was that while the high price of foodstuffs as compared with the selling price of 12 cents for a 3-pound fancy loaf and a 4-pound plain loaf had left little room for a division of profits, still the future prospects of extension were good, and the workings of the company satisfactory to those it served.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The fine sleighing which prevailed was taken advantage of by the farmers to do considerable teaming.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the C.P.R., was mainly confined to laying piers for bridges. Between 200 and 300 men were employed at the crossing of the Grand river, and there were also gangs working at other points along the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—About a dozen bricklayers were employed on the new Taylor-Forbes factory. All others of the trade were idle. Carpenters had a fair month.

Painters and paper-hangers had very little to do, and plumbers were only employed on repair work. Builders' labourers were employed on the Taylor-Forbes factory, but had little other work.

It has been definitely decided by the trustees of the Homewood Sanitarium, a private institution for the treatment of mental diseases, to erect an addition to cost \$100,000.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a fair month, with a number of men out of work. Machinists and machinists' helpers, and sheet metal workers were steadily employed, but a considerable number were working on short time. Stock-taking at the beginning of the month affected these three trades somewhat. Tube mill employees had a better month than December.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Piano workers lost a week while repairs were being made. Since then work has been steady. Organ workers had only a fair month, with an eight-hour day. Upholsterers were fairly busy. Woodworkers in one shop had a much better month than December, but the others were about the same. Carriage workers were fully employed on spring work, only one shop running short time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month's work.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were only fairly well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a good month. Bakers, boarding-house keepers, hotel employees, &c., reported trade as good, owing to the large attendance at the O. A. College.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels weavers experienced a better month than for some time, but textile workers were only fairly active. The introduction of new machinery for making stockings caused a number of men to be laid off in this line.

Unskilled labour.—This class had a good month for the winter season, work being

plentiful in the ice-harvesting and malting trades. The good sleighing permitted a large amount of teaming to be done.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Berlin, Ont.—The Felt Boot Company has completed its new factory, replacing the one destroyed by fire some months ago, and has resumed operations.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during January remained active, and all branches of industry were employed except masons, bricklayers and painters. No new industry started. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends running a track in here, and has men engaged surveying. If satisfactory arrangements are made, work will commence in the early spring. Contracts were let for the erection of several buildings, and a number of men and teams engaged drawing material for the same. The ice harvest gave employment to a number of men and teams. The Grand Trunk Railway shops received a large number of new machines to be placed in their new addition. Railway transportation, both passenger and freight, was very active. Wholesale and retail merchants were exceptionally active, and bankers reported business good.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers throughout the district had the usual amount of work, marketing their grain and other products. The following were a few of the prices they received: Wheat, \$1.05 per bushel; barley, 38 cents per bushel; oats, 30 cents per bushel; peas, 60 cents per bushel; potatoes, \$1.10 per bag; butter, 22 cents per pound; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; beef, front quarters, 5 cents to 5½ cents per pound; hind quarters, 6 to 6½ cents per pound;

pork, 6½ to 7 cents per pound by the 100 pounds; wood (soft), \$4 to \$5 per cord; wood (hard), \$7 to \$8 per cord; hay, \$5 to \$7 per ton.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running full time, with full staffs of employees.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Grand Trunk Railway erected two water tanks to hold one hundred thousand gallons each.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, painters and builders' labourers were quiet during the last few weeks owing to the frosty weather. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were fairly active.

Metal engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers, moulders, machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths were all well employed. Jewellers and horseshoers reported a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, and carriage and wagon makers were well employed during the month. Coopers had their full staff of men working.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had plenty of work, with some over-time during the month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were somewhat slack, but garment workers were kept fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade good. Cigarmakers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active, and clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and laundry employees found work very satisfactory.

Transport.—All classes of railroad employees had steady work. Cab drivers and teamsters had plenty to do.

Unskilled labour.—There was not much demand for this class of labour during the month.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of January was not very favourable for unskilled labour, and a large number of men were unable to obtain work. Craftsmen engaged in all classes of metal work were well employed, and in the factories and wholesale houses business was better than last year, the weather conditions being more favourable. On the railroad conditions were only fair, but were better than last year.

The Health Food factory, which was burned last fall, again resumed operations.

The principals of the public schools, their assistants, and the members of the Collegiate Institute staff, commenced on a new schedule of salaries at the beginning of the year, which gives them each an increase of from \$50 to \$100 a year.

The trouble which had existed for some time between the management of the Grand Opera House and the Theatrical Stage Employees Alliance was satisfactorily settled during the month, by the agreement of the management to unionize the house next season, matters to remain as they are for the balance of the present season.

The new Grand Trunk round-house was completed during January, and the necessary machinery and appliances are being installed. It is built to hold forty engines and a part is already in use.

The brick work on the power-house of the South-western Traction Company was completed, and the whole of the building will be finished and ready for use by the end of February. The company is about to commence the building of car barns.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were practically all idle, the weather being too cold to do the little work that

they have at this time of the year. Carpenters were fairly well employed, although a number were idle. Plasterers were all working, this being the best winter for them for some winters past. Painters have been idle for the last six weeks, but plumbers and gas and steam fitters were all busy. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were doing nothing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and their apprentices, and iron workers were very busy, but electrical workers and linemen reported trade as only fair. A fire in the early part of the month burned the moulding shop of the London Brass Co., but the company commenced building operations immediately and the shop is running as usual. The moulders lost sixteen days, but the machinists worked eight hours per day for those sixteen days. Stove mounters were exceptionally busy and could not keep up with orders.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were quiet, and a number were laid off. Car builders were working nine and a half hours per day, the longest they have ever worked at this time of the year. Coopers were very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers continued busy, some job offices working overtime. Pressmen were also busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were not active, this being their slack season, but garment workers were very busy, as were the hat and cap factories. This business is assuming large proportions in London. Boot and shoe workers reported trade active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice-cutters were exceptionally busy. The Board of Health is compelling the ice dealers to cut their ice for domestic purposes from a pond about four miles from the city. This means a long haul and gives employment to a large number of men and teams.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were very busy, but brush makers were slack and lost

over a week's time during the month. Furi-
ers also were inactive, their rush season
being over.

Transport.—Train crews reported Janu-
ary not as good as last month, but better
than the corresponding month last year.

Unskilled labour.—There was almost no
employment in this line, and a large num-
ber of men were in idleness.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reports as
follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of industry was
very favourable during January. The cold
weather caused a cessation of work in the
building trades, but apart from this, there
was a good demand for labour. The in-
crease of staff in the new Père Marquette
shops, the starting of the new plant of the
Canada Iron and Foundry Company with
a larger staff, together with activity in
other industries were incidents which oc-
casioned an increased demand for labour.
The ice harvest for the city and railways
afforded work for a considerable number
for a short time. Notwithstanding the
active condition of industry, however, the
supply of labour was in excess of the de-
mand, owing to an influx of men from
outside points, and many workmen were
unemployed.

The total loss reported by the Chief of
the Fire Department of St. Thomas
amounted to \$14,442 during 1904.

The principle of municipal ownership
received the endorsement of the ratepayers
at the municipal elections, when a by-law
for \$200,000 was passed for the purpose of
purchasing the gas plant from the St.
Thomas Gas Co.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Local industries show
evidence of considerable activity. The
Canada Iron and Foundry Company re-
port a much better inquiry for car wheels
during the month past, and better prospects

for the coming year. The general foundry
business is in a healthy state and is grow-
ing. In wood manufacture all kinds of
bent and turned goods were in good de-
mand; the same was true of the brush,
broom and woodenware output.

Railroad construction and employment.
—Traffic was normal during the month
and freight crews made regular time. Im-
proved hauling facilities are constantly
reducing the staff proportionately to
the bulk hauled, and engineers and
firemen complain of overstrain. In
the Michigan Central Locomotive and
Car Shops standard activity pre-
vails. An additional building is being
equipped for the manufacture of tools,
which were heretofore imported. The Père
Marquette shops are being operated night
and day on repair work. The motive power
on the Canadian division was out of repair
through overstrain, owing to the heavy
traffic and inadequate repairing facilities
pending the completion of the local shops.
This condition is likely to be speedily over-
come by the operation of the new shops,
in which over one hundred and fifty men
are now employed. The company proposes
to make large expenditures on the Cana-
dian division during the summer months.

Other industries.—All other lines of em-
ploying industries report plenty of help
with constant inquiry for work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building operations re-
ceived a severe check from the cold weat-
her, but a considerable amount of work
is in progress, principally on inside work,
and a few dwelling houses. Bricklayers
were idle, and carpenters only partly em-
ployed, while painters were very slack.
Other building mechanics had intermit-
tent employment.

*Metal, engineering and shipbuilding
trades.*—Moulders and machinists were
busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—
In this line employees were busy.

Printing trades.—Printers reported normal conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported a fairly good month considering the season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers had a normal month.

Transport.—The employees of the St. Thomas street railway petitioned for an increase of wages about the first of January. The present minimum rate is 12½ cents per hour, and the maximum 15 cents per hour. The petition asked that the minimum rate be 15 cents and the maximum 18 cents per hour. The petition was filed by the Board of Street Railway Commissioners.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Burwell.—Extensive work will be undertaken as soon as navigation opens in the spring in connection with the harbour, and the diversion of the Otter river.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing largely to climatic conditions, labour was not so active last month.

There were a few buildings under construction, giving employment to a limited number of men. The planing mills were fairly busy, but outside of the shops everything connected with the building trade was very quiet.

At the municipal elections held on January 2, two by-laws were passed, one authorizing the city council to aid, by way of a loan a factory for making gas engines, agricultural machines, nuts, bolts, &c.; the other for the erection of a new market building and police station. Some of the machinery for the new factory has arrived and has been installed temporarily in the old Harvester works building. The new factory and market building will be commenced in the spring.

There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour to note, and the labour market was free from unrest.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet and railroad transportation normal.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were bringing in a few hogs to market, otherwise there was little activity in the industry.

Manufacturing.—Generally speaking business was quiet.

Railroad construction and employment.—Outside of switch repairing there was no railroad construction work going on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had little work. Carpenters, plasterers, painters and plumbers reported work slack.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers and linemen reported trade quiet. Blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers reported fairly favourable conditions. Coopers found work slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers reported trade somewhat slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had steady employment.

Leather trade.—Harness makers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were all busy.

Transport.—All railroad men were fairly busy. Cab drivers and teamsters had plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—There was no demand for this class of labour.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the cold weather January was a quiet month, showing less activity than the same month a year ago. Business men, however, expect a speedy recovery.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, of New York, has secured a site on the river front, and the erection of a complete plant will be begun as soon as the spring opens. Another American Company is looking for a suitable place to manufacture collars and cuffs. The two firms expect to employ a large number of hands.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet during the month.

The master bakers of the city petitioned the city council to allow them to make a 1½-pound loaf to compete with the Toronto and London bakers, who send bread here every day in large quantities and sell for five cents 1½-pound loaf, while local bakers make 1½-pound loaf and sell it for six cents. The council granted the petition.

There have been no disturbances in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were not very busy, as most of them have their grain already hauled in to the market.

Manufacturing.—All factories were running, but some were on short time.

Railroad construction and other employment.—Conditions were quiet, and no new construction work was under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Owing to the cold weather, the building trades were very quiet, and expect to be so for a month yet, with the exception of the plumbers, who were all working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Ironworkers, moulders and help-

ers were all working full time. Linemen were all busy. Blacksmiths and horse-shoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions were quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a busy month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had a quiet month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a fair month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all working.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were all working.

Transport.—Railway workers in all branches were well employed. Steamboat workers on the ferries are having all they can do owing to the heavy ice in the river; extra help was being used.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little demand for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—The mills and factories were running full time, and there was still a number of buildings to be completed; this is keeping a number of carpenters, plumbers and painters employed. A by-law was carried at the time of the municipal elections appropriating \$50,000 to build a school.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the winter season industry in this district is mainly confined to lumbering and mining. Building is, of course, interrupted, and manufacturing is confined to the town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The rail mill of the Lake Superior Co., has been and will be in constant operation throughout the winter, sufficient orders being on hand to warrant such a course. The

second or charcoal furnace will also soon be in operation. Once blown in it will likely have a continuous run as the supply of hardwood within easy distance is very large.

An event of importance to note during January was the resumption of the Lake Superior Co.'s saw mill, which gives employment to about 100 men. This was made possible by hauling logs down the A.C.R., when there was sufficient snow to bring them to the railway. The Veneer mill and the Chemical pulp mill were still idle. The last mentioned industries, and the brick plant, were the only idle plants under control of the Allied Companies, the car shops being in partial operation.

General labour conditions were good, but there was no demand for more men, a sufficiency being on the spot to meet any possible contingency. Trade also appeared to be good and will be better as the town recovers from the depression of last year.

With respect to living conditions, rents were fair. A fairly good house can be got for \$8 per month. Bread sold at 6c per loaf (1½ lbs.) Meat prices were about the same as Toronto. Wood cost \$6 a cord for hard and \$3.50 for soft varieties, but the soft wood is generally very inferior. Coal sold at \$7.50 per ton. Prices in Sudbury and Copper Cliff were, if anything, a little higher. Rents in Sudbury were higher than here, but in Copper Cliff were fairly moderate.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—The Lake Superior Company reported some difficulty in obtaining men for the Helen mine. They succeeded, however, in getting a gang of about 45 miners in the neighbourhood of Sudbury. The comparative isolation of Michipicoten during the winter makes it rather difficult to induce men to remain. Messrs. McKenzie & Mann have announced their intention of erecting a smelter at Port Arthur.

The Superior Copper Co., has given notice of applying for a charter to construct and operate a line of railway, to own and

navigate a fleet of vessels, &c. The Williams mine near Wilde continued to show favourable results, and will in the near future prove a valuable adjunct to the industries at Sault Ste. Marie.

Lumbering.—On the whole the lumber industry will not be much less active than last year as every firm is in full operation. The total cut will be fully as large as in 1903, as the Lake Superior interests are being worked much more extensively this year than last.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Francis.—The contract for the proposed power dam at this place was stated to have been let during January. Several hundred thousand dollars also will be expended on machinery. The plant is expected to develop six thousand horse-power.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reports as follows :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Workmen were, generally speaking, as well employed as they usually are at this season of the year. At Lac du Bonnet a large number of men were at work on the installation of a water power plant for the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. In the same locality contractors were busily cutting cord wood. On the whole, however, there were not so many at work in the woods this year as last, but more men were at work in other occupations that were favoured by the fine open weather.

The prospects for industrial activity are good. Several large undertakings will be commenced in the early spring. At the session of the Legislature of Manitoba, now sitting, permission was obtained by the city of Winnipeg to install as a local improvement a high pressure water system for fire protection. This will be installed in the congested part of the city at a cost of approximately \$500,000, part of which will be paid by the city at large and part by the property owners upon whose land the special mains will abut.

The stone cutters' strike, which commenced in December, still continues. On January 23 a new phase of the difficulty developed, the stone cutters' section of the Builders' Exchange deciding to lock-out the members of the stone cutters' union until such time as the latter agreed to the installation of machinery. In the meantime the firm of Messrs. Peter Lyall & sons, against whom the strike was originally directed, installed a planer and operated it successfully. Other planers will be installed by the master stonecutters.

Some large foundations being put down this winter engaged the attention of the building trade. It is not usual to proceed with such work in the frosty weather. To do so would be impractical with ordinary mortar, but the brick is being laid in cement which sets perfectly in the coldest weather.

On Friday, January 20, a number of plasterers working on the new Carnegie library and on the reconstruction of the Queen's Hotel for Messrs. Smith & Sharp, the contractors, quit work. The trouble was with the plasterers, and is the outcome of the refusal of a trustee to produce his books for examination. On Saturday evening, however, the secretary of the Plasterers' Union issued an official statement to the effect that the union had no complaint whatsoever against the firm concerned and consequently had arranged to resume work on Monday morning, January 30.

At the Manitoba legislature a Bill was passed which provides for the guarantee of debentures to the extent of \$1,000,000 for the provision of terminal facilities for the Canadian Northern Railway in Winnipeg.

Grain shipments still continue to show increases over the figures of last year. Traffic also showed signs of maintaining a steady increase. In accordance with the winter custom a decrease in staffs took place, but they will be brought up to the standard again in the spring.

Custom returns and other statistics showed a steady commercial growth. Bank clearings for the first month of the year showed a gain of about 24 per cent over the same period of last year.

Labour has been quiet with the exception of the continued strike of the stonecutters. Towards the close of the month the plasterers on two jobs also called their men off work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—In regard to the lumber trade the demand for men in Winnipeg for British Columbia was entirely absent this year. The Retail Lumbermen's Association met during January in Winnipeg. It was understood that they had, for some time past, been contracting business under an arrangement with an association of lumber manufacturers, one of the conditions of which was that they would not buy from any but members of the wholesalers' association, and the latter would sell to no one but members of the retailers'. On both sides this understanding, it was charged, was not adhered to, and in consequence the retailers formally decided to buy in the open market. Another important decision arrived at was their instructions to a special committee to form a mutual insurance company, which will be prepared to assume risks up to \$1,200,000, but no policy or risk upon any one yard shall exceed \$3,000. It is estimated that the membership will effect a saving in the cost of insurance of something like \$24,000 per annum.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades as a whole were better employed than usual for this particular season of the year. Plasterers, for instance, although numerically much stronger than they hitherto have been, were busy, but carpenters were not so fortunate. The latter, of course, during the whole of last year were more plentiful than was the case with the other trades and many of them are in receipt of out-of-work pay. The busiest trades were those whose work lay largely in finishing in-

teriors, such as plumbers, electricians and the best class of carpenters.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—In the metal trades work for the season of the year was very good. Of men, however, there was enough and the increase of business with the opening of the busy season will not do more than absorb the available supply of labour. Electrical workers and linemen were kept busy, but there was quite enough men to handle all the work offering.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the woodworking trades there has been a perceptible falling off and some staffs have been reduced. During the year just past there was a marked expansion of this industry and indications point to a great activity during the present season.

Printing and allied trades.—The printers and kindred tradesmen enjoyed a continuation of steady business. There was, however, a number of men who were not working.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades there has been a slight falling off, which is not unusual at this season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and ice cutters were busy as well as others connected with food preparation industries. The tobacco workers also had steady work.

Miscellaneous.—After the Christmas season there has been considerable labour unemployed. During the holiday trade season a lot of extra help was taken on and then discharged immediately after Christmas. Among this class will be found a number of new arrivals from Great Britain and the mainland of Europe, amongst whom considerable distress prevails.

Transport.—The regular winter reduction of working staffs on the railways is now proceeding. The reduction affects all parts of the operating department and maintenance of ways. On account of the falling off in the grain shipments there were not so many freight trains east during the fall, so the number of crews had to be cut down.

As the cutting process proceeds the senior men were drafted into new crews and the junior men laid off. On the section gangs the same process works out. On the main line the foreman and two or three men are all that are needed to patrol the tracks, while on the branch lines the gangs are even smaller. Their work consists in putting shims under the rails to keep them level and in clearing the switches and generally over-seeing the line. In the case of snow blockades extra men are hired. In the freight department the staff is also reduced until spring, when the heavy traffic is resumed with the opening of navigation. The winter traffic so far has been unusually heavy and it is expected that it will continue so. The passenger traffic is also heavy, though the large numbers who took advantage of the cheap holiday rates east have not yet commenced to return. The heavy rush will be on in March, when the tickets expire, as at that time the immigration movement will also be started westward.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were fairly well employed during the month of December, with the exception of men engaged in outside work and in the building trade. A very large amount of inside work, however, was carried on, particularly among carpenters, joiners, sheet metal workers and plumbers.

Several establishments have closed down for repairs, as is usual at this time of the year. There was no special activity evidenced in any particular trade with the exception of the flour mills, which were running night and day.

Conditions were somewhat dull in the transportation line, with the exception of passenger traffic, which was very heavy.

There was considerable activity in wholesale and retail trade during the holiday season.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages or in the hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The result of the harvest operations of 1904 for Manitoba and the Territories has been most satisfactory. The report of the provincial government and that of the North-west Territories stated that the west will have over one hundred million bushels of grain, including probably sixty million bushels of wheat, forty-one million bushels of oats and ten million bushels of barley. The average grade of wheat will be No. 2 Northern. One of the most satisfactory features of the report was that it indicated a better condition than was anticipated during September and October, when there was considerable anxiety as to the effect of rust found on the grain. The nearest estimate as to the amount of acreage during 1904 under crop was 2,565,016 acres. An average yield of 16 bushels to the acre would amount to 41,040,256 bushels for Manitoba, and 18,894,082 bushels for the Territories, at 18 bushels to the acre. This would make a total for the whole Canadian west of 59,934,338 bushels of wheat.

Lumbering.—It was reported that an American company was about to acquire a local lumber business. This company will establish a large planing mill and sash and door factory, and also bring in large quantities of rough lumber from their Minnesota mills to be manufactured here.

Manufacturing.—The Brandon Developing, Manufacturing and Supply Agency, Limited, has been incorporated to carry on business in this city with a capital of \$40,000, dealing in cement, machines, and all kinds of building material that can be made from cement.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was no railroad construction going on, but as soon as spring opens extensive work will be carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and stonecutters were slack; also lathers, plasterers, painters, paper hangers and builders' labourers. Carpenters and plumbers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, sheet metal workers and jewellers reported trade good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and pattern makers reported trade slack. With upholsterers trade was fairly good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers reported trade very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, ice-cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers, were all very active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported trade slack, but among leather workers and saddlers trade was good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported trade very good. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and furriers reported trade good, while steam and hand laundry employees were well employed.

Transport.—Railway employees with the exception of men engaged in freight service were fairly busy. Draymen and carters were slack. With teamsters and expressmen trade was good.

Unskilled labour.—There was quite a number of unskilled labourers in the city who found employment making preparations for the building season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The town of Arcola is one of the most flourishing in the Territories. Last year new buildings were erected to the amount of \$200,000. A new grist mill was built

two years ago with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Arcola also has six elevators with a capacity of 141,000 bushels. The opening of the new extension from Arcola to Regina, a distance of 115 miles, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., has greatly benefited the town. It has also opened a splendid tract of country.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was not much work in progress during January, though on the whole there were as many men at work as at the same time last year. From the fact, however, that there are more people here now than then, there are more idle men to be seen. All out-of-door workers were slack except stonecutters, who were nearly all working on one large job, except when it was extremely cold. There was very little work for unskilled labour.

Branches of several wholesale houses are established now and several more are seeking premises or locations on which to build.

There have been no changes in rates of wages, but different unions are considering the changes, and the bricklayers and masons are asking for a raise in wages from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour, and a reduction in hours from 9 to 8.

A coal mine at Coleman has closed down owing to trouble with its employees. There is also a lock-out among the printers at Edmonton, owing to certain demands of the union, which the master printers would not concede.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—All engaged in agricultural pursuits were very quiet this month.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was not as active as it was last year, although the demand for lumber was great and prospects are good.

Mining.—Coal mining was being prosecuted with great vigour, especially at Bankhead, where a town is being rapidly built up.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was at a standstill and times were rather dull in all classes of railroad work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were doing very little. Carpenters also did not find as much outside work as at this time last year, but inside men were fairly busy. Lathers and plasterers were all working, and nearly all painters and decorators, plumbers and steamfitters were busy. The majority of the stonecutters were working.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists were working short hours, but electrical workers and some linemen were well employed wiring new buildings and making alterations. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were all busy, but boiler-makers were not active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There was a slight relaxation in the woodworking trades, but the indications were that they will soon be busy again.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy in all branches in Calgary and elsewhere in the district except at Edmonton.

Clothing trades.—Tailors found work a little dull, but working shoemakers had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers and bakers were all working full time, and icemen were busy gathering in their harvest. This, however, does not give employment to very many men. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had steady work.

Leather trades.—Leather workers, saddlers and harness makers were all working, but there was no great demand for men, this being the slack season.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, but there is a surplus of clerks and stenogra-

phers. Delivery men were fairly active and hotel employees had all they could do.

Transport.—With railroad employees work was a little slack; teamsters also were not very busy, but draymen found plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—There is a surplus of unskilled workmen here just now, because many drift into that class who really belong to trades not in demand at present.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

A slight change took place during the past month in the labour market, conditions having improved somewhat as compared with December. The saw mills that were running on short time and the mills that were closed down entirely were running full time. Outside work was not as active as in the preceding month, but retail merchants reported an exceptionally busy month.

The British Columbia Distilling Company's works were in full operation and are giving steady employment to about twenty-five or thirty men. The plant is capable of turning out four thousand gallons of finished product a day, and in so doing consumes about one thousand bushels of corn. The building and plant cost about \$300,000. In connection with the above establishment a stock-fattening farm has been started, and nearly two hundred head of cattle and five hundred swine are being fattened on the malt refuse from the distillery.

The Great Northern Railway Company has taken over the control and operation of the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway, and is making preparations for the inauguration at an early date of a fast double daily train service between Vancouver and Seattle.

Owing to the increased trade with the district, the city council have found it

needful to extend the market premises of the city and have purchased land adjoining the present civic property, on which will be erected additional stables and a cattle corral.

A good demand was reported for residences in all parts of the city, and although a number of new houses have been erected of late, the number has not been equal to the demand. There are indications that a large number of dwelling-houses will be built in the early spring.

The Japanese employed in one of the saw-mills were notified that their wages would be reduced 20 cents per day. They at once expressed to the management their intention of quitting work and the mill manager revoked the order.

Considerable discussion was caused during the past month by the action of the Fraser River Cannery Association, in applying for an Order in Council to prohibit salmon fishing on the Fraser and contiguous waters during 1906 and 1908. At a meeting of the fishermen, resolutions were drafted protesting against the action of the cannery, giving as one of their reasons that it would throw many thousands of men out of employment in the neighbourhood, and deprive them of their only means of making a living. The city council and the board of trade have also forwarded petitions against any change in the fishing regulations as they stand at present.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A large number of new settlers arrived and many farms have changed hands, prices ranging from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

Fishing.—The salmon pack for 1904 was the poorest for several years past, the total amount of fish packed being 72,688 cases, against 204,809 cases in 1903, or including sockeyes, red and white springs, humpbacks and cohoes, 128,903 cases.

Lumbering.—A number of camps have started up and a brisk demand is made

for logs. A specimen of British Columbia timber was cut at Pitt Lake for Messrs. Gilley Bros. It measured 90 feet long and 58 inches in diameter at the large end and 55 inches at the small end, and would square 38 inches, or make 15,000 feet of lumber.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Chilliwack Light and Power Company, which was to run a distance of 50 miles from Chilliwack to this point, has completed its survey and expects to commence construction work early in the spring. The cost is estimated at \$15,000 per mile.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported work as not very active, men on outside work only making short time. Several small jobbing contracts were carried out. Carpenters reported work slack and many men idle. Painters were working on repairs, but on short hours. Among plumbers business was dull, but with good prospects for next month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists reported work dull with many men idle, but shipwrights and caulkers were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the factories the men worked short time on stock. Carriage and wagon makers reported work very fair and car builders were busy with prospects good. Shingle weavers were busy with orders ahead.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were fairly active, with all men at work.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported work plentiful and prospects good for the spring trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers were all working full time. Flour has increased in price 65 cents per barrel, sugar \$1 per sack of 100 pounds, potatoes from \$16 and \$18 to \$25 per ton. Up to the present, however, no increase in the price of bread was reported.

Transport.—Steamboat men and freight handlers reported work slack, some of the river boats being taken off their routes owing to the poor trade. Among street railway employees work was fairly good, a large amount of repair work being under way.

Unskilled labour.—There was a large number of idle men awaiting the commencement of railroad construction, and the opening of the logging camps.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chilliwack.—Three hundred farmers have organized in the Chilliwack Valley for the purpose of securing a better market for their produce, and have elected their first board of officers. The Maple Ridge Creamery and Fruit Canning Company, Limited, has commenced the construction of buildings for its plant. Machinery has been purchased and will be installed and in active operation at an early date. Throughout the district employment was fairly active, a large number of small saw-mills running full time to supply the local demand. Many of the new settlers have moved to their holdings and are making extensive additions. Work on the new public school progressed well and gave employment to a large force of men.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reports as follows:—

Labour has not been well employed during January. There are reported to be some 3,500 men out of employment, though no cases of extreme want have been reported. The reason for the condition mentioned is the numerous arrivals of men from outside points.

There are at present 185 private residences in course of construction, ranging in valuation from \$1,000 to \$3,500 or thereabouts. It will be seen, therefore, that the building trades were fairly busy for this time of the year. It may be added

also that fully two-thirds of the buildings mentioned are being built either for sale or rent. The price of lumber still keeps up.

The chief of the fire department in his annual report states that the total loss by fire for the year amounted to \$15,948.

Real estate in Vancouver is reported to be rapidly increasing in value.

The building record for the year 1904 shows an increase approximately of 33½ per cent over 1903. A large portion of the buildings for the past year is represented by dwellings to be occupied by their owners. The total number of permits issued was 836, representing a value of \$1,968,891, as against 580 permits, representing a value of \$1,426,148, in 1903.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Those engaged in the lumbering trade report that at present the mills are at a standstill.

Railroad construction and employment.—A notice will appear in the official gazette that application will shortly be made for a charter to construct a railway beginning at Ashcroft and tapping the Grand Trunk Pacific at some point in the Cariboo district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons report trade very dull, as is usual at this season of the year. Carpenters and joiners stated that there has been more employment than ever before at this time of the year. There are also a larger number of men out of employment than last year. Lathers and plasterers report trade fairly active. Painters and decorators have a number of their craft idle. Plumbers were busy. An advance of 80 cents a day in the wage schedule will be asked for shortly. At present \$4 a day is paid for a day of eight hours. Stonecutters were practically all out of work, and builders' labourers reported trade very quiet, and a large number out of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, and coremakers reported trade fair, with a few unemployed. Machinists and engineers stated that trade was quiet, and prospects uncertain. Electrical workers report trade very quiet with a surplus of men. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers reported trade dull, with prospects uncertain. While there are a good number unemployed in these trades, above the average for the size of the place, there is a large number idle. Upholsterers reported trade good. Coopers and car builders are busy, the latter on electric cars. Shingle weavers find work dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade fair, with few idle men. Pressmen were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had abundance of work, but with plenty of men to do it. Complaint is made regarding the low rate of wages paid. Cigarmakers found trade conditions quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers stated that trade was fair. Clerks and stenographers report a large surplus of hands. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported a good demand for men, which will slacken off at the end of February. There exists a demand for good waitresses.

Transport.—Street railway employees stated that work was good for the month. There are at present employed 30 sparemen, viz., 15 at each end, and 80 regular men (40 motormen and 40 conductors). Wages range from 20 cents to 27 cents per hour. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has taken over the Steveston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is twelve miles long and runs between Vancouver and Steveston. Two cars for passengers and freight cars will be operated, requiring five crews.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was not so favourable as last month. In nearly every branch of industry there was a surplus of labour, though this is looked for at this season of the year.

The Capital City Canning and Packing Co., has been incorporated. It is the intention of this company to construct fish traps at Sherringham and other points, and to erect a cannery at Esquimalt harbour. The works will be finished in time to handle this year's run of sockeye salmon.

Another company has been formed to engage in the manufacture of metal polish, writing inks of all kinds and washing blue. The company owns a deposit of rotten stone at Port Renfrew on the west coast of Vancouver Island. This deposit is of excellent quality and in large quantities.

The plant of the Albion Iron Works, which was partially destroyed by fire in August last, is being disposed of and the business will be discontinued. A few years ago this was the largest iron working plant on the coast.

The B. C. Electric Co., installed a new 1,000 K.W. generator at the Goldstream station which greatly improves the lighting and railway service.

The withdrawal of the British squadron from the North Pacific Ocean will be keenly felt by the merchants, trade people and workmen of the city, as a large amount of money was annually distributed through that channel. For many years past the navy and military stations provided employment to large numbers, viz.: carpenters, bricklayers, masons, painters, plumbers, machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, ship joiners and others, and the extensive works of fortification which were carried on for the past three or four years gave employment to a great many labourers and teamsters.

Early in the month seal hunters made a demand for an increase in pay, asking that the rate be \$4 for each skin taken instead of the sliding scale as at present, starting at \$3 per skin. The demand was refused by the sealing company. A strike was threatened, but was not carried into effect.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A petition, signed largely by the farmers of Vancouver Island, was forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture asking for the establishment of an experimental farm in a suitable locality on Vancouver Island.

Fishing.—The petition of the British Columbia Cannerymen's Association to the Dominion government that an order in council be passed to prohibit the taking of sockeye salmon during the years 1906 and 1908 was opposed by different public bodies in this city and district. The Board of Trade sent a special representative to Ottawa to protest against the proposed action. The Trades and Labour Council also forwarded a resolution to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and to the British Columbia representatives in Parliament in opposition to the proposal.

Lumbering.—On January 1 the British Columbia coast millmen withdrew from membership in the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, which includes all lumber dealers in Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. The mountain millmen withdrew some months ago, so that all the British Columbia millmen have now severed connection with the retail organization. The price of logs took a sharp upward tendency. A small shipment of spruce lumber, intended as a sample lot, was shipped during the month by a local firm to Mazatlau, Mexico. When the regular steamer service between Mexico and Canada has been established it is anticipated that a decided stimulus will be given to the lumber business on Vancouver Island.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—In every branch of the building trades work was scarce and there

were many idle men. The only work of importance on hand was the foundation for the large tourist hotel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was nearing completion. All labourers' work was being done by Chinamen.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—Trade generally was quiet. With iron moulders it was dull, and with machinists, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen it was fair. Blacksmiths had a good month. The latter half of the month was good for boilermakers and iron ship builders. Shipwrights and caulkers were nearly all idle. Sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were well employed. The same conditions prevailed for carriage and wagon makers.

Printing and allied trades.—Trade continued good in all lines, consequently, printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were but fairly well employed. In the garment working line trade fell off. Staffs were reduced and employment was not as regular as was the rule for many months past.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Harness makers reported trade as being fair for the season of the year.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed. During the month the journeymen secured a slight concession in way of shop regulations. Since the holiday season employment was not so general for clerks and delivery employees. Laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men and steamboat firemen were well employed. Longshoremen were fairly well employed. Street railway employees were all working. Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen reported a scarcity of work.

Unskilled labour.—There was still a very large surplus of men on the market and many of this class had to leave town.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market in this district during the past month has been dull, there being no activity in the building trades, and bad weather retarding work in the woods. With improving weather an improvement in the logging trade was noticeable. In the coal-mining parts of the district there was a steady improvement, with indications of a fair year's work for those employed. In commercial circles, business was normal.

There have been no changes in the rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing trade.—Trade was quiet now that the rush of the herring season is about over. The companies have enjoyed a fairly good season, with prospects of an increased demand for their product. There is, however, a fear that a serious injury may be done to the industry through the action of some companies in taking, wholesale, the fish for guano, and fish oil. The Dominion authorities have been requested to inquire into the question.

Lumbering.—There is a lack of activity in the lumbering industry, caused by the poor demand for lumber. In the woods, however, prospects were improving, there being a deficiency of logs on the market, and the demand for them on the increase.

Mining.—In the coal mining sections of the district conditions are improved, and while there are still a number of men out of work, the local company is steadily putting on additional men, and the output is increasing. The demand for coal from the island shows a healthy firmness. The same conditions apply to the other coal mines in the district.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons reported work scarce. Carpenters and joiners reported employment good for the season of the year. Lathers and plasterers, painters, plumbers, and builders' labourers were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers, while reporting that they were fairly well employed, stated that trade on the whole was quiet. Blacksmiths reported normal conditions prevailing.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage workers reported work being about the average for the time of year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers report work fair.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen found business quiet.

Unskilled labour.—There is always a lack of employment at this season of the year for unskilled labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Conditions in the district were much the same as in the city, with no material changes from last month.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA— THE BUILDING TRADES.

THE statistical tables presented herewith relate to current rates and tendencies of wages and hours among BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS throughout Canada.*

The arrangement of the tables is similar to that adopted in returns of the series previously published, the localities from which the quotations were received being arranged alphabetically under the headings of the several provinces, from east to west, and columns added in which the amounts of the different changes have been worked out. Tabular analyses are employed in the accompanying article to show the full significance of the larger and detailed returns.

Investigation by the Department.

A total of 5,402 communications, inclosing blank forms to be filled in and returned, were sent out by the Department under date of May 23 in connection with the special investigation into wages and hours in the building trades. Of these, 2,519 were addressed to employers, and the

balance to secretaries of labour organizations of the different trades concerned. According to provinces, the inquiries sent out were distributed as follows:—

Provinces.	To Em- ployers.	To Unions.	Total.
Nova Scotia	278	12	290
New Brunswick	268	8	276
Prince Edward Island	3	1	4
Quebec	762	26	728
Ontario	3,671	99	3,770
Manitoba	112	11	123
North-west Territories	2	8	10
British Columbia	123	18	141
	5,219	183	5,402

Replies to the above were received to the number of 624, distributed by provinces as follows:—

Provinces.	Number.
Nova Scotia	49
New Brunswick	46
Prince Edward Island	4
Quebec	99
Ontario	373
Manitoba	14
North-west Territories	6
British Columbia	23
Total	624

* A full explanation of the nature and scope of the special investigation undertaken by the department into rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the various trades and industries throughout the Dominion was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 522. Tables have already appeared in the *Gazette* at pages 530 and 610 relating to the wages and hours of different branches of the printing and allied trades, including hand compositors, machine compositors, pressmen, book binders, electrotypers and stereotypers.

It will be seen that the Department has received replies to about 11·5 per cent of the requests for information sent out. The localities from which information was received included all of the more important centres of population and industry in the Dominion, as well as a large number of the smaller towns and villages throughout the different provinces. The tables, accordingly, may be regarded as representative of conditions as a whole throughout the Dominion.

Current Rates of Wages.

With regard to current wages and hours, the larger tables give particulars as comparative rates, local variations in rates, &c. It will be seen that the wages of bricklayers and masons are in the majority of cases on or about the same level. This is particularly true in the larger centres of industry; where the rates differ, it is almost always in the way of showing a higher rate for bricklayers than for masons, though in a few instances the opposite will be noticed in the province of Quebec. The influence of locality upon wages and hours and the tendency towards a higher rate in the larger centres will be found illustrated in the present tables in much the same way as was pointed out in detail in the analysis which accompanied the tables relating to the printing and allied trades.* The general tendency of wages on the whole increasing and hours diminishing with the increase of the population of an industrial community is exemplified in both tables. The highest schedules quoted in Nova Scotia, for instance, are at Sydney and Halifax. In New Brunswick, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton and Woodstock reported the highest rates of wages and shortest working days. In Quebec, the city of Montreal and suburbs, and in Ontario, the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, and other of the larger centres show the most favourable conditions of employment in this respect. It will be noticed that towns and cities in

close proximity to the United States border cities show, relatively to their size, high schedules of wages. In British Columbia the differences due to relative size of locality are less clearly marked, and a number of the smaller localities show quite as high schedules in operation as Vancouver, Victoria and the other cities of the province.

The tables also show that the prevailing rates of wages are on the whole higher, other things being equal, as one progresses from east to west, with the exception of the province of Quebec, which shows a lower level of wages than that prevailing in the maritime provinces. Westward of the Great Lakes a higher rate is immediately encountered than that prevailing in any of the eastern provinces outside of the larger cities of Ontario, the rate continuing to advance until it reaches its highest point in British Columbia.

Current Hours of Labour.

Similar tendencies to the above are illustrated by the tables in the matter of hours of labour, shorter hours being the rule in the larger centres and in the westerly provinces. The full significance of the larger tables in this respect will be seen at a glance at the smaller tables, showing respectively by provinces the number of returns received by the Department of the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day and the eight-hour day prevailing among masons and bricklayers. In a third table the extent to which a shorter working day prevails on Saturdays is shown by provinces for both of these classes of workmen. It should be pointed out that this method of presentation does not permit the number of employees affected by the individual returns to be taken into account, though it admits of a ready comparison of the current hours in force in the several provinces. It will be seen, for instance, that the ten-hour day is the most general for both classes in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In Ontario, however, nearly one-half of the quotations received indicated a nine-hour day or shorter. In Manitoba

* See the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1904, page 525.

and the Territories also, a ten-hour day is relatively less prevalent, the larger centres reporting a nine-hour day as in operation. British Columbia is the only province from which the number of returns of a ten-hour day was exceeded by those relating to a shorter working day, though it should again be pointed out that the returns of a nine and an eight-hour day from Ontario and Manitoba included the larger centres of population in these provinces, and represent accordingly large bodies of working people. Ontario and British Columbia were the only provinces in which instances of an eight-hour day were found in operation. Totaling the returns with regard to current hours received for both classes of employment, it will be found that out of 287 individual quotations, 185 were of a ten-hour day, 82 of a nine-hour day, and 20 of an eight-hour day, the latter including the cities of Toronto, London, Niagara Falls, Victoria, Vancouver, Rossland and New Westminster.

The provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia reported relatively larger numbers of instances of a shorter working-day on Saturdays being in operation. Out of 285 returns of current hours for the entire Dominion, 65 indicated a shorter working-day on Saturdays as in force.

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received by the Department of Labour of the Ten-hour day, the Nine-hour day, and the Eight-hour day, respectively, among Bricklayers.

Province.	10 hour day.	9 hour day.	8 hour day.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	18	4	...	22
New Brunswick.....	10	2	...	12
Prince Edward Island.....	1	...	...	1
Quebec.....	23	4	...	27
Ontario.....	34	25	5	64
Manitoba.....	1	1	...	2
N. W. Territories.....	2	1	...	3
British Columbia.....	3	3	6	12
Total.....	92	40	11	143

TABLE showing by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were received by the Department of Labour of the Ten-hour Day, the Nine-hour Day, and the Eight-hour Day, respectively, among Masons.

Province.	10 hour day.	9 hour day.	8 hour day.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	17	4	...	21
Prince Edward Island.....	1	...	...	1
New Brunswick.....	13	3	...	16
Quebec.....	23	4	...	27
Ontario.....	33	27	4	64
Manitoba.....	1	1	...	2
North-west Territories.....	2	1	...	3
British Columbia.....	3	2	5	10
Total.....	93	42	9	144

TABLE showing by Provinces the Existence of a Shorter Work-day on Saturdays among Bricklayers and Masons.

Province.	BRICKLAYERS.	
	Total Number of Localities from which returns were received.	Number of Localities from which returns of a shorter work-day on Saturdays were received.
Nova Scotia.....	22	1
Prince Edward Island.....	1	...
New Brunswick.....	12	5
Quebec.....	27	2
Ontario.....	64	19
Manitoba.....	2	1
North-west Territories.....	2	...
British Columbia.....	12	4
Total.....	142	32

Province.	MASONS.	
	Total Number of Localities from which returns were received.	Number of Localities from which returns of a shorter work-day on Saturdays were received.
Nova Scotia.....	21	3
Prince Edward Island.....	1	...
New Brunswick.....	16	3
Quebec.....	27	3
Ontario.....	64	19
Manitoba.....	2	1
North-west Territories.....	2	...
British Columbia.....	10	4
Total.....	143	33

Changes in Wages of Bricklayers.

The following table, compiled from the larger tables presented herewith, will show

at a glance the significance of the detailed returns of changes in the wages of bricklayers from the point of view both of the year and of the province in which the several changes were reported. The table relates entirely to increases in wages, the total number of decreases reported in connection with the present investigation being but four out of a total of 191 changes.

It will be seen from this analysis that the period of greatest activity in the upward movement of the wages of bricklayers in Canada was from the years 1900 to 1903, inclusive, during which period one hundred and thirteen increases, or sixty per cent of the total, were reported as taking place.

Within this period 1903 was the most active year, with thirty-two changes. Previous to 1900, the years 1896 and 1898 were the most active, with ten and nine changes respectively. In 1904 nine changes were reported.

Among the provinces, the largest number of changes were reported in Ontario, which contributed 117 of a total of 187 increases. Quebec stood second with 26 increases, and Nova Scotia third with 23, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba following in the order named.

For full particulars with regard to individual changes the reader is referred to the larger tables.

TABLE SHOWING RECORD OF CHANGES BY PROVINCES IN WAGES OF BRICKLAYERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories	British Columbia.	Total.
1904	1			2	5		1		9
1903	1		1	5	24	1			32
1902	1		1	4	20	1	1	1	29
1901	5		1	2	16	1			25
1900	5		1	2	17	1		1	27
1899				2	6				8
1898	2			3	2			2	9
1897	3				3				6
1896	2			2	4				10
1895			1		1			1	3
1894					2				2
1893				1					1
1892								1	1
1891					1				1
1890	1			2	4				7
1889	1			1					1
1887	1				1				2
1885					2				2
1884	1				1				2
1882					2				2
1880			1		1				2
1875					2				2
1873			1						1
1869					2				2
1848					1				1
Total..	23		9	26	117	4	2	6	187

Changes in Wages of Masons.

In the following table the record of changes set forth in the larger table relating to the wages of masons is analysed, as in the case of bricklayers above, by years and provinces. There were, in all, one hundred and ninety-seven increases reported to the Department, and six de-

creases. As in the case of bricklayers, the upward movement in wages began on a very active scale in 1900, in which year twenty localities reported increases to have been granted. In 1901 sixteen increases were recorded, in 1902, twenty-four, and in 1903, thirty-two. Four increases were reported in 1890 and 1896, and three in-

creases in 1897 and 1894. Two instances of increases were reported in each of the following years, viz.:—1891, 1885, 1884, 1882, 1875 and 1869.

By provinces, Ontario headed the list of

changes with one hundred and thirty-two; Quebec and Nova Scotia following with twenty-four each. New Brunswick reported eight; British Columbia, five, and Manitoba, four changes.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHANGES BY PROVINCES IN WAGES OF MASONS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories	British Columbia.	Total.
1904	1				1		1		3
1903			1	4	32	1		1	39
1902	3		1	3	24	1		1	33
1901	4		1	3	16	1			25
1900	4		1	2	20	1			28
1899	1			2	7				10
1898	2			3	1			2	8
1897	3				3				6
1896	2		1	1	4				8
1895			1		1			1	3
1894					3				3
1893				1					1
1891					2				2
1890	1			3	4				8
1889	1				1				2
1887	1				2				2
1885					2				2
1884	1				2				3
1882					1				1
1880			1		1				2
1879				1					1
1875					2				2
1872			1		2				1
1869					2				2
1848					1				1
Total	24		8	23	131	4	1	5	196

Changes in the Hours of Bricklayers.

The tabular analysis presented below of the record of changes in hours of bricklayers contained in the larger table is designed to show by years the nature and number of the changes of which the Department was able to obtain a record.

It will be seen that the majority of the changes recorded represent the obtaining of a shorter working-day on Saturdays, forty-nine out of a total of ninety-seven changes being reported under this heading. The shortening of the hours from ten to nine on the other days of the week was the next most prominent feature in the movement, thirty-eight instances being reported. There were six instances of changes from a nine to an eight-hour day; three from a twelve to a ten-hour day, and one from a ten to an eight-hour day.

According to years, the most active period in the movement towards a shorter working-day was in 1902, when seventeen changes were reported. The years 1900 and 1903 rank next with sixteen changes and fifteen changes, respectively. There were ten changes in 1890 and eight in 1901. The years 1894, 1899 and 1904 stood equal with five changes each, the next most active year being 1892 with three changes. The earliest change recorded was in 1869, being a change from a twelve to a ten-hour day. No instances of an increase in weekly hours were reported to the Department, though there were a few cases in which working-time was increased on Saturday in order to permit a shorter day being worked on the first five days of the week.

In the following analysis, changes affecting the first five days of the week and Satur-

days are regarded as separate occurrences, though, as a matter of fact, they frequently occur in combination. The table, accordingly, over-states to a degree the actual number of occasions on which changes in hours went into effect.

TABLE showing number and nature of changes in hours of Bricklayers.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.				
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 10 to an 8 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904.		3			2
1903.		3		3	10
1902.		7	1	1	8
1901.		4			4
1900.	1	4		2	9
1899.		3			2
1898.				1	1
1897.					1
1896.		1			
1894.	1	2			2
1892.		2			1
1891.		1			
1890.		5			5
1889.					1
1888.		1			1
1886.		2			
1884.					1
1882.					1
1869.	1				

By provinces the changes in the hours of bricklayers were reported as follows:—Nova Scotia, nine; New Brunswick, eight; Quebec, seven; Ontario, fifty-six; Manitoba and the Territories, three, and British Columbia, twelve. About 59 per cent of the activity in the movement towards shorter hours, it will be seen, was reported from the province of Ontario.

Changes in Hours of Masons.

The general significance of the returns relating to changes in the hours of masons as contained in the larger returns is shown in the tabular analysis presented below, in which the number and nature of the different changes and the years in which they occurred are set forth. A total of eighty-six changes are indicated, of which forty-three referred to a shortening of the work-

ing-day on Saturday; thirty-two to a change from a ten to a nine-hour day on the first five days of the week; seven to a change from a nine to an eight-hour day; three to a change from a twelve to a ten-hour day, and one to a change from a ten to a nine-hour day. According to years, 1900 and 1903 showed the most active record of changes, with eight each, 1902 following with six, and 1901 with five. The year 1890 showed a total of four changes, and 1898 three changes. The earliest date for which a record was received was 1869, in which year two changes from a twelve to a ten-hour day were reported.

One instance was reported of a lengthening of the Saturday work-day in combination with a shortening of hours on the first five days of the week.

By provinces, the changes in the hours of masons were reported as follows:—Nova Scotia, eleven; New Brunswick, six; Quebec, five; Ontario, fifty-five; Manitoba, three, and British Columbia, six. Ontario, it will be seen, contributed over 63 per cent of the changes.

TABLE showing number and nature of changes in hours of Masons.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.				
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 10 to an 8 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904.		2			2
1903.		6		2	8
1902.		5	1	1	6
1901.		5			5
1900.	1	4		2	8
1899.		2			
1898.		1		1	3
1897.				1	1
1895.					1
1894.		1			
1891.		1			1
1890.		2			4
1888.		1			1
1886.		1			
1885.		1			
1882.					1
1869.	2				2

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.	In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00		10	10
Annapolis Royal				30	2.50 to 2.75			
Antigonish	1900		2 00		4 00			
Baddeck	1900	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Canning River					3 00			
Chester Basin				30	3 00			
Digby					3 00			
Freeport				20	2 00			
Halifax				36	3 24	1903		
"	1887	25	2 50			1890	10	10
"	1889	30	3 00					
"	1890	30	2 70					
"	1896	33½	3 00					
"	1901	36	3 24					
<i>a</i> Hants					2.00 to 2.50			
Heatherton	1901		2 00		2 25			
Isaac Harbour					3 00			
Lawrencetown	1901	30		35				
Margaree, S. W.	1897	15 to 17½	1.50 to 1.75	20 to 25	2.00 to 2.50			
Margaree, N. C.	1898	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Middleton	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
North Sydney	1900	30	3 00					
<i>b</i> "	1903	40 to 50	4.00 to 5.00					
"				40	3 60	1902	10	10
<i>c</i> Parrsboro		25	2 50	25	2 50			
Port Hastings	1900	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Port Hawksbury	1896	15	1 50					
"	1897	17½	1 75	25	2 50			
"	1898	20	2 00					
Pugwash			2 00		3 00			
Sydney	1900	25	2 50			1900	10	10
"	1901	40	3 60	45	4 05			
West Lakevale	1884	17½	1 75	25	2 50			
Westville	1897	20	2 00		3 75			
Wolfville	1904	25	2 50	28	2 50	1904	10	10
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
<i>d</i> Charlottetown					2.25 to 2.50			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Andover				20	2 00			
Albert				25	2 50			
<i>e</i> Bay du Vin			1 50		1 00			
Chatham	1903		2 00	25	2 50	1869	12	12
Deaktown	1902		1 75		2 00			
<i>f</i> Edgett's Landing					1.25 to 2.00			
Edmundston					2 00			
Fredericton	1873	15	1 50					
"	1880	20	2 00					
"	1895	25	2 50	30	3 00			
"						1890	10	10

a Wages have advanced about 10% during the last 5 years.

b 9 hrs. per day apply to outside work and 10 hrs. to steel company work.

c No change in wages or hrs. for 10 yrs. past.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, NO. 13.

BRICKLAYERS.—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9½	5	0 50						½
10	10								
10	10		2 00						
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
9	9							1	1
		5	0 50						
		3½	0 30		0 30				
		2½	0 24						
10	10		0 25						
10	10	5							
10	10	5-7½	50-75						
10	10	5-10	0 50-1 00						
		10	1 00						
9	9							1	1
10	10								
10	10	2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	10		1 00						
9	9	15	1 10					1	1
		5	0 05						
10		7½	0 75						
10	10		1 75						
9	9	3							
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10				0 50				
10	9 to 10		0 50					2	2-3
10	10		0 25						
9-10	9-10								
		5	0 50						
		5	0 50						
		5	0 50						
10	9								1

d There is a slight tendency upwards in rates of wages since last season.
e Since 1890 wages have steadily decreased.
f Wages are recently increasing slightly, but there has been no material change in several years.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>New Brunswick—Con.</i>								
Grants.....	1900		1 75		2 50			
<i>g</i> Hopewell Cape.....			3 00		3 00			
<i>h</i> Loggieville.....			2 50		2 50			
Moncton.....	1896		2 00		3 00			
".....								
Renous Bridge.....	1896		3 00		2 50	1894	12	12
<i>i</i> Richibucto.....				20	2 00			
St. John.....			2 25	33½	3 00	1886	10	10
<i>j</i> ".....						1890	10	9
<i>k</i> ".....								
St. Stephen.....					2 50			
Sussex.....					2 50			
<i>l</i> Woodstock.....								
".....	1901	20	2 00	30	3 00	1901	10	10
<i>m</i> ".....								
<i>Quebec.</i>								
<i>n</i> Allan's Corner.....				20	3 00			
Boldue.....	1902		2 00		2 25			
Brèche a Manion.....				30	2 50			
Cap Chat.....	1900	10	1 00	15	1 50			
Chateauguay.....				25	2 50			
French Village.....	1901	15	1 50	20	2 00	1901	10	10
Grand Pabos.....	1896		1 50		2 00			
Grandes Piles.....	1899		2 25		2 75-3 00			
Joliette.....	1890	20	2 00	25	2 50			
<i>o</i> L'Assomption.....		30	3 00	35	3 50			
<i>p</i> L'Avenir.....					2 75-3 00			
<i>p</i> Leeds Village.....					1 50-1 75			
Longueuil.....	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Montreal.....	1903	35 up		40 up	3 60	1892	10	
".....	1890	22	2 20					
".....	1893	25	2 50					
".....	1898	30	3 00					
".....	1901	35	3 05					
<i>q</i> New Richmond.....			1 50	2 00	2 50			
N. D. de Stanbridge....	1898	17½	1 75	25	2 50			
Nicolet Falls.....				20-30	2 00-3 00			
<i>r</i> Pt. aux Trembles Ptf..					3 00			
Quebec.....	1899	17½	1 75					
".....	1902	30	3 00	37½	3 37½	1902	10	10
<i>s</i> ".....	1904	30	2 70					
St. Andre.....								
St. Anne de Bellevue ..	1900		1 50		3 50	1900	12	12
St. Henri.....		30	3 00	30	3 00			
St. Hyacinthe.....	1903	35	3 15	40	3 60			
<i>t</i> ".....	1903	25	2 50	30-35	3 00-3 50			
St. Johns.....	1898							
".....	1903	18	1 75	30	3 00			
St. Polycarpe.....	1903		2 50					

g No change in wages or hours for years.*h* No change for 20 years.*i* No change of any kind for 50 years.*j* Change in hours took place about 15 years ago.*k* Nine hours system in vogue for 30 years on Saturdays, and for 15 years for other 5 days of week.*l* No change for several years.*m* A gradual increase in wages from 1896 to the present.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BRICKLAYERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10		0 75						
10	10		1 00						
			1 60						
10	10				0 50			2	2
			0 75					1	
9	9								1
10	9								
10	9 to 10	10	1 00						1
10	10								
10	10		0 25						
10	10	05	0 50						
									2
10	8	05	0 50						
10	10		0 50						
10	10		0 50-0 75						
10	10	05	0 50						
10	10	05	0 50						
10	10								
10	9								
10	10	05	0 50						
9	9	05	0 10						1
		03	0 30						
		05	0 50						
		05	0 05						
10	10		0 50						
10	10	7½	0 75						
10	10								
		17½	1 40						
9	9		0 03					7	1
7½	67½	5	0 45						
16	10		2 00					2	2
10	10								
9	9	05	0 45						
		05-10	0 50-1 00						
10	10								
10	10		0 75						
			0 05						

n. No change in last 25 years.
o. There has been a gradual rise in scale since 1898 amounting to from 30 to 50 per cent.
p. Including board. No change reported for a number of years.
q. 10 hours per day in summer, 8 pours in winter, wages increasing within past few years.
r. Wages have increased 10% within a few years.
s. Bricklayers working about 8 months in the year.
t. Wages have a tendency to decrease.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Quebec—Con.		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Sherbrooke	1903			25	2 50			
"	1904	25-30	2 50-3 00			1903	10	9
Sorel		30 40	3 00-4 00	40-42½	3 60-4 00			
Three Rivers	1896				2 50			
Thetford Mines		20	1 50	30	2 50-3 00			
Waterloo	1902	15	1 50	25	2 50			
Windsor Mills			2 50-3 00		2 50-3 00	No change		
Ontario.								
Allanburg	1897	30		35				
a Antrim				30	3.00			
Ayr				22½	2.25			
Beeton	1903	25 to 30	2.50 to 3.00	30 to 35	3.00 to 3.50		10	9
Belleville			1		2.50 to 3.00		10	9
Berlin	1899	25	2.50					
"	1902	30	3.00					
"	1903	35	3.50	38	3.42			
"						1899	16	10
b Brantford	1899	25	2.50					
"	1903	35	3.15	40	3.60	1899	10	9
Brookfield	1899		2.50 to 3.00		3.00 to 3.50			
c Brockville	1900	33½	3.00					
"	1900	22½	2.25	33½	3.00	1900	10	10
"	1900	20	2.00					
"	1901	25	2.50					
Chatham						1895	10	10
"	1902	25	2.50					
"	1902	30	3.00	40	3.60	1902	10	9
Collingwood	1902	30	3.00	37½	3.37½	1903	10	9
Cornwall	1900	30	3.00	35	3.50			
Delhi					1 75			
Dundalk				25	2.50			
Dutton	1897	25	2.50					
"	1901	27½	2.75					
"	1903	30	3.00	32½	3.25			
d Embro				35	3.50			
Fergus					2.50			
"		25	2.50	25	2.50			
Fordwich		20 to 25	2.00 to 2.50	35 to 38	3.50 to 3.80			
Fort Erie	1903	35	3.50	40	4.00			
Fort William	1903	35	3.50	45	4.05	1903	10	10
Galt	1900	17½	1.75					
"	1901	20	2.00					
"	1902	25	2.50					
"	1901	25	2.50	33½	3.00	1901	10	9
Gananoque		30	3.00	35	3.50			
Guelph	1896	20	2.00			1896	10	10
"	1899	22½ to 25	2.25 to 2.50			1899	10	9
"	1900	27½	2.50			1904	9	9
"	1902	30½	2.75					
"	1903	33½	3.00	36½	3.25			
e Hagersville	1896	20	2.00					
"	1899	25	2.50	30	3.00			

a Wages have not changed during the past two years.

b There has been a gradual increase in wages in all branches since the year 1899.

c Minimum rates.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BRICKLAYERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9	05-10	0 50-1 00					1	
		2½-10	1 00-1 10						
10	10	10	1 00-1 50						
10	10		1 00						
10	10								
		5							
10	10								
10	9	5	0.50						
10	9		0.50						
		5	0.50						
		3			0.08				
9	9							1	1
		10	0.65						
9	9	5	0.45					1	
10	10		0.50						
9	9	2½	0.25						
		2½	0.25					1	1
		2½	0.25						
		05	0.50						
9	9	10	0.60					1	
9	9	7½	0.37½					1	
		05	0.65						
10	10								
10	10								
		2½	0.25						
		2½	0.25						
10	10	2½	0.25						
10	9								
10	10								
		13-15	1.30-1.50						
10	10	5	0.50						
9	9	10	0.55					1	1
		2½	0.25						
		5	1.00						
9	9	8½	0.50					1	
10	9½	5	0.50						
		2½	0.25						
		5	0.50					1	
9	9	3	0.25						1
		3	0.25						
		3	0.25						
		5	0.50						
10	10	5	0.50						

d There has been a steady increase in wages in the several trades for three years past.
e The increase in wages has been gradual since 1896; no changes in hours.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>								
<i>f</i> Hamilton	1869	22½	2.25					
"	1875	25	2.50					
"	1885	27½	2.75					
"	1887	30	3.00					
"	1889	32½	3.25					
"	1890	35	3.50			1890	10	10
"	1897	33½	3.25					
"	1900	35	3.50			1903	9	9
"	1904	40	3.60	45	4.05			
"	1899	35	3.15	45	4.05			
"	1902	30	3.00	35 to 40	3.50 to 4.00			
"	1904	35		45		1894	10	5
"	1904	42	3.78	45	4.05	1004	9	9
Harriston	1890	20	2.00	35	3.50			
Kemptville	1898	20	2.00	30 to 35	3.00 to 3.50	1900	10	10
Kingston	1900	25 to 30	2.50 to 3.00	33½	3.00	1899	10	9
<i>a</i> London								
"	1900	33½						
"	1903	37½						
"				40	3 20			
"	1884	22½	2 25			1884	10	10
"	1890	25	2 50			1890	10	9
"						1900	9	8
"							9	6½
<i>b</i> Lucan	1882			25	2 50			
Midland	1901	20-30						
"	1903	25-30						
"	1902	25-30		32½	40	1902	10	10
Milton	1869	20	2 00				10	10
"	1875	22½	2 25					
"	1880	25	2 50					
"	1885	30	3 00			1889	10	10
"	1890	33½	2 97½	43	3 87	1890	10	5
New Toronto				30-45	2 40-3 60			
Niagara Falls	1903	35	3 50	45	4 05			
"						1903	9	9
Ottawa				42	3 78	1902	10	10
"						1903	9	9
"	1900	25	2 25					
"	1903	33½	3 00					
"	1903	36						
<i>c</i> Owen Sound	1898	25	2 50					
"	1902	33½	3 00	37½	3 37	1900	10	10
<i>d</i> " Paris	1848		1 75		3 00			
"	1903		2 50		3 00		10	9
Parry Sound	1900	25	2 50	35	3 50			
<i>e</i> Pelham		20	2 00	25	2 50			
<i>f</i> Pembroke				27½	30 2 75 3 00			
Penetanguishene	1901	25	2 50					
"	1902	30	3 00					
"	1903	32½	3 25	35	3 50			
Peterborough	1894	25-30	2 50-3 00	35-40	3 15-3 60	1894	10	10
"	1900	20-27½	2 00-2 50			1902	10	9

f The increases in wages since 1899 amount to about 45 p. c.

a. Bricklayers, plasterers, painters, stonecutters and builders' labourers average about eight months work per year.

b. These rates in force since 1892.

c. Idle season is four months long.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BRICKLAYERS.—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25					1	1
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
9	5	2½	0 25						4
		5	0 10						
		10	0 90						
		5-10	50-1 00				4	1	
		10						1	
9	5	3	0 27					1	4
10	10	15	1 50						
10	9	10-15	100-150						1
9	9	3½-8½	50					1	
8	4	2½							
		4							
		2½							
		2½	0 25					1	1
		5	0 20						4
10	10								
		10							
9	9	8½-10						1	1
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		5	0 50						5
		3½			0 2½				
9	5	9½						1	
8	4								
	5	10	0 55						
8	8	5			0 05				
		12½	0 87½					1	1
9	5	6	0 54						4
		6½-8½							
		6							
		8½	0 50						
9	9	5	0 37½					1	1
			1 25						
			0 50						
10	9	10	1 00						
10	10	5	1 50						
10	10								
		5	0 50						
		2½	0 25						
10	10	2½	0 25						
9	9	10	0 60-0 65						1
		17½-1 37½-1 50						1	

d. Wages remained about stationary from 1848 until 1899, since which time there has been a gradual rise.

e. With board.

f. Wages have been increasing for two or three years; one firm works only nine hours per day.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.								
Point Edward	1901	30	3 00	40	4 00			
Port Elgin				25 30	2 50 3 00			
Preston	1901	20	2 00	33½	3 00	1901	10	9
Renfrew		30	3 00	30	3 00			
Rodney	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
St. Catharines	1903	30-32						
"	1900	33½		38		1886	10	10
"	1903	35				1903	9	9
St. Marys			2 50		3 50			
St. Thomas	1901	30	3 00					
"	1902	33½	3 00					
"	1903	36	3 24	37	3 33	1901	10	10
Sarnia	1902	30	3 00	40	3 60			
Sault St. Marie	1901	30	3 00	45	4 05			
"	1902	33½	3 35					
"	1902	35	3 50					
"	1903	40	4 00					
Seaforth	1903	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Selkirk				25	2 50			
Simcoe	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00		10	10
Shedden	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Smith's Falls	1903	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1903	10	10
Springfield				40	4 00			
"	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Steeiton	1902	40	3 60	45	4 05	1900	10	10
Stratford	1902		2 50			1903	10	10
"	1903	30	2 70	35	3 15	1904	10	9
"	1901	25						
Toronto	1882	25		45	3 60	1882	10	10
"	1891	30				1891	10	5
"	1894	25 30						
"	1896	30						
"	1900	35				1897	9	9
"	1901	37½-42				1900	9	5
"	1902	42 45						
"	1903	45				1902	8	5
Union	1902	25	2 50	37½	3 75	1902	10	9
Walkerville	1904	40	3 60	45	4 05	1904	9	4
Waterford	1901		2 50	30	3 00		10	8
Welland	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Warton	1900	25	2 50	35	3 50	1900	10	10
"	1902	30	3 00					
Windsor	1895	27	2 50					
"	1896	33½	3 00					
"	1899	36	3 25	45	4 05			
"	1901	25	2 25					
"	1904	30	2 70					
"	1900	35	3 15			1888	10	10
"	1902	40	3 60					
Wingham	1903	30	2 50	30	3 00		10	10
"	1900	20	2 00					
Woodstock	1901	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1901	10	9

a. Bricklayers have been paid 50 cts. per hour for 54 hrs. work from 1901 to date.

b. With board

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BRICKLAYERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per Hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10								
9	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00						1
10									
		5	0 50						
		4 $\frac{6}{8}$							
		1 $\frac{3}{4}$						1	
9	5	3							4
			1 00						
		3 $\frac{1}{2}$							
		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 24						
9	9	1	0 09					1	1
		10	0 60						
		10	1 00						
		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15						
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 25						
		5	0 55						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	10								
10	9	5	0 50						1
10	10	5	0 50						
9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 50					1	1
10	10								
		5	0 50						
9	9	5	0 55					1	1
			0 50						1
9	9	10	0 45					1	
		5							
8	4	5							5
								1	
		5							
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$							4
		5						1	
		3							1
8	8	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 25					2	1
9	4	5	0 55						
10	8		0 50						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	9	5	0 50						1
		5	0 50						
		6 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 50						
		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 25						
		4	0 45						
		5	0 45						
		5	0 45						
9	9	5	0 45					1	1
		5	0 45						
		6	0 55						
10	9	5	0 50						
		10	1 00						
9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 50					1	

c. With board, if men have to board themselves, they would get \$3.50 to \$4 per week more.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Manitoba.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Brandon	1900	35		50	5 00			
Winnipeg				55	4 95			
"	1901	50				1890	10	9
"	1902	52½				1891	9	8
"	1903	55						
<i>North-west Territories.</i>								
Red Deer					5 00			
Prince Albert					4 50			
Calgary	1904	45	4 05	50	4 50	1903	10	10
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Crofton				50	5 00	1900	10	10
Grand Forks					4 50			
Kamloops					5 00			
Similkamean				60	6 00			
Nelson	1898	55½	5 00	62½	5 00	1898	9	9
New Westminster				50	4 00		9	9
a Revelstoke				50	5 00			
"	1898			50	5 00			
Rossland				65	5 20			
b Salt Spring Island								
Vancouver	1900	50	4 50	50	4 00	1900	9	4
"				50-60	4 00-4 50			
"	1892	55½	5 00	56¼	4 50	1892	9	9
c Victoria	1895	55½	5 00					
"	1902	44½	4 00	50	4 50	1902	9	9
"	1896		5 00		4 50	1896	9	9

a. The building season lasts only 6 months per year.

b. Wages are about 20 p. c. higher than in former years.

c. From April to October 4 hours are worked on Saturday; for balance of year 8 hours.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.				At present time.		In previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
Amherst	1901	25	2 56	36	3 00		10	10
"	1900 1903	20-30	2.00-3 00					
Annapolis Royal					2 00-2 50			
Antigonish	1900	25	2 50		4 00			
Baddeck	1902	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Chester Basin				30	3 00			
d Digby					3 00			
Freeport				20	2 00			
Halifax				36	3 24			
"	1887	25	2 50					
"	1889	30	3 00					
"	1890	30	2 70			1890	10	10
"	1896	33½	3 00					
"	1901	36	3 24					
Hantsport					2 00-2 50			
Heatherton	1901		2 00		2 25			
Isaac Harbour					3 00			
i Lawrencetown		30		35				
Margaree T. W	1897	15-17½	1 50-1 75	20-25	2 25			
"						1898	10	10
c Margaree, N.E.	1898	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Middleton	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
North Sydney	1899	30		40	3 60	1900	10	10
d "	1900	25	2 50					
e Parrsboro'				25	2 50			
Port Hastings	1900	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Port Hawkesbury	1896	15	1 50			1898	10	10
"	1897	17½	1 75	25	2 50		10	9
"	1898	20	2 00	25	2 50			
"					2 25			
f Pugwash			1 50		2 50			
St. Andrews					2 25			
Sydney	1900	25	2 50	40	3 60			
"	1901	40	4 00					
"	1902	36	3 60			1902	10	10
West Lakevale	1884	17½	1 75	25	2 50			
Westville	1897	20	2 00		3 75			
Wolfville	1904	25	2 50	28	2 50	1904	10	10
<i>P. E. Island.</i>								
Charlottetown					2 25-2 50			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Andover				20	2 00			
Albert				25	2 50			
g Bay du Vin			1 50		1 00			
Chatham	1903	2 00		25	2 50			
"						1869	12	12
Doaktown	1902		1 75		2 00			
Edgett's Landing					1 25-2 60			

a. Stone masons laying rough stones \$2 per day.

b. Wages advanced about 10 p. c. during last five years. Ten hours per day is the usual schedule, but occasionally 9 hours is worked.

c. Since 1898 wages of labour has raised very materially.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA

MASONS.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9½	5	0 50						1½
10	10								
10	10		2 50						
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10								
10	10								
		5	0 50						
		5	0 50						
9	9				0 30			1	1
		3½	0 30						
		2½	0 24						
10	10								
10	10		0 25						
		5							
10	9								1
10	10								
9	9	10-15						1	1
10	10								
10	10	2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
10	8	2½	0 25						1
		5	0 50						
10	10		1 00						
10	10								
		15	1 50						
				4	0 40				
9	9							1	1
10		7½	0 75						
10	10		1 75						
9	9	3						1	1
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10				0 50				
			0 50						
10	10							2	2
10	10		0 25						
9-10	9-10								

d Nine hours a day outside, but 10 hours conceded to steel work.
e No change in 10 years.
f There has been a general advance during the past 10 years.
g Since 1890 wages have decreased steadily.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>New Brunswick—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Edmundston.....					2 00			
Fredricton.....	1873	15	1 50					
".....	1880	20	2 00					
".....	1895	25	2 50	30	3 00	1890	10	10
".....	1900		1 75		2 50			
Grants.....			2 50		2 50			
Hopewell Cape.....					2 50			
h Loggieville.....					2 50			
Moncton.....	1896		2 00		3 00			
Renou's Bridge.....	1896		3 00		2 50		12	12
Richibucto.....				20	2 00			
St. John.....			2 25	33½	3 00	1896	10	9
".....								
St. Stephen.....					2 00-2 50			
".....					2 50			
Sussex.....			2 00	30	3 50	1901	10	10
Woodstock.....	1901	20						
".....		30-35	3 00-3 50					
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Allan's Corners.....				30	3 50			
Bolduc.....	1900		2 00		2 25			
Briche à Manon.....				30	2 50			
Cape Chat.....				15	1 50			
Chateauguay.....				25	2 50			
French Village.....	1901	15	1 50	20	2 00	1901	10	10
Grand Pâques.....	1896		1 50		2 00			
Grande Piles.....	1899		2 25		2 75-3 00			
Joliette.....	1890	15-20	1 50-2 00	25-30	2 50-3 00			
L'Assomption.....		25	2 50	27½	2 75			
a L'Avenir.....					2 75-4 00			
h Leeds Village.....					1 50-1 75			
Longueuil.....								
".....	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Montreal.....	1902	27½ up.		30 up.	2 70 up.			
".....	1890	22	2 20					
".....	1893	25	2 50					
".....	1901	40	3 60					
New Richmond.....			1 50-2 00		2 00-2 50			
N. D. de Stanbridge... ..	1898	17½	1 75	25	2 50			
Nicolet Falls.....				20-30	2 00-3 00			
Pt. aux Trembles, Ptf..					1 50			
Quebec.....				20-25	2 00-2 50	1902	10	10
".....	1879	15	1 50					
".....	1899	15	1 50					
".....	1900		1 50		3 50	1900	12	12
St. Ambroise.....				30	3 00			
St. Anne de Bellevue..				40	3 60			
St. Henri.....	1903	35	3 15					
St. Hyacinthe.....	1901	20	2 00					
".....	1903	25	2 50	30	3 00			
St. Johns.....	1898	18	1 75	30	3 00			
".....	1903		2 50					
".....	1890		2 50					

h No change in 20 years.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

MASONS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	\$ cts.
.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	.....	2	2
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	10	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	8	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10	10	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 50 0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	10	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	24	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	15	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	74	0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....
.....	.....	5 10	0 50 1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	5	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	12	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a The rise in wages since 1898 has amounted to about 30%.

b These rates include board.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per Day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Quebec—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts..	\$ cts		Hrs.	Hrs.
St. Polycarpe.....				20	2 00			
Sherbrooke.....				25-30	2 50-3 00			
".....	1903	25-30	2 50-3 00			1903	10	10
Sorel.....					2 50			
Three Rivers.....	1898		1 50	30	2 50-3 00			
Waterloo.....	1902	15	1 50	25	2 50			
Windsor Mills.....					2 50-3 00			
<i>Ontario.</i>								
Allanburg.....	1897	30		35				
Antrim.....				30	3 00			
Ayr.....				22½	2 25			
Beeton.....	1903	25-30	2 50-3 00	30-35	3 00-3 50			
Belleville.....					2 50-3 00			
Berlin.....	1900	25	2 25					
".....	1902	30	2 70					
".....	1903	35	3 15	38	3 42	1900	10	10
Brantford.....	1899	25	2 50					
".....	1899	25-30		40-45				
".....				40	3 66	1899	10	9
".....	1903	35	3 15					
Brookfield.....	1899		2 50-3 00		3 00-3 50			
Brockville.....				33½	3 00			
".....	1900	20	2 00					
".....	1900	22½	2 25			1900	10	10
".....	1901	25	2 50					
Chatham.....						1895	10	10
".....	1902	30	3 00	40	3 60	1902	10	9
Collingwood.....						1903	10	9
".....	1902	30	3 00	37½	3 00			
Cornwall.....	1900	27½	2 75	32½	3 25			
Delhi.....	1903				1 75			
Dundalk.....				25	2 50			
Dutton.....	1897	25	2 50					
".....	1901	27½	2 75	32½	3 25			
".....	1903	30	3 00					
Embro.....				35	3 50			
Fergus.....				25	2 50			
Fordwich.....		20-25	2 00-2 50	35-38	3 50-3 80			
Fort Erie.....	1903	35	3 50	40	4 00			
Fort William.....	1903	40	4 00	50	4 50	1903	10	10
Galt.....	1900	20	2 00					
".....	1901	22½	2 25	35½	3 00	1901	10	9
".....	1901	25	2 50					
".....	1902	25	2 50					
Gananoque.....	1904	30	3 00	35	3 50			
Guelph.....	1896	20	2 00					
".....	1899	22½-25	2 25-2 50					
".....	1900	27½	2 50					
".....	1902	30½	2 75	36½	3 25	1902	10	9
".....	1903	33½	3 00					
Hagersvilles.....	1896	20	2 00					
".....	1899	25	2 50					
".....	1903	30	3 00	30	3 00			

BUILDINGS TRADES, CANADA.

MASONS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9								
10	10		1 00						
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10								
		05							
10	10								
10	9	05	0 50						
10	9								
		05	0 45						
		03	0 27						
9	9							1	1
9	9	15							
								1	
		05	0 45						
10	10		0 50						
		02½	0 25						
9	9	02½	0 25					1	1
		40	0 65						
									1
9	9	10	0 60					1	
9	9							1	
		7½	0 37½						
		05	0 50						
10	10								
10	10								
		2½	25						
10	10	2½	25						
		2½	25						
10	9								
10	10								
10		13-50	1 30-1 50						
10	10	05	0 50						
9	9	10	0 50					1	1
		02½	0 25						
9	9	02½	0 25					1	
		02½	0 25						
		02½	0 25						
10	9½	05	0 50						
		02½	0 25						
		02½	0 25						
9	9	02½	0 25					1	
		3½	0 25						
		5	0 50						
		5	0 50						
10	10	5	0 50						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE NO. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Ontario—Con.								
Hamilton.....	1903	30		45		1903	9	9
"	1869	22½	2 25					
"	1875	25	2 50					
"	1885	27½	2 75					
"	1887	30	3 00					
"	1889	32½	3 25					
"	1890	35	3 50			1890	10	10
"	1897	33½	3 25					
"	1900	35	3 50					
"	1902	40	3 60					
"	1903	42	3 78	45	4 05	1894	10	5
"						1904	9	9
Harriston.....	1890	20	2 00	35	3 50			
Kemptville.....	1898	20	2 00	30-35	3 00-3 50	1900	10	10
Kingston.....	1900	25-30	2 50-3 00	33½	3 00	1899	10	9
London.....	1884	22½	2 25			1884	10	10
"	1890	25	2 50			1890	10	9
"						1898	9	8
"	1900	33½	1900				8	4
"	1903	37½						
Lucan.....	1882			25	2 50			
Midland.....	1901	20-30		30-40				
"						1903	10	10
"	1902	25-30		32½-40				
Milton.....	1869	20	2 00					
"	1875	22½	2 25					
"	1880	25	2 50					
"	1885	30	3 00					
"	1890	33½	2 97½	43	3 87	1885	10	5
New Toronto.....				30-45	2 40-3 60			
Niagara Falls..	1903	35	3 50	45	4 05			
"	1903	45	4 05	50	4 00	1903	9	9
Ottawa.....						1890	10	10
"	1891	36	3 34	42	3 78	1903	9	9
"	1900	25	2 25	40	3 60			
"	1903	33½	3 00	40-42				
"	1903	36	3 24	42	3 78			
"	1903	36		40-42				
"	1903	35	3 15	42	3 78			
a ".....	1848		1 75					
Owen Sound.....	1899	25	2 50					
"	1902	33½	3 00					
"						1900	10	10
"	1903	33½	3 00	37½	3 37½			
Paris.....	1903		2 50		3 00			
Parry Sound.....	1900	25	2 50	35	3 50			
bPelham.....		20	2 00	25	2 50			
cPembroke.....				27½-30	2 75-3 00			
Penetanguishene.	1901	25	2 50					
"	1902	30	3 00					
"	1903	32½	3 25	35	3 50			
Peterborough.....		25		40		1898	10	10
"						1901	10	9
"	1900	20-27½	2 00-2 50	37½-45	3 37½-4 05			
"	1894	25-30	2 50-3 00	35-40	3 15-3 60			

a Wages remained about stationary from 1848 to 1899, since which time there has been a gradual rise.

ℓ With board.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Point Edward.....				40	4 00			
Port Elgin.....				25-30	2 50-3 00			
Preston.....	1901	20	2 00	33½	3 00	1901	10	9
Renfrew.....				30	3 00			
Rodney.....	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
St. Catharines.....	1900	33½				1886	10	10
".....	1903	35		38		1903	9	9
St. Mary's.....			2 50		3 50			
St. Thomas.....	1901	30	3 00					
".....	1902	33½	3 00					
".....	1903	36	3 24	37	3 33	1901	10	10
Sarnia.....	1902	30	3 00	40	3 60	1903	10	9
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1896	25	2 50					
".....	1901	30	3 00					
".....	1902	33½	3 35			1902	10	10
".....	1903	35	3 50					
".....	1903	40	4 00	45	4 05	1904	10	9
Seaforth.....	1903	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Selkirk.....				25	2 50			
Simcoe.....	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00		10	10
dSheddon.....	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Smith's Falls.....	1903	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1903	10	10
Springfield.....				40	4 00			
".....	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Steelton.....	1902	40	3 60	45	4 05	1900	10	10
Stratford.....	1902	25	2 50			1902	10	10
".....						1903	10	9
".....	1903	30	2 70	35	3 15	1904	9	9
Toronto.....	1882	25				1882	16	10
".....	1894	25				1894	10	5
".....	1896	25-30						
".....	1900	30-35						
".....	1901	35						
".....	1902	37½						
".....	1903	42		45	3 60			
Toronto.....	1903	30	2 75					
a ".....								
Union.....	1902	25	2 50	37½	3 75	1902	10	9
Walkerville.....				50	4 00			
Waterford.....	1901	20		30		1901		
Welland.....				25	2 50			
".....	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Warton.....	1902	25	2 50	35	3 50	1902	10	10
Windsor.....	1895	27	2 50					
".....	1896	33½	3 00					
".....	1899	36	3 25					
".....	1902	40	3 60					
".....	1903	45	4 05	45	4 05			
".....	1901	35	3 50	50	4 00	1901	10	8
".....	1891	25	2 25					
".....	1894	30	2 70					
".....	1900	35	3 15					
".....	1902	40	3 60	45	4 05			

d The above figures include board, or if men board themselves they would get \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week more.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

BRICKLAYERS—*Continued.*[illegible]

a. Bricklayers, masons and labourers wages have doubled since 34 years.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 1.—

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Windsor	1900	30		45	4 05			
"	1902	39	3 50	45	4 05	1888	10	10
"	1899	36	3 25					
"	1900	39	3 50	45	4 05	1888	10	10
"	1902	45	4 05					
Wingham.....	1900	20	2 00	30	3 00			
"						1904	10	10
Woodstock.	1901	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1901	10	9
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Brandon	1900	35		50	5 00			
Winnipeg.....	1901	50	4 50	55	4 95			
"	1902	50						
"						1890	10	10
"						1891	10	9
"	1903	52½						
Red Deer					5 00			
Moose Jaw.....				45	4 50			
Calgary.....	1904	45	4 05	50	4 50	1903	10	10
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Crofton				50	5 00	1900	10	10
Grand Forks					4 50			
Similkameen				60	6 00			
Nelson	1898	55½	5 00	62½	5 00	1898	9	9
New Westminster	1903			50	4 00		9	9
b Revelstoke.....				50	5 00			
"	1898			50	5 00			
Roseland				65	5 20			
c Salt Spring Island								
Vancouver	1900			50	4 00	1900		
"				50-60	4.00-4.50			
d Victoria.....	1895	55½	5 00					
"	1902	44½	4 00	50	4 50	1902	9	9

b. The building season lasts only six months in the year.

c. Labour receives about 20 per cent higher pay than in former years.

d. April to October, 4 hrs. on Saturday; balance of year, 8 hrs.

Wages and Hours in 1889.

With the object of throwing additional light on tendencies in bricklayers' and masons' wages during the past fifteen years, and more particularly during the earlier portion of that period, two tables are presented below in which the wages and hours of these classes in the year 1889 are set forth, as based on the report of the Royal

Commission on Capital and Labour which was issued during the year named, and which contained several tables relating to wages and hours in a number of the leading centres of Ontario and the eastern provinces. The rates for 1904 are added in a separate column in order to render comparison easy.

Though the localities represented in the

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA—*Concluded.*MASONS—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9							1	1
9	9								
		10	1 00						
10	9								1
9	9	8½	0 50					1	
10	10	15							
		2½							
9	8							1	1
		2½							
10	10								
10	10								
9	9								
9-10	9-10							1	1
9	9								
10	10								
8	8	7						1	1
8	4								
10	9								
10	10								
8	8								
8	4								
8	4	5½	50	10	0 50			1	1

above tables are somewhat few in number, they include the most important centres of population in the Dominion, and are accordingly representative of conditions affecting a large body of work-people. Reducing the rates quoted for 1889 and 1904 respectively to an average, it will be found that in the case of bricklayers an increase in wages amounting to approximately 21.4 per cent has gone into effect during the past fifteen years. In the case of masons' wages, with regard to which fewer

returns for the year 1889 were obtainable, the rate of increase has been less marked, amounting approximately to 16.16 per cent. The ten-hour day was generally prevalent in 1889 for both classes, though the nine-hour day was already in force in some of the larger cities, whereas in 1904 every city in the list, with the exception of three, reported the nine-hour day in force, a ten-hour day being reported in Sherbrooke, Que., while in Toronto and London, Ont., an eight-hour schedule prevailed.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF BRICKLAYERS IN 1889 AND 1904.

Locality.	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Halifax, N.S.	\$2.50 per day.....	10	\$3.24 per day. . .	9
St. John, N.B.	\$2-\$2.75 per day....	9	\$3 " " " " " " " " " "	9
Sherbrooke, Que.	\$2.25-\$3.50 per day..	10	\$3.60 \$4 " " " " " " " "	9
Quebec, Que.	\$3.50-\$4 " " " " " " " " " "		\$3.37½ " " " " " " " " " "	9
Montreal, Que.	\$3-\$3.30 " " " " " " " " " "	10	\$3.60 " " " " " " " " " "	9
Kingston, Ont.	\$2.50-\$3 " " " " " " " " " "		\$3 " " " " " " " " " "	9
Ottawa, Ont.	*30c. per hour.		42c. per hour.	9
Toronto, Ont.	23½c.-*50c. per hour.	9	45c. " " " " " " " " " "	8
Cornwall, Ont.	\$1.50-\$3 per day....	10	\$3.50 per day.....	10
London, Ont.	30c.-33½c. per hr. . .	9	40c. per hour.....	8
St. Thomas, Ont.	\$2.50 per day.....		\$3.33 per day.....	9

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF MASONS IN 1889 AND 1904.

Locality.	1889.		1904.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Halifax, N.S.	*\$2.50 per day . . .	9	\$3.24 per day. . . .	9
St. John, N.B.	\$2-\$3 " " " " " " " " " "		\$3 " " " " " " " " " "	9
Sherbrooke, Que.	\$2-\$2.50 " " " " " " " " " "		\$2-\$3 " " " " " " " " " "	10
Quebec, Que.	†25c.-30c. per hour. .		20c.-25c. per hour. .	9
Cornwall, Ont.	\$1.50-\$3 per day....	10	\$3.25 per day. . . .	10
St. Thomas, Ont.	\$2.75-\$3 " " " " " " " " " "		\$3.33 " " " " " " " " " "	9

* Maximum. † Summer rate; winter rate, 15c.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was published in January and is now available for distribution. The work of the Department is classified under the following headings:—

1. The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.
2. The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.
3. The carrying out of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900.
4. The Railway Labour Disputes Act.
5. Royal Commission to investigate industrial disputes in the Province of British Columbia.
6. Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.
7. The library of the department.

8. Correspondence and other work of the department.
9. Revenue and expenditure.

The Labour Gazette.

The volume of the *Labour Gazette* for 1903-04 contained 230 pages more than the volume for the preceding year, and 500 pages more than the volume for 1901-02. Several new monthly articles were added to the *Gazette*, and those dealing with subjects treated in previous numbers were enlarged and improved.

The monthly articles on industrial and labour conditions in Canada were enlarged, and the information contained in them

was presented in a more systematic form. A tabular statement was added, showing the condition of employment in the several trades and industries in the different localities.

An important addition to the *Gazette* was a monthly article and table dealing with industrial accidents occurring to workingmen in the course of their employment in Canada, which was begun in the issue of November, 1903. The record for the first six months of 1904 shows that in the course of a year between 700 and 1,000 men are killed in Canada, and between 2,000 and 3,000 are seriously injured while engaged in their regular occupations.

An improvement was made in the articles on changes in wages and hours of labour, by presenting the results in tabular form. The statistical tables with regard to these subjects, which are published quarterly, give in each instance particulars as to the class of work-people affected, the date of the change, the average weekly wages and hours before and after the change, the amount of the change per week, and the manner in which the change was brought about.

Special articles on trade disputes in Canada continued to appear in each number of the *Gazette*, with statistical tables giving a record for the preceding month of the disputes reported to be in existence in the Dominion.

Monthly articles were published dealing with the character and extent of the immigration and colonization movement, and tables were given relating to the number and nationality of immigrants, the number of homestead entries granted, and the number of land patents issued in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia.

The department continued to publish monthly articles on legal decisions affecting labour, in which over seventy decisions were reported. Under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus,' many important blue-books and official reports, which had been received at the department

from British, Canadian and foreign governments were reviewed, and eleven publications were given more extended reference in special reviews. An investigation was conducted on rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour extending over a period of years, in which 15,371 communications were mailed and replies were received from 1,694 persons up to the end of the year. The investigations into the cost of living in Canada, the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada, and labour legislation in Canada, which were conducted during the fiscal year 1902-03, were continued, and their results were published in the *Labour Gazette*. A special investigation was also conducted on the effects of the unusually severe winter of 1903-04 on industrial conditions, and a number of articles on subjects of current interest also appeared in the *Gazette*.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The friendly intervention of the Department of Labour was requested on four occasions during the year 1903-04, which was a smaller number of times than in previous years, owing to the fact that the number of large disputes was much less than before. About 1,000 persons were directly concerned in the disputes in which the department's intervention was requested, and about 800 were benefitted by the settlements effected. The four disputes affected the building trades at Calgary, N.W.T., and Winnipeg, Man., the Slater Shoe Company at Montreal, Que., and the Empire Lime and Stone Company at Sherkston, Ont. In two cases settlements were reached through the mediation of the department, in one the request for intervention was withdrawn, and in the fourth intervention was found impossible, as the places of the strikers were all filled.

Fair Wages on Public Contracts.

The work in connection with the Fair Wages branch of the department increased considerably during the year, 223 fair wages schedules having been prepared, compared with a total of 73 in the previous

fiscal year. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared by the department during the four years of its existence, from July, 1900, to June, 1904, amounts to 390, of which 203 were prepared for the Department of Public Works, 47 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and 140 for the Department of Railways and Canals. Nine complaints were received during 1903-04 as to non-payment of current rates of wages and non-performance of conditions in government contracts, all of which were disposed of, besides three which had been made before June 30, 1903.

The Railway Labour Disputes Act.

The Railway Labour Disputes Act, an account of which was given in the annual report of the department for the year ending June 30, 1903, became law on July 12, 1903. It was only once called into operation during the year, this occasion having been in connection with a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers in its employ. On April 25, 1904, an appeal was made by the telegraphers to the Minister of Labour to refer the dispute to arbitration, their efforts to reach a settlement by letters and correspondence having been unsuccessful. Further conferences were arranged by the minister between the two parties, and agreements were reached in all but three points. The telegraphers then renewed their application for reference of the dispute to conciliation under the Act, and a conciliation committee was appointed. This committee failed to effect a settlement, and its members were constituted a board of arbitration.

Royal Commissions.

The report of the Royal Commission to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, an account of which was given in the annual report of the department for 1902-03, was received at Ottawa early in July, 1903, and it was prepared for printing and published during the year, with a carefully compiled index of the evidence. A large number of copies of the report and evidence have been dis-

tributed in answer to requests received from all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries.

On May 24, 1904, His Honour Judge Winchester was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the alleged employment of American aliens in connection with surveys being made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Evidence was taken at Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton and Regina, N.W.T., and at North Bay, Ont., beginning on May 30, and continuing throughout the month of June. The commission had not concluded its sittings at the end of the fiscal year.

The Library of the Department.

The report contains a catalogue of government reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions, and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year.

Correspondence and Other Departmental Work.

A large number of requests for information were received on a great variety of subjects from government offices, public bodies, societies and organizations, and from private individuals. The number of these inquiries has steadily increased, as the existence and work of the department has become better known. The department was able to refer its correspondents to articles in the *Labour Gazette* in many cases, and in other instances the department was able to direct them to the proper sources, when the information desired was not of a kind that could be furnished by the department. There was considerable correspondence with regard to the Acts to restrict the importation of aliens, and to amendments to the Railway Act for the greater protection of employees proposed by the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council. In accordance with this proposal, an amendment covering the matter was inserted in the Railway Bill at that time before parliament, at the suggestion of the Minister of Labour, empowering the Railway Commissioners to appoint inspectors

to investigate the causes of railway accidents. A number of other provisions for the benefit or protection of railway employees were also inserted in this Act through the influence of the Minister of Labour.

Considerable correspondence was carried on with reference to fraudulent representations in England to mechanics and other skilled workmen, and as a result advertisements were widely published in England stating that individuals and organizations sending out mechanics to Canada were not approved by nor connected with the Canadian government.

An investigation was conducted by the Deputy Minister into the large importation of Italian labourers into Canada during the spring of 1904, between six and eight thousand having gone to Montreal during May and June. As a result of the investigation, a royal commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester to inquire into the circumstances which had induced these Italians to come to Montreal. The commissioner did not open the inquiry until after the end of the fiscal year, but the investigation by the deputy minister and the appointment of the commission put a sudden and effectual stop to further importations.

The report concludes with a statement of the circulation of the *Labour Gazette*, and the revenue and expenditure of the department.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF ARBITRATORS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN G.T.R. COMPANY AND TELE- GRAPHERS.

THE Board of Arbitrators appointed by the Hon. the Minister of Labour under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, in the matter of the dispute* be-

tween the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain telegraphers in its employ, concluded its sittings during January.

Sessions for the taking of evidence were held on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of the month. The examination of different witnesses called by the company occupied the attention of the board on the first three of the dates named, the case for the company being concluded on January 5. On the following day a number of witnesses called by the telegraphers in rebuttal of the evidence produced by the company were examined. The argument as presented by Mr. D. Campbell, on behalf of the telegraphers, and Mr. W. W. Pope, on behalf of the company, was listened to by the board on the 7th of the month, on which date the final adjournment of the sessions for taken evidence was announced.

There were present at different meetings of the board during January the following arbitrators and principals: His Honour Judge Teetzel, chairman of the board; Messrs. Hall and Shepley, arbitrators; Messrs. Campbell, Faskin, Kennedy, O'Donoghue and Lee, on behalf of the telegraphers, and Messrs. Pope, McLeod, Tiffin and Ritchie, on behalf of the company.

The sessions of the board took place in the city hall, Toronto, and morning and afternoon sittings were held on each of the dates named above, with the exception of January 3, on which date an afternoon sitting only was held.

The final decision of the board was deferred until the extension of the reporter's notes of the evidence had been completed. The award had not been made at the end of January.

of the Conciliation Committee appointed under the Act, and the appointments and proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators during August, were reported to the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1904, at page 266. Subsequent proceedings of the board during September, October, November and December were reported in the October, November, December and January issues of the *Labour Gazette* at pages 366, 500, 627 and 747 respectively.

*An account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the Hon. the Minister of Labour, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, at page 168. The proceedings

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY,

Nova Scotia—

Mahou Mines—Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).

Broughton—Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).

Sidney Mines—Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners).

Ontario—

Ottawa—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Ontario—Con.

Ottawa—Journeymen Horseshoers.

Manitoba—

Brandon—Locomotive Engineers.

Winnipeg—Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

North-west Territories—

Calgary—Plumbers and Steamfitters.

INSURANCE AND BENEVOLENT FEATURES OF SOME ONTARIO LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

THE information contained in this article has been obtained from the detailed report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies of Ontario, giving the transactions of these societies for the year 1903.

The first two volumes of the *Labour Gazette* give particulars of certain benefit societies in Canada of an industrial nature for the years 1899 and 1900.* Two tables are given below containing similar statistics for the year 1903, for the same organizations, with the exception of a few which have discontinued sending in returns, and with the addition of a few others which began to make returns after 1900. The first table gives statistics relating to life insurance furnished by the

same six organizations, which furnished the returns for 1900. Comparing the returns for the two years, there has been an increase in membership of 79 in Ontario, an increase of 4,991 in the total number of insurance certificates in force, a decrease of 4 in the number of claims matured in Ontario, a decrease of \$4,783.02 in the amount of insurance benefits paid in Ontario, and an increase of \$7,762.13 in the amount of disability benefits paid in Ontario.

The second table gives statistics relating to sick and funeral benefits of a number of associations, which are either organizations of employees of certain companies, trade unions, or organizations of work-people belonging to special trades.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.

TABLE I.—LIFE INSURANCE OR BENEFITS IN THE NATURE THEREOF.

Short Name of Society.	Total Membership in Ontario on Dec. 31, 1903.	Number of Insurance Certificates in force anywhere on Dec. 31, 1903.	Amount of Insurance in force anywhere on Dec. 31, 1903.	Number of Claims matured in Ontario during 1903.	Amount of Insurance Benefits paid in Ontario during 1903.	Amount of Disability Benefits paid in Ontario during 1903.	Total Assets any where on Dec. 31, 1903.
			\$		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Federated Letter Carriers ..	200	372	.....	2	734 00	.....	1,308 73
Hamilton Police Benefit Fund ..	51	51	.....	1	.....	438 00	24,126 83
London Police Benefit Fund ..	42	42	.....	.....	.....	952 64	20,284 91
Societe des Artisans ..	756	19,712	19,260,900	12	11,000 00	2,923 72	500,694 30
Toronto Firemen's Benefit Fund ..	180	180	.....	1	825 06	201 86	32,762 50
Toronto Police Benefit Fund ..	302	302	.....	2	2,000 00	8,329 40	788,662 23
Totals.....	1,531	20,659	19,260,900	18	14,559 06	12,845 72	1,367,839 50

*See *Labour Gazette*, vol. I., page 181, and vol. II., page 367.

TABLE II.—SICK AND FUNERAL BENEFITS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.

Short Name of Society.	Number of members reported at 31st December, 1903.	Number of members who died during 1903. (†Member's children; *member's wives.)	Amount paid for funeral benefits. (†Members' children; *members' wives.)	Number of members sick during 1903.	Number of weeks' sickness experienced during 1903.	Amount paid for sick benefits during 1903.	Amount paid for medical attendance during 1903.	Amount paid for special relief during 1903.	Assets at 31st December, 1903.
			\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bain Wagon Co. Employees' M. B. Association.....	248			79	212	605 99			317 01
Bartenders Benevolent Assn.....	68	2	200 00	9	26	100 00	80 58		468 31
Bertram Engine Works Co. M. B. A. Bricklayers and Masons Union No. 1 of Ontario.....	130			30	57	310 70	187 10		138 96
Brown Brothers, Limited, Employees' B. Society.....	200	2	200 00						877 04
Canada Foundry Co. Employees' M. B. Society.....	51			1	1	4 00			270 77
Canada Atlantic Ry. Employees' S. and D. Society.....	912	4	120 00	84	382	1,123 04	845 00	10 00	1,649 69
Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, Employees' B. Society	78			9		78 50			249 29
Cigarmakers' Union No. 27, Toronto.....	320			35	132	354 50	318 00	35 00	472 59
Cigarmakers' Union No. 55, Hamilton.....	293	5	1,250 00	68	257	1,283 05		81 50	3,888 69
Cigarmakers' Union No. 59, Brantford.....	217	1	{ +40 00 550 00 }	21	105	504 85			2,770 40
Cobban Mfg. Co's. Employees' M. B. Society.....			40 00	2	2	19 97			280 93
Cockshutt Plow Co. Relief Assn..	144	2	60 00	30	108	354 00			100 00
Dominion Expressmen's S. B. A.	275	1	40 00	54	175	618 75		100	185 18
Gendron Mfg. Co's. Employees' M. B. Society.....	263			54	199	1,193 03			2,279 35
Globe Printing Co's. Employees B. Society.....	122			48	84	541 78	42 00		187 62
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. Employees' S. B. Society.....	74	1	100 00	14	74	275 00			1,023 28
Hamilton Steel and Iron Co's. Employees' B. Society.....	176			22	73	313 60			315 08
Heintzman & Co's. Employees' Benefit Society.....	400	2	100 00	76	218	1,090 00	853 75		433 04
Italian Workingmen's Association of Ontario.....	133	1	25 00	25	145	592 50			70 06
Karn & Co's. Employees' M. B. A.	25	*1	*25 00	4	12	48 50	30 00		168 18
Massey-Harris (Toronto) Employees' M. B. Society.....	108			32	84	244 85	108 75		121 45
Massey-Harris (Brantford) Relief Association.....	1,182	{ *5 10 }	{ 150 00 600 00 }	372	1,082	3,165 50		25 00	633 81
Methodist Book and Publishing House Employees' B. Society..	754	5	240 00	128	408	1,563 85			1,755 37
Ottawa Typo. Union No. 102.....	127	1	75 00	28	74	346 00			544 52
Postal Benefit Assn., Toronto.....	300			15	45	180 00			818 10
Societe des Artisans Canadiens Francais, Supreme.....	92	2	200 00						453 84
Theatrical Mechanical Association, Toronto.....				2,595	14,949	59,798 48			
Toronto Civic Employees' Benevolent Association.....	102			12	72	241 00	131 00		7,009 78
Toronto Musical Protective Assn..	102	1	25 00			373 65			
Toronto Railway Employees' Union and B. Society.....	435	1	25 00	34	142	425 61			3,451 10
Toronto Typo. Union No. 91.....	962	4	250 00	58	180	487 00	137 50	153 45	3,041 05
Verity Plow Company Relief Assn.	700	6	240 00	60	247	735 00			2,721 29
W. & J. G. Grey's Employees' M. S. B. Society.....	358			77	335	982 41			403 14
	110			28	191	707 92			21 07
Totals.....									

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA DURING 1904.

THE tables published herewith present a detailed statistical return relating to labour organization in Canada during the year 1904. The tables are based on information collected by the Department of Labour during the year, and show respectively, by industries and trades, the labour organizations which have been formed and dissolved during the year.

A number of smaller tables are included in the body of the article for the purpose of analysing and further explaining the information set forth in the more detailed returns.

Information Collected by the Department.

The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in the cities of the Dominion have supplied most of the information presented, though many details have been obtained and verified by correspondence direct with the secretaries of unions, organizers for the large central bodies, and other persons in a position to furnish accurate information. The daily press and the trade journals of the various organizations were made constant use of as sources of information.

Instances may have occurred of labour organizations in particular localities having been formed or dissolved without the fact being reported to the department. In the case of the dissolved unions it was found in some instances difficult to obtain detailed information, especially with regard to the causes which may have led to the surrender of charters, information concerning such matters being local, and of a kind that does not readily find its way into the press. No claim, accordingly, is made by the department as to the completeness of the table, though the extent and causes of dissolution in the several trades and province has been indicated with considerable accuracy, especially in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Movement by Industries and Trades During 1904.

The following is a brief analysis according to industries and trades, of the data classified in the tables.

Agriculture.—A protective association of threshers at Brandon, Man., was dissolved.

Mining.—A total of fourteen organizations were formed and four dissolved. Four of the new unions were in the affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America and were reported from the North-west Territories, or British Columbia, two were branches of the W. F. of M., formed in British Columbia, and six were new lodges chartered by the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia. The remaining new organization was a Rock Drillers' Union, formed at Niagara Falls, Ont., chartered by the American Federation of Labour. The dissolved unions included a branch each of the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, the Provincial Workmen's Association, and the Quarrymen's Protective Association.

The building trades.—The chief activity of the year was among carpenters and joiners, nineteen new organizations of which were reported to the department, chiefly from the province of Quebec and the North-west Territories. Sixteen of the nineteen were in affiliation with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The same central body also reported eight unions as dissolved during the year, the majority being from the province of Ontario. A branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners at St. Thomas, Ont., was also dissolved, reducing the net increase in the number of carpenters' union to ten. Among painters, decorators and paper-hangers five organizations were formed, of which three were from Ontario, and seven were dissolved. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters reported five new unions and five dissolved unions. Among plasterers two new unions and one dissolved organization was reported. The department also secured particulars of the organization of three new branches of the International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.* The dissolution of a

* At the annual Conference of the International Bricklayers' Union for the Province of Ontario, held at Toronto during September, it was reported by the Secretary that including

stone and brick workers' union at Calgary, N.W.T., was reported. The tables also include a record of the reorganization of the Building Trades Council of Toronto, and of the dissolution of the Building Trades Council at Niagara Falls, and of a wood and wire lathers' union at Montreal, Que. The total record for all branches of the building trades during 1904 showed that thirty-five new organizations had been formed and that twenty-five had gone out of existence.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—There were twenty-five organizations formed, and twelve dissolved. Organization in this class was particularly active in Ontario and Manitoba, the former province reporting ten and the latter eight new unions. The new organizations were pretty evenly divided among the different branches of the group, machinists reporting the largest number of organizations formed, viz., six. The only trades reporting more than a single union dissolved were iron moulders with three dissolved and machinists and electrical workers with two each.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The record for the year shows a decrease of twelve unions in this branch, the total number of unions dissolved being thirteen, as against one instance of the reorganization of a Woodcutters' Council. Eleven of the dissolved unions were reported from Ontario, seven being locals of the Amalgamated International Woodworkers' Union, and three locals of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.

Printing and allied trades.—These branches reported only one union dissolved during the year, viz., a union of bookbinders (female) in Toronto. Of the nine new unions reported, four were from the province of Quebec, Montreal being the most active centre, with three new unions. Three of the remaining new unions were reported from the province of Ontario. The list included two Printing Trades' Councils and

two local of the International Typographical Union.

Clothing.—The record for the year under this heading was also very favourable, twenty new organizations being reported as formed, with only three dissolved. The latter consisted of a Garment Workers' K. of L. Assembly at Montreal, Que., and a tailors' union at Mitchell, Ont., and a Shoemakers' Union, A. L. U., at Vancouver, B.C. Among the new unions formed, eleven were chartered by the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, four being from the province of Ontario, two each from the provinces of Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and one from New Brunswick. There were also two new hat and cap makers' unions organized in Ontario. The unions formed in the other branches were chiefly in the province of Quebec.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The year showed a decrease of eight unions, there being only three new organizations reported, all from the province of Quebec, as against eleven dissolved, ten of which were reported from Ontario. Four of the union dissolved were locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America.

Leather trades.—The organization of a branch of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers was reported at London, Ont.

Transport.—The record of new unions included three lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks, seven lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, three lodges of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, two lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and four other organizations, all being reported from the province of Ontario, with the exception of three from Manitoba and two from Quebec. The record of unions dissolved included two locals of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, two locals of the Team Drivers, International Union, two locals of the Switch-

the new local unions that had been formed in different parts of the province, the total number of local unions belonging to the union was 28, with a membership of 2,500.

men's Union of N. A., a local of the Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage-men, a local of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, a local of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, a local of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of way Employees, and a local of the National Railway Clerks' Association, with two others. The total record was twenty-one organizations formed and thirteen dissolved.

Miscellaneous skilled trades.—Under this heading fourteen organizations were formed and fourteen dissolved during 1904. Nine of the new organizations were reported from Ontario, the remainder being from Quebec. Among the unions formed were, three locals of the Bartenders' International League, three unions of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and two of Retail Clerks. One of the unions dissolved was that of the Miscellaneous Section of the Toronto District Labour Council, which was organized on January 1, 1904. The remaining unions dissolved included four unions of retail clerks and six of bartenders.

General labour.—Five new organizations, four of them being reported from Quebec, were formed, and seven were dissolved during 1904. Two of the unions dissolved were reported from Montreal, Que., the remainder being from Ontario.

Trades and labour councils.—Five trades and labour councils were organized during 1904, two being reported from the province of Ontario, two from the province of Quebec and one from Moncton, N.B.

The General Result.

The total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1904, according to information received by the Department of Labour, was one hundred and fifty-two, and of organizations dissolved one hundred and four, leaving a net increase for the year of forty-eight in the number of unions in existence.

As compared with the record during 1903, the returns show a marked falling off in the activity of the organization, the number of unions formed in that year being two hundred and seventy-five. The record of unions dissolved was also much higher in 1904 than in 1903.

From the standpoint of the net result of the year, the increase noted during 1904 as compared with that of 1903 was in the ratio of 1 to 4·7.

The Movement by Industries and Trades in 1904 as Compared with 1903.

The following table will show in detail the progress of labour organization in 1904 as compared, by industries and trades, with 1903:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES THE NUMBER OF UNIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN 1903 AND 1904.

Industries or Trades.	1903.		1904.	
	Unions Formed	Unions Dis-banded.	Unions Formed	Unions Dis-banded.
Agriculture	13	1		1
Fishing	1			
Mining	13	2	14	4
Building	48	4	35	25
Metal	42	6	25	12
Woodworking	14	2	1	13
Printing	7	4	9	1
Clothing	5	2	20	3
Food and tobacco preparation	9	2	2	11
Leather	3	2	1	
Transport	61	8	21	13
Miscellaneous	32	11	14	14
General labour	20	10	5	7
Trades and labour Councils	8		5	
Total	275	54	152	104

It will be seen from the table that in only two groups of trades, namely the printing and clothing trades, and in the mining industry, was there a larger number of organizations formed in 1904 than in 1903, all other branches having been much more active in 1903 than in 1904. The agricultural and fishing industries reported in all fourteen organizations formed and one dissolved during 1903. These industries are not represented at all in the table of new unions for 1904. In the mining industry the movement was more nearly on the same level during the two years than in any other branch, the record for 1903 showing a gain of eleven, and the record for 1904 a gain of ten unions. In the building trades, on the other hand, the gains for 1903 were forty-four, as compared with nine in 1904; in

the metal trades thirty-six, as compared with thirteen; and in the transport branches fifty-three as compared with eight in 1904. The miscellaneous branches reported a gain of twenty-one in 1903, as compared with stationary conditions in 1904. In the remaining groups also there were increases recorded in 1903, as against decreases in 1904.

Progress of Organization by Months, in 1904 and in 1903.

The department secured information as to the date of formation in the case of one hundred and thirteen labour organizations formed during 1904, as compared with two hundred and forty-three during 1903.

The distribution of these organizations, by months in the two years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING ACTIVITY OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS BY MONTHS IN CANADA DURING 1903 AND 1904.

Month.	Number of Organizations Formed.		Month.	Number of Organizations Formed.	
	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.
January.....	25	13	August....	11	11
February.....	17	15	September....	9	7
March.....	39	10	October....	17	5
April.....	43	10	November....	9	9
May.....	25	14	December....	5	2
June.....	22	10			
July.....	21	7	Total..	243	113

It will be seen from the above that February, with fifteen new organizations, May with fourteen, January with thirteen, August with eleven, and March, April and June with ten each, were the most active in the labour organization movement during 1904, with October and December showing the lowest records for the year.

As compared with 1903, every month of the year, except November and August, showed a decline in activity. The disparity was chiefly marked in March and April, though July, September, October and December were also quiet months in 1904, as compared with the preceding year. In the months of February, August and November alone did the labour organization move-

ment approach at all near to the activity which prevailed during 1903. In the other six months of the year the activity of the movement as shown by the table was less by approximately fifty per cent than that during the corresponding months of 1903.

In both years it will be seen there was a considerable decline in the activity of organization during the closing months of the year. Approximately two-thirds of the new unions of the year were formed during the first six months, the proportions being almost identical in both years.

The Record by Provinces during 1904.

It will be seen from the table of organizations formed and dissolved during the

year that a considerable portion of the activity of the movement in Canada was confined to the province of Ontario, sixty-two new unions out of a total of one hundred and forty-three, and sixty-five dissolved unions out of a total of one hundred and four being reported from that province. The net decreases shown for the province was four organizations. In Quebec, though fewer new organizations were reported, the net gain for the year, namely, twenty-three unions, constituted the highest record for a single province throughout the Dominion. The next most important field from the standpoint of organizations formed during the year was the North-west Territories, which reported seventeen new

unions and four dissolved, two of the latter representing amalgamations with other central bodies. *Manitoba* reported twelve new organizations, of which seven were in the metal trades, and three dissolved. *Nova Scotia* reported ten new organizations and five dissolved. In *New Brunswick* the year showed three new unions formed, and four dissolved, two of the latter being in the building trades. *British Columbia* showed ten unions formed and eight dissolved. From *Prince Edward Island* no record, either of a decrease or an increase in the number of unions, was received.

The following table will show at a glance the record of unions formed and disbanded by provinces during 1903 and 1904:—

TABLES SHOWING BY PROVINCES NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANISATIONS FORMED AND DESOLVED DURING 1903 AND 1904.

PROVINCE.	1903.		1904.	
	Unions Formed.	Unions Disbanded.	Unions Formed.	Unions Disbanded.
Nova Scotia.....	26	2	10	5
Prince Edward Island.....		2		
New Brunswick.....	22	2	3	4
Quebec.....	62	11	38	15
Ontario.....	125	28	62	65
Manitoba.....	10		12	3
North-west Territories.....	7		13	4
British Columbia.....	23	9	10	8
Total.....	275	54	153	104

Charters Issued by Central Organizations During 1904.

The following table will show the number of charters issued by certain of the central of international labour organizations which issued charters in Canada during 1904, with a record also of the charters

which were withdrawn or returned during the year, only such unions being included in the totals set forth as the department had secured full information concerning, and no record being made of affiliations with either of the Canadian trades congresses.

Name of Organization.	Charters Issued.	Charters Withdrawn or Returned.
<i>Mining—</i>		
United Brotherhood of Mine Workers of America	5	1
Western Federation of Miners..	2	1
<i>Building Trades—</i>		
International Bricklayers and Masons' Association.....	3	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.....	16	8
Inter. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers..	3	7
<i>Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding—</i>		
Inter. Iron Moulders' Union.		3
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union.....	2	2
International Association of Machinists.....	6	2
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	3	1
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	2	2
International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	2	
<i>Wood Working—</i>		
Carriage and Waggonmakers' International Union.....	2	3
Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union.....		6
<i>Printing and Allied Trades—</i>		
Inter. Typographical Union	2	
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>		
Journeyman Tailors Union of America.....	9	
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America	2	
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>		
Tobacco Workers Inter. Union.		2
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.....		4
Bakers and Confectioners Inter. Union.....		2
<i>Transport—</i>		
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.....		2
International Team Drivers' Union.....	2	2
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	7	
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	3	1
International Longshoremen's Association..	1	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Bartenders Inter. League	2	6
Retail Clerks Inter. Pro. Association		3
<i>General Labour—</i>		
Federal Labour Unions.....	2	4

At the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held during September, an increase of 83 in the number of unions and of 6,436 in the total membership was reported during the past year. The following statement as to the number of unions affiliated with the congress and the membership in the several provinces was presented:—

Province.	No. of Unions.	Membership.	Revenue.
			\$ cts.
Ontario.....	176	12,018	1,465 34
Quebec.....	59	6,179	630 07
British Columbia	58	2,752	391 78
Manitoba and N.W.T.			
Prince Edward Island	5	534	80 38
Nova Scotia.....	5	400	20 20
New Brunswick.....	18	127	55 23
Total.....	321	22,010	2,643 00

At the annual meeting of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, also held during September, the report of the secretary-treasurer showed that 14 new charters had been issued during the past year, the congress reporting as having under its jurisdiction, in addition to three central trades and labour councils, the following unions and membership:—

	Number of Unions.	Membership.
Quebec—Quebec.....	17	5,000
" Montreal.....	12	3,400
" St. Hyacinthe.....	2	200
" Hull.....	1	40
" Granby.....	1	30
Ontario—Ottawa.....	6	500
" London.....	2	200
" Trenton.....	1	175
" Hawkesbury.....	2	540
British Columbia—Victoria...	1	100
" " Vancouver.....	2	150
Total.....	47	10,435

The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia was reported to have organized six new unions during 1904. Record also was obtained of one disbanded union.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1904.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.
<i>Metal Trades—Con.</i>		
Union des Ferblantiers et Couvreurs de l'union International d'Amerique.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	March 13. July.
International Association of Metal Workers, No. 94.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	February 190-
(2) Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 186.....	Guelph, Ont.	November.
International Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers.....	Fort William, Ont.	
International Association of Machinists	Ottawa, Ont.	
Internatinnal Association of Machinists, No. 689.....	Toronto, Ont.	
International Association of Machinists, No. 177.....	Barrie, Ont.	
International Association of Machinists, No. 189.....	Winnipeg, Man.	September.
* International Association of Machinists, No. 723*....	Winnipeg, Man.	November.
International Association of Machinists, No. 160.....	Medicine Hat, Assa.	November 1.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 664.....	Winnipeg, Man.	December 10.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.....	Hamilton, Ont.	August 14.
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, No. 127 (Helpers Division).....	Winnipeg, Man.	January.
" " " "	Calgary, N.W.T.	
International Brother of Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 460	Hamilton, Ont.	August 11.
International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 258.....	Winnipeg, Man.	May 8.
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 230.....	Winnipeg, Man.	June 6.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 435.....	Winnipeg, Man.	July 28.
" " " "	Calgary, N.W.T.	
International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 80.....	Montreal, Que.	March 6.
International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 82.....	Winnipeg, Man.	May 7.
Canadian Federation of Brass Workers, No. 1.....	Montreal, Que.	September 22.
(3) Silver and Britannia Metal Workers' Union, No. 304.....	Hamilton, Ont.	January 15.
<i>Woodworking Trades :—</i>		
(4) Woodworkers Section of the Toronto D.L.C.....	Toronto, Ont.	January 1.
<i>Printing and Allied Trades :—</i>		
(5) Printing Trades Section of the Toronto D.L.C.		
Montreal Allied Printing Trades Council.....	Montreal, Que.	July 30.
Union Typographique Internationale de l'Amerique, No. 579.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	May 14.
International Typographical Union.....	Sarnia, Ont.	February.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, No. 173.....	London, Ont.	August 6.
Photo-Engravers' International Union.....	Hamilton, Ont.	July 12.
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 152.....	Quebec, Que.	August 13.
News Writers Union, No. 10	Montreal, Que.	October.
News Writers Inter. Union, No. 18.....	Dawson, Y.T.	
<i>Clothing Trades :—</i>		
Clothing Trades Section, Toronto D.L.C.....	Toronto, Ont.	January 1.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.....	Amherst, N.S.	May 27.
" " " ".....	Halifax, N.S.	June 8.
" " " ".....	Moncton, N.B.	May 26.
" " " ".....	Quebec, Que.	July 4.
" " " ".....	Montreal, Que.	May.
" " " ".....	Stratford, N.S.	October 26.
" " " ".....	Wallaceburg, Ont.	November 1.
" " " ".....	Port Arthur, Ont.	November 30.
" " " ".....	Fort William, Ont.	August 31.
" " " ".....	No. 175.....	
" " " ".....	Revelstoke, B.C.	
" " " ".....	Rossland, B.C.	
(1) Canadian Federation of Garment Workers, No. 1.....	Montreal, Que.	May 21.
Cloak Makers and Tailoresses' Union, No. 38 (G. W. of A.)	Montreal, Que.	February 20.
L'union des ouvriers en lingerie de femmes, No. 17.....	Montreal, Que.	November.

(2.) First organized in November, 1901, dissolved in August, 1902. Reorganized as above but dissolved again in September.

(3.) Charter issued by the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Brass Workers International Union.

(4) Formerly the Woodworkers Council. Organized as a section of the reorganized Toronto D. L. C. First organized in 1900.

(5.) Formerly the Allied Printing Trades Council. First organized in 1895. Reorganized under Toronto D. L. C.

(6.) Formerly the Boot and Shoe Workers' District Council. First organized in 1900. Reorganized under Toronto D. L. C.

(7.) From 1902 union tailors of Wallaceburg worked under jurisdiction of Chatham Union, No. 82.

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TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1904.

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.
<i>Clothing Trades—Con.</i>		
United Cloth-Hat and Cap Makers' of N. A., No. 42.....	London, Ont.....	October 8.
United Cloth-Hat and Cap Makers' of N. A., No. —.....	Toronto, Ont.....	November.
National Union of Glove Workers, No. 1.....	Quebec, Que.....	August 24.
Fur Workers' Union, No. 11,640, A. F. of L.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	April 25.
Independent Association of Shoe Repairers.....	Guelph, Ont.....	April 19.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:—</i>		
Tobacco Workers International Union, No.	Montreal, Que.....	October.
Cigar Makers National Union, No. 2.....	Granby, Que.....	July.
Cooks' Association, No. 3.....	Montreal, Que.....	February 4.
<i>Leather Trades:—</i>		
United Brotherhood of Leather Workers.....	London, Ont.....	November.
<i>Transport:—</i>		
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 91.....	Shawinigan Jct., Que ..	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, McAndrew Division.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	November.
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 563.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	
Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	April.
Bro. of Ry. Carmen, No. 228.....	Belleville, Ont.....	
Bro. of Ry. Carmen, No. 388.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 18.
Bro. of Ry. Carmen, No. 372.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 9.
Bro. of Ry. Carmen, No. 179.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	
Bro. of Ry. Carmen, No. 361.....	Fort William, Ont.....	March 26.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Northern Star Lodge.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	May.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 339.....	Brandon, Man.....	July 2.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 244.....	North Bay, Ont.....	August.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	Schreiber, Ont.....	August.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 365.....	Belmont, Man.....	November 27.
Bro. of R. R. Trainmen, No. 701.....	St. Flavie Station, Que.	January 24.
Bro. of R. R. Trainmen, No. 713.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	July 18.
International Team Drivers' Union, No. 26.....	Stratford, Ont.....	September 17.
" " ".....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	

(1.) Formerly K. of L. Assembly.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>		
Threshers' National Protective Association.....	Brandon, Man.....	July —, 1891.
<i>Mining:—</i>		
Miners Union (W. F. of M.).....	Frank, Alta.....	
U. M. W. A., No. 2918.....	Tonkin, B. C.....	May 10, 1903.
Marble Lodge, P. W. A., (Quarrymen).....	Marble Mountain, N. S.....	July 30, 1903.
Quarrymen's Protective Union, No. 8626.....	Queenston, Ont.....	July —, 1901.
<i>The Building Trades:—</i>		
The Building Trades Council of Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	April —, 1903.
Stone and Brickworkers Union.....	Calgary, N. W. T.....	Jan. 16, 1903.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 943.....	Sydney, N. S.....	Mar. 5, 1901.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 71.....	Moncton, N. B.....	Aug. 8, 1901.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1084.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 21, 1902.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1182.....	Smiths Falls, Ont.....	June 3, 1902.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1240.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 626.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 255.....	Rat Portage, Ont.....	Oct. 15, 1898.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 796.....	Fernie, B. C.....	May 13, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 4.TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED IN CANADA DURING 1904 *Concluded.*

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.
<i>Transport—Con.</i>		
International Longshoremen's Association, No. 504.....	Amherstburg, Ont.	January 12.
Canadian Association of Masters and Mates.....	Toronto, Ont.....	February.
Seamens' Union	Kingston, Ont.....	April.
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
(2) Miscellaneous Section Toronto D.L.C.....	Toronto, Ont.....	January 1.
Surface Rock and Submarine Drill Workers Union, No. 584.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	March 19.
International Association of Journeymen Barbers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	June 3.
Retail Clerks International Protective Association.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 3.
Royal City Salesmen and Clerks' Association.....	Guelph, Ont.....	May 5.
National Union of Brewery Employees, No. 1.....	Quebec, Que.....	September 25.
Hotel and Restaurant Waitresses Association, No. 4.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 15.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association of Canada, No. 5.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 31.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association of Canada, No. 365.....	Toronto, Ont.....	
Bartenders International League, No. 716.....	Quebec, Que.....	April.
Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 757.....	Fort William, Ont.....	
Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 804.....	Rat Portage, Ont.....	
Musicians National Union, No. 3.....	Hull, Que.....	February 26.
Musicians Local Union.....	Calgary, N.W.T.....	
<i>General Labour:—</i>		
Federal Labour Union, No. 7.....	Duncan, B.C.....	January 1.
Federal Labour Union, No. 13.....	Riviere du Loup, Que...	February.
Club National Ouvrier de Longueuil.....	Longueuil, Que.....	January 7.
Club National Ouvrier de St. Hyacinth.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	January.
Local Assembly, No. 1123, Knights of Labour.....	New Liverpool, Que.....	August.
<i>Trades and Labour Councils:—</i>		
Trades and Labour Council.....	Moncton, N.B.....	February.
Trades and Labour Council.....	Grande Mere, Que.....	February.
District Trades and Labour Council.....	Montreal, Que.....	January.
National Trades and Labour Council.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	August 8.
Central Labour Council.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	April 2.

(2.) Chartered by International Longshoremen.

DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 5.

Particulars relating to Dissolution.

Dissolved early in 1904. Branch of U. M. W. A. formed.

Report of disbandment received in May, 1904.

Reported lapsed by secretary, Nov. 26, 1904.

Reported lapsed and charter returned by Secretary, April 26, 1904.

Reported dissolved in May, 1904.

Reported as amalgamated with the Inter. Union of Bricklayers and Masons, October, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.
<i>The Building Trades—Con.</i>		
Amal. Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 877.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	May 30, 1903.
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 440.....	St. John, N. B.....	Nov. 3, 1901.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 993.....	Sydney, N.S.....	June 26, 1903.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 741.....	Galt, Ont.....	Aug. 1, 1902.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 494.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	April 11, 1900.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 948.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 849.....	Calgary, N.W.T.....	" —, 1903.
Plasterers National Union, No. 1.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	July 15, 1903.
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters.....	Grand Mere, Que.....	Feb. 27, 1904.
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. 490.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Sept. 12, 1904.
United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, No. —.....	London, Ont.....	Nov. 29, 1902.
National Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 2.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 2, 1904.
Inter. Union of Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	Nelson, B. C.....	May —, 1900.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, No. 153.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. —, 1903.
<i>Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—</i>		
Amal. Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 186.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Nov. —, 1901.
International Sheet Metal Roofer.....	St. Hyacinthe, Ont.....	Mar. —, 1904.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 275.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" —, 1902.
International Iron Moulders Union, No. 331.....	Moncton, N.B.....	Sept. 5, 1901.
International Iron Moulders Union, No. 197.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Mar. —, 1897.
International Iron Moulders Union, No. 338.....	Berlin, Ont.....	" —, 1902.
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 370.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	May 16, 1903.
Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 350.....	Belleville, Ont.....	Dec. 10, 1900.
Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 423 (Inside Workers).....	Montreal, Que.....	July 31, 1903.
Inter. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 211.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Ship Wrights' and Caulkers' Ass'n.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	Sept. 11, 1900.
International Association of Machinists.....	Montreal, Que.....	" —, 1903.
<i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades—</i>		
Amalgamated Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 184.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Amalgamated Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 37.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 5, 1900.
Amalgamated Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 128.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 29, 1900.
Amalgamated Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 107.....	Stratford, Ont.....	Feb. 14, 1900.
Amalgamated Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 120.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	April —, 1903.
Amalgamated Woodworkers Inter. Union, No. 263.....	Dunnville, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Societe des Ouvriers Travaillant de bois.....	Quebec, Que.....	Sept. 7, 1891.
Piano and Organ Workers Inter. Union, No. 48.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	July 21, 1903.
Carriage and Wagon Makers Inter. Union, No. 87 (Wheelrights).....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Oct. 15, 1901.
Carriage and Wagon Makers Inter. Union, No. 46.....	London, Ont.....	May 10, 1899.
Carriage and Wagon Makers Inter. Union, No. 61.....	Palmerston, Ont.....	July 24, 1900.
Amal. Inter. Woodworkers Union, No. 27.....	Listowel, Ont.....	April 1, 1902.
Inter. Coopers Union, No. 140.....	Halifax, N.S.....	July —, 1870.
<i>Printing and Allied Trades—</i>		
Inter. Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 34 (women).....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 26, 1901.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>		
Journeyman Tailors Union of America.....	Mitchell, Ont.....	Mar. —, 1902.
Garment Workers Assembly, K. of L., No. 2377.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 13, 1900.
Shoemakers' Union, (A. L. U.) Federal, No. 400.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	May —, 1903.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>		
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A., No. —.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A., No. 289.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	April 1, 1903.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of N.A., No. 228.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of N.A., No. 305.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	April —, 1903.
Cigar-makers Inter. Union, No. 343.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Aug. 20, 1901.
Tobacco Workers Inter. Union, No. 62.....	Leamington, Ont.....	July —, 1904.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Inter. Union, No. 131.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" [27, 1901.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Inter. Union, No. 200.....	Berlin, Ont.....	" —, 1901.
Tobacco Workers International Union, No. 61.....	London, Ont.....	Oct. 24, 1900.
Confectionery Workers Union.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" —, 1903.
Milk Drivers' Union.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" —, 1903.
<i>Transport—</i>		
Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage-men of A., Div. No. 70.....	Montreal, Que.....	" —, 1903.

DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1904—*Continued.*

Particulars Relating to Dissolution.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Dissolved September, 1904. Members affiliated with National T. & L. Congress.

Members lived outside of Sydney and during dull times removed to their homes.

Lack of interest of members.

" "

Reported February 27, 1904, as dissolved some time previously.

Lack of interest of members.

Reported as dissolved during summer. Members were formerly of Inter. Plasterers Union.

Dissolved owing to a disagreement between members and organizer.

Lack of interest of members.

By mutual consent.

Dissolved in December.

Reported by postmaster as dissolved in February, 1904.

First organized in November, 1901, but dissolved in August, 1902. Reorganized in February, 1904, but dissolved in September owing to removal of members and lack of interest.

Disagreement of members regarding wages and hours schedule.

Members left town owing to scarcity of employment.

Reported as dissolved in February, 1904.

Removal of officers to other employment.

Reported as dissolved November 21, 1904.

Reported as dissolved in February, 1904.

Reported as dissolved December 5, 1904.

Amalgamated with another branch of the association situated in Montreal.

Dissolved by consent June, 1904.

Reported dissolved April, 1904.

Lack of interest of members.

Reported virtually out of existence September 20, 1904.

Reported out of existence February, 1904.

Reported as dissolved during summer of 1904.

Lack of interest of members.

Dissolved in May, members joining National Garment Workers.

Reported dissolved May 1, 1904.

Lack of interest and claims for assistance from other unions.

Lack of interest of members.

Reported as dissolved, January, 1904.

Reported as dissolved, October, 1904.

Company amalgamated with another establishment and factory was moved.

Lack of interest of members.

Lack of interest caused by non-support of local unions in attempt of bakers to secure abolition of night work.

Reported virtually out of existence September 20, 1904.

Reported dissolved, March, 1904.

Reported dissolved, November, 1904.

Reported dissolved January 24, 1904.

TABLE OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Name and Class of Organization.	Locality.	Date of Organization.
<i>Transport—Con.</i>		
Switchmens Union of N. A., No. 27	Toronto, Ont.	
Switchmens Union of N. A., No. 25	Hamilton, Ont.	May 1, 1899.
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 164	Lucan, Ont.	Oct. 9, 1903.
United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, No. 81	Vancouver, B. C.	June 24, 1902.
National Railway Clerks	Montreal, Que.	—, 1903.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 10, 1903
Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of A., Div. 371	St. John, N. B.	
Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of A.	Ottawa, Ont.	
Team Drivers' International Union	Peterborough, Ont.	Feb. 16, 1899.
Team Drivers' International Union, No. 4	London, Ont.	—, 1902.
National Ass'n of Marine Engineers of Canada, Council No. 5	Montreal, Que.	
International Longshoremen's Union	Chatham, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1904.
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
Miscellaneous Section of the Toronto D. L. C.	Toronto, Ont.	
Broommakers Inter. Union	Kingston, Ont.	
Textile Workers	Toronto, Ont.	
Retail Clerks, Indefatigable Lodge, P. W. A.	Sydney, N. S.	
Retail Clerks Inter. Protective Association.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	—, 1901.
Retail Clerks Inter. Protective Association, No. 642	Calgary, N.W.T.	—, 1903.
Retail Clerks, International Protective Union	Vancouver, B. C.	—, 1903.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 305	Amherstburg, Ont.	
Bartenders Inter. League, No. 303	Smith's Falls, Ont.	—, 1902.
Bartenders Inter. League, No. 293	Peterborough, Ont.	
Bartenders Inter. League, No. 298	Belleville, Ont.	
Bartenders Inter. League, No. 534	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Feb. —, 1903.
Bartenders Inter. League, No. 322	Winnipeg, Man.	
Bartenders Inter. League, No. 638	Brandon, Man.	June 20, 1903.
<i>General:—</i>		
Union Ouvriere du Port de Montreal	Montreal, Que.	June 10, 1901.
Pleissis Assembly, K. of L., No. 3227	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 15, 1898.
Federal Labour Union, No. 24	Peterborough, Ont.	May 1, 1903.
Coal Employees Union, No. 14 (Dom. T. & L. C.)	London, Ont.	Sept. —, 1898
Federal Labour Union, A. W. of L. (No. 10,542)	Listowel, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1903.
Federal Labour Union, No. 10,959	Owen Sound, Ont.	April —, 1903.
Federal Labour Union, No. 10,948	Strathroy, Ont.	" 3, 1903.

THE IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

ARRIVALS of immigrants during January were on a heavy scale and included several parties of exceptionally good quality, destined for the most part for distribution in the province of Ontario.

Interest chiefly centred during the month on the preparations being made in connection with the immigration movement during the coming spring months, the indications being that the season will exceed all previous years in the number of arrivals. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Atlantic Steamship Company, and the Allan Company, announced that there has been an unprecedented demand for passages during the past month from

settlers desirous of coming to Canada by the early steamers and that already most of the accommodation of these lines had been spoken for until as late as the month of April. In no other year has the demand been so great in this connection prior to the closing week of February. The reason alleged for the unprecedented activity is that intending settlers are learning the advantage of getting settled in the west at as early a date in the year as possible.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent tendencies in the immigration movement are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 2904—*Concluded.*

Particulars Relating to Dissolutino.

Non-payment of dues.

Reported by postmaster at Vancouver as disbanded August, 1904.

Reported as dissolved December, 1904.

Reported as dissolved but some of the members maintain affiliation with the International organization.

Reported dissolved August, 1904.

Dissolved during spring of 1904.

Reported lapsed February 27, 1904.

Reported dissolved September 20, 1904.

Reported dissolved January 24, 1904.

Reported practically out of existence July 20, 1904.

Reported dissolved November 24, 1904.

Reported as dissolved November, 1904.

Reported as dissolved December, 1904, owing to lack of interest by member and failure of purchasers to call for working cards.

Lack of interest by members.

Absolved by P. W. A. originally from Retail Clerks' Protective Association, reported dissolved December, 1904.

Reported as dissolved May 1, 1904.

Reported as out of existence May, 1904.

Dissolved early in 1904.

Originally chartered by A. F. of L. Charter returned and one taken from Dominion T. & L. C. in March, 1903. Reported out of existence September, 1904.

Reported dissolved during summer months.

Dissolved on Jan., 1904, owing to lack of interest by members.

Non-payment of per capite tax.

The immigration by ocean ports during the month of December* declared for Canada, was as follows :

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING DECEMBER.

—	Male.	Female.	Child- ren un- der 12.	Total.
Immigrants.	1,733	617	443	2,793
Returned Cana- dians.	113	30	13	156
Tourists.	8	.....	.....	8
Totals	1,854	647	456	2,957

* Statements for the months of July, August, September and October appeared in the December, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 624, and for the month of November in the January, 1905, issue of the *Gazette* at page 748.

A summary of immigration proper by ocean ports declared for Canada during the first six months of the present fiscal year, is as follows :—

IMMIGTAION BY OCEAN PORTS, JULY-DECEMBER, 1904.

—	Male.	Female.	Child- ren un- der 12.	Total.
July.	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August.	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September.	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October.	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November.	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December.	1,733	617	443	2,793
Total.	20,031	8,984	8,096	37,111

During the corresponding months of 1903, a total of 30,963 arrivals were noted,

making for the present fiscal year up to December 31, a net increase of 6,143.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John and Montreal during the month of December, 1904, is as follows :—

—	British.	Con- tinental.	Total.
Halifax	656	901	1,557
St. John	394	503	897
Montreal., ..	2	337	336

The corresponding returns for December, 1903, were as follows :—

—	British.	Con- tinental.	Total.
Halifax	377	670	1,047
St. John	445	653	1,098
Montreal	15	193	208

Returns by ocean ports during the first six months of the present fiscal year were as follows :—

—	British.	Con- tinental.	Total.
Halifax	1,508	1,324	2,832
Quebec	21,729	9,084	30,813
St. John	606	845	1,451
Montreal	118	1,897	2,015
Total	23,961	13,150	37,111

The corresponding returns for 1903 were as follows :—

—	British.	Con- tinental.	Total.
Halifax	1,375	3,935	5,310
Quebec	16,248	6,470	22,718
St. John	654	969	1,623
Montreal	155	1,162	1,317
Total	18,432	12,536	30,968

Immigration from the United States during the first six months of the present

fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903, was as follows :—

	1903.	1904.
Through Montreal—		
July	241	186
August	206	217
September	121	162
October	170	196
November	118	126
December	99	114
Total	955	1,001

Through Winnipeg and Outports—		
July	2,940	2,549
August	2,760	2,496
September	2,932	2,083
October	2,978	2,094
November	2,289	2,567
December	1,113	1,289
Total	15,012	13,078

From United States—		
Customs entries, July-December	3,739	3,720

Making a total immigration from the United States, during the period, of 17,799, as compared with 19,706 in the same months of 1903, a decrease of 1,907.

In comparison of the entire immigration movement during the first six months of 1903 and 1904, the following statement is shown :—

Immigration through Ocean Ports, in- crease	6,143
Immigration from United States, de- crease	1,907
Net increase	4,236

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended December 31, 1904, the numbers of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows :—

Nationality.	1904.	1903.
English	1,168	981
Scotch	108	101
Irish	41	39
Total of British Origin.	1,317	1,121
Foreign	1,062	1,684
Nationality not distinguished	1	1
Total	2,380	2,806

For the year ended December 31, 1904, the report was as follows:—

Nationality.	1904.	1903.
English	54,107	46,760
Scotch	12,720	10,296
Irish.....	2,917	2,596
Total of British Origin.....	69,744	59,652
Foreign.....	21,917	39,643
Nationality not distinguished.....	76	287
Total.....	91,737	99,582

According to a further statement of the British Board of Trade, a total number of 453,531 people left the United Kingdom during 1904, for places outside of Europe, as compared with 449,006 in 1903. On these 175,941 were English, 37,372 Scotch, and 58,308 Irish, the rest being foreigners. About sixty-five per cent of this number went to the United States. The emigration to British North America stood next on the list, with a total of 91,737, as shown above.

Immigration to Ontario, 1904.

According to a return issued by the Ontario Bureau of Colonization, a total number of 24,965 immigrants entered the province from Europe and the United States during 1904, as against 19,000 in 1903, and 3,000 in the year 1900. The official statement on the subject, published by courtesy of the Director of the Provincial Bureau, is as follows :

Through Ocean Ports—			
January.....	372		
February.....	578		
March.....	1,454		
April.....	2,306		
May.....	3,578		
June.....	2,507		
July.....	3,101		
August.....	2,734		
September.....	2,479		
October.....	2,174		
November.....	1,423		
December.....	866	24,072	
From the United States through Montreal—			
January.....	15		
February.....	13		
March.....	22		
April.....	3		
May.....	33		
June.....	28		
July.....	4		
August.....	25		
September.....	46		
October.....	18		
November.....	6		
December.....	7	220	

From the United States through Winnipeg and Outports—

January.....	35	
February.....	56	
March.....	60	
April.....	116	
May.....	134	
June.....	56	
July.....	47	
August.....	48	
September.....	34	
October.....	31	
November.....	28	
December.....	28	673
Total.....	24,965	

In addition to the above arrivals, considerable numbers were known to have entered the province from the United States by way of Windsor, Clifton, Kingston and other points, concerning which complete returns are not yet available. Most of the immigrants arriving from the United States through Winnipeg were stated to have settled in the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts.

Homestead Entries During the Month of December, 1904.

The following table, furnished by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries during the month of December, 1904, as compared with December, 1903 :—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1904.

Agency.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	61	90		29
Battleford.....	138	105	33	
Brandon.....	35	23	12	
Calgary.....	125	132		7
Dauphin.....	46	31	15	
Edmonton.....	191	174	17	
Kamloops.....	16	22		6
Lethbridge.....	159	71	88	
Minnedosa.....	13	25		12
New Westminster.....	5	2	3	
Prince Albert.....	289	176	113	
Regina.....	382	422		40
Red Deer.....	90	71	19	
Winnipeg.....	33	68		35
Yorkton.....	319	158	161	
Total.....	1,902	1,570	461	129

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during December of 332.

A statement of the homestead entries made during July, August, September, October, November and December, 1904, is as follows :—

TABLE OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-DECEMBER.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
July.....	3,011	3,438	.....	427
August.....	2,360	2,288	72	.....
September....	2,015	1,845	170	.....
October.....	2,015	1,958	57	.....
November.....	2,642	2,406	236	.....
December.....	1,902	1,570	332	.....
Total.	13,945	13,505	867	427

It will be seen that the net increase for the last six months amounted to 440.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, during the month of December, 1904, were as follows :—

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING DECEMBER.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	306
" Quebec.....	23
" Nova Scotia.....	3
" New Brunswick.....	3
" Prince Edward Island.....	6
" Manitoba.....	79
" North-west Territories.....	33
" British Columbia.....	3
Persons who had previous entry.....	263
Canadians returned from United States.....	26
Americans.....	549
Newfoundlanders.....	.....
English.....	184
Scotch.....	65
Irish.....	18
French.....	10
Belgians.....	6
Swiss.....	5
Italians.....	1
Rumanians.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....
Syrians.....	1
Germans.....	27
Austro-Hungarians.....	176
Hollanders.....	1
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4
Icelanders.....	3
Swedo-Norwegians.....	46
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	14
Mennonites.....	41
Doukhobors.....	4
.....
Total.....	1,900
Representing 4,756 souls.	.....

Of a total number of 575 entries made during December by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 193 were from Dakota, 123 from Minnesota, 37 from Iowa, 48 from Washington, 17 from Montana, and 17 from Wisconsin.

Lands Patented in December, 1904.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of December, 1904, is as follows :—

TABLE OF LAND PATENTS IN DECEMBER, 1904.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.....	.....	.....
British Columbia sales.....	.....	.....
Commutation grants.....	.....	.....
Homesteads.....	30	4,777.48
Leases.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Act grants.....	.....	.....
Military Homesteads.....	.....	.....
Mining Lands Sales.....	.....	.....
North-west Half-breed grants.....	30	5,834.40
Quit-claim special grants.....	.....	.....
Railways—	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	1	80.00
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	.....	.....
Can. Pac. Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	.....	.....
Manitoba and North-western Ry.....	.....	.....
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry.....	1	320.00
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.....	4	5,129.00
Shuswap & Okanagan Ry. Co.....	.....	.....
Sales.....	14	1,013.10
School lands sales.....	2	169.08
Special grants.....	2	2.00
Yukon Territory sales.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	84	17,325.06

In December, 1903, the number of patents issued was 524, covering an area of 106,700.25 acres.

Land Sales by Companies.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Canada Company it was stated that 846½ acres of land had been disposed of during the year ending November 30, 1904.

The land sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Manitoba and the Territories during December amounted to 32,196 acres, for \$142,583. The price obtained in Manitoba per acre averaged \$7.21, this being the first time in the history of the company that the price per acre for land in Manitoba was upwards of \$7 per acre. The December sales of the company showed an increase of 8,700 acres in Alberta, but a falling off in the number of acres sold in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. For the previous eleven months the sales of the company amounted to 488,468.74 acres, for a total of \$2,097,046.

Sales of the Canadian North-west Land Company from January 1 to December 31, 1904, amounted to 49,000 acres, from which the sum of \$324,000 was realized, or an average price of \$6.60 per acre.

A report presented to the legislature of Manitoba during January showed that the total receipts of the Department of Provincial Lands for the year amounted to \$272,202.55, of which \$34,018.27 was on account of land sales during 1904, and \$227,577.46 for deferred payments. There was disposed of during the year 1904, according to the report, 34,733.24 acres of land, realizing the sum of \$116,490.62. The price per acre obtained ranged from \$2 to \$6.50, the average being \$3.35. A total acreage of 1,038,814.39 was reported as remaining unsold.

A return was made to the Manitoba legislature during January of a correspondence between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the provincial government relating to the purchase by the company of 256,000 acres of the Hudson Bay land grant, for \$1.56 per acre. The purchase was affected on May 4 last, the terms being a cash payment of \$200,000 and the balance in six yearly instalments with five per cent added.

Notes.

Travelling exhibitions of Canadian agricultural products will be employed in

Great Britain during the coming season as a means of attracting immigration to Canada.

The success of the Canadian exhibitions at the World's Fair, held at St. Louis, Mo., during 1904, is stated to have stimulated inquiries with regard to immigration into the Canadian west.

In the annual address of the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Calgary was referred to as being, next to Winnipeg, the place which showed the most marked growth in Western Canada during the past year.

The Allan line of steamships carried 59,333 emigrants to Canada during 1904, being 4,831 more than during 1903, and constituting the largest number of emigrants ever carried by this company in a single year.

A Bill for the creation of a state-aided immigration bureau will be introduced at the coming session of the legislature of Minnesota, with a view to preventing the exodus from that state into Western Canada.

It was stated that the return of Italian labourers to Italy at the beginning of the present winter season was on a heavier scale than usual, and that the prospects are for a diminished immigration of this class during the coming spring.

It was reported to the Ontario government that a German settlement was in process of formation in the Wabigoon district, near Dryden, Ont., some twenty-five or thirty families being expected to arrive in the near future. The government also received applications from a number of settlers in the Temiskaming district asking for railway certificates to enable friends in England to reach them at reasonable rates.

The sum of £5,000, collected by the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, of London, England, for the relief of the poor of West Ham, has been devoted by the proprietors to the assistance of emigration to Canada. Some £2,000 has been donated to the Salvation

Army, and £3,000 for assistance to emigrants who are able to a certain extent to help themselves. It was announced by this newspaper that the arrangement covered the possibility of sending to Canada in the spring seven hundred families from West Ham, or some three thousands to three thousand five hundred individuals.

It was announced during January that the Steamship *Vancouver*, of the Dominion line, would sail from Liverpool to Canada on April 5, 1905, with upwards of twelve hundred immigrants, under the auspices of the Salvation Army. The party will be accompanied by officers of the organization and by others acquainted with the requirements of the labour market in different sections of the Dominion. The utmost care, it was stated, will be taken in selecting the immigrants included in the party.

In the annual report of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the number of immigrants arriving in the United States by way of Canada showed a decrease as compared with 1903, this being the first occasion on which a decrease of this kind was reported. The report is regarded as indicative of the fact that emigrants have learned that it is no easier now to obtain entry by way of Canada, and therefore choose the more direct route.

A considerable influx of Russian Jews was reported at Montreal, and a letter was addressed to the mayor of the city by the secretary of the Baron de Hirsch Institute asking that the corporation aid in securing employment for these immigrants. A cable message was also sent by the institute to European philanthropic societies asking that the immigration of this class should be stopped for the present. Communications were sent by the mayor to a number of the leading railway companies, heads of civic departments and others, asking for assistance in the matter of securing employment.

The second annual convention of the Canadian Western Immigration Association was held at Winnipeg on January 5. The association has now a membership of 226, of whom about two-thirds are residents of Winnipeg, the remainder being resident in different states and territories in the United States. A number of representatives from town throughout the North-west Territories were also present at the convention. The treasurer's report showed a total of \$20,514.87 receipts and withdrawals amounting to \$12,813.04. The secretary outlined the progress that had been made in the distribution of advertising matter, the obtaining of concessions from the Canadian transportation companies, and other developments of the year. Mr. D. W. Bole was elected president for 1905.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING JANUARY, 1905.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour Conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and in the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, published in the present issue.

CANADIAN trade reports during January were on the whole favourable, especially during the latter half of the month, and the outlook for 1905 is considered excellent. Domestic trade, though

showing some reaction from the holiday season, had a good month. The latest returns relating to exports showed an increase as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Canadian revenue also compares favourably with a year ago. Good openings for several branches of Canadian trade were reported by the Canadian commercial agents in other colonies of the empire. More detailed information with regard to these and other features of the trade record of

the month will be found under separate headings below, relating respectively to foreign trade, imperial trade, domestic trade and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

From the accompanying table of exports and imports for the month of December, and for the six months, ending December 31, 1904, supplied by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, it will be seen that the value of goods brought into the country continues to increase, as com-

pared with the corresponding period of 1903. Exports show an increase for the month, but a decline for the six months' period. The total foreign trade of the country, as mentioned, shows a falling off of over \$13,000,000 during the first six months of the fiscal year as compared with 1903, though imports for the period show an increase of about \$577,000. The chief decline has occurred in the exports of agricultural products. Animals and their products have also shown a falling off. In fisheries and manufactures, on the other hand, an increase in exports is shown.

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF DECEMBER.				SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	2,136,775	7,293	1,929,932	23,138	20,525,150	127,063	17,109,858	141,012
The Fisheries.....	1,115,512	78	1,106,200	808	6,007,290	6,889	6,770,469	9,857
The Forest.....	2,435,860	681	2,329,160	3,563	22,008,379	263,960	20,169,170	105,968
Animals and produce.....	5,131,794	24,095	5,592,844	32,668	42,496,368	325,321	40,094,123	419,821
Agriculture.....	4,931,898	608,125	6,253,931	116,992	21,842,592	7,659,683	18,894,954	2,394,408
Manufactures.....	1,841,282	186,643	1,917,658	486,686	10,088,305	1,326,483	10,268,610	1,886,861
Miscellaneous.....	2,320	52,961	344	46,252	15,870	244,870	22,032	251,103
Total merchandise	17,595,441	879,876	19,130,069	710,107	122,983,954	9,954,269	113,229,216	5,209,030
Coin and bullion ..	.....	118,713	.....	52,084	.....	348,255	.....	557,574
Grand total exports	17,595,441	998,589	19,130,069	762,191	122,983,954	10,302,524	113,229,216	5,766,604

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF DECEMBER.		SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	10,884,891	11,169,603	74,390,055	73,599,847
Free goods.....	6,360,614	7,270,858	47,142,053	49,443,803
Total.....	17,245,505	18,440,461	121,532,108	123,043,650
Coin and bullion.....	122,690	2,254,478	3,142,432	6,809,064
Grand total.....	17,368,195	20,694,939	124,674,540	129,852,714
Duty collected.....	3,133,070	3,344,969	20,472,143	21,049,674

The Canadian commercial agent in Japan, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, quoting statistics of trade, states that exports from that country to Canada declined from \$1,742,900 in 1902, to \$1,461,770 in 1903, while imports of Canadian goods decreased from \$258,637 to \$249,500.

Imperial Trade.

According to official returns presented by the British Board of Trade, imports from the Dominion of Canada into Great Britain during December were as follows :—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle.. . . .	5,822	£101,056
Sheep.. . . .	13,873	21,280
Wheat, cwt.. . . .	200,200	80,332
Wheat, meal, cwt.. . . .	91,800	49,461
Peas, cwt.. . . .	26,000	10,437
Bacon, cwt.. . . .	44,068	97,946
Hams, cwt.. . . .	4,289	10,100
Butter, cwt.. . . .	11,249	51,250
Cheese, cwt.. . . .	126,084	306,788
Eggs, gt. hundreds.. . . .	83,763	33,141
Horses.. . . .	42	2,560

During 1904, British sales of textiles in Canada increased by nearly \$2,000,000, the reason, it was stated, being the decreased sales of German goods in Canada.

The weekly trade reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, during January, showed a demand for pitwood props for use in Welsh mines, and for baled straw, white pulpwood and Canadian fruit in the Bristol, England, market. From Manchester, England, a demand for Canadian poultry and birch, pine and spruce lumber was reported, and interest-Canadian poultry and birch, pine and ing statistics quoted relating to the English market for butter and cheese. From the Canadian commercial agent in Australasia reports indicating general improvement in the market were received. Openings for Canadian leather and leather goods, butter, paper, salt, canoes and boats, wagons and fruit, breakfast foods and fish products were stated to be favourable.

Domestic Trade.

A favourable month was reported in Canadian domestic trade circles, especially

in the latter half of the month. Quietness prevailed during the first two weeks among wholesalers, as is usual at this period of the year, and retailers also experienced a reaction from the holiday activity. Later, however, a good sorting trade developed, and orders for the spring trade were received on a scale that promised a satisfactory season. Collections were reported slow in some sections, notably in Quebec, and active in others. Canadian securities were not largely dealt in, but a good tone was maintained on the market.

The monthly bank statement of Canadian banks for December shows a diminution in liabilities and assets as compared with November. Current loans also decreased slightly, but there was an increase in paid-up capital and reserve funds.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada during 1904, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were more numerous and involved a heavier indebtedness than the preceding year, of 1903. Manufacturing insolvencies were 307 in number and \$4,136,408 in amount, against 227 failures for \$3,042,248 in 1903. Trade defaults numbered 914, for \$6,577,788, compared with 725 for \$4,243,543 in the preceding year. The total for 1904 was 1,246 failures, compared with 978 last year, the liabilities having increased from \$7,552,724 in 1903 to \$11,394,117 in 1904. The loss by provinces will be shown in the following table :—

Provinces.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities
		\$	\$
Ontario.....	406	2,883,104	3,839,695
Quebec.....	511	3,418,223	4,205,912
British Columbia	76	1,019,544	1,001,106
Nova Scotia.....	132	538,590	1,350,756
Manitoba.....	82	380,581	370,821
New Brunswick.	29	271,633	521,327
P. E. Island.....	10	44,200	104,500
Total, 1904.....	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117
" 1903.....	978	4,872,422	7,552,724
" 1902.....	1,101	7,772,418	10,934,777
" 1901.....	1,341	7,686,823	10,811,671

In Nova Scotia domestic trade during the past year was reported satisfactory,

though the number of mercantile failures was the heaviest in five years. The falling off in this respect was particularly noticeable in Cape Breton, owing largely to the outbreak of small-pox in the early portion of the year, and the strike at the steel works at Sydney. The failure of the hay crop also affected trade, though products were little behind those of last year in value. The West Indies trade was very satisfactory, imports having increased, especially sugar. Dry goods dealers reported a good year, though the volume of trade was smaller than in 1903. Good progress was reported in the manufacturing branches, especially in the production of steel and iron. Freights on the Intercolonial were also stated to have largely increased. From the financial standpoint the year was reported as highly satisfactory.

Wool prices are reported thirty per cent higher than a year ago.

Annual Banking Statements.

The following references to statements exhibited and other proceedings at annual meetings held during January of leading Canadian banks are presented as throwing light on present financial and commercial tendencies in Canada :—

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held on January 10. A net profit of \$1,124,973 was shown, of which \$500,000 was transferred to the rest account and \$25,000 transferred to the pension fund account. Six new branches were opened during the year. The general manager in addressing the shareholders stated that the year had begun with the feeling that the prosperity of the country had for the moment reached its maximum, but at the close of the year, though many unfavourable features had appeared, more confidence as to the immediate future was felt than at the same time last year. Financial and industrial conditions were reviewed by provinces, the total result shown being a year of decided progress.

The Royal Bank of Canada.—The thirty-fourth annual statement showed an increase of about \$100,000 in the balance of profits carried forward, and a largely increased business as the general result. Assets and obligations increased from \$25,106,236.85 to \$31,183,652.92. Dividends to the amount of \$240,000 were paid and \$10,000 was transferred to the officers' pension fund.

Bank of Toronto.—At the forty-ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto net profits of \$445,425.91 were declared. The sum of \$100,000 was transferred to rest account and dividends to the amount of \$297,422.55 paid.

Bank of Hamilton.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Bank of Hamilton was held on January 16 instead of in June. The report consequently was for a half year only, the net earnings in that time being \$182,824 and the assets having increased by \$1,840,000, the total being \$26,500,000.

Bank of New Brunswick.—Deposits amounting to \$3,735,000, current loans, \$3,333,000 and a reserve fund of \$800,000 are shown in the annual statement. The bank has paid yearly dividends of twelve per cent since 1886, and has now six branches in New Brunswick and two in Prince Edward Island.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—The seventy-third annual report showed a slight falling off in net profits for 1904 as compared with 1903, though the return exceeded 20 per cent on the paid-up capital. The sum of \$100,000 was added to reserve, which now totals \$3,200,000 against a capital of \$2,000,000.

The Metropolitan Bank.—Deposits have grown from \$940,000 in 1903 to upwards of \$2,000,000 during the past year. Circulation has increased from \$526,000 to \$892,777. Current loans and discounts now total \$2,834,252, and other assets total \$2,272,146.

Four new branches were recently opened by the *Union Bank of Canada*.

A pamphlet issued by the *Eastern Town-ship Bank*, in outlining the growth of the bank, shows an increase in paid-up capital

from \$133,415 in 1860 to \$2,472,000 in 1904 with a reserve of \$1,500,000.

Bank clearings of the eleven leading cities in Canada during 1904 amounted to \$2,741,440,803, as compared with \$2,698,913,252 in 1903, being the largest in the history of Canadian banking. The most striking gains were reported from Winnipeg and Toronto, the former showing an increase in banking exchanges amounting to \$48,492,431. The financial standing of the Canadian banks at the end of 1904 compared with the year previous as follows:—

—	Dec. 1904.	Dec. 1903.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Total liabilities	587,918,063	525,924,497	61,994,000
Total assets...	729,915,962	663,145,534	66,770,000
Deposits on demand.....	134,280,014	120,529,032	13,760,000
Deposits on notice.....	319,132,078	279,327,788	39,805,000
Circulation.....	64,507,394	62,539,407	1,968,000
Specie.....	17,617,529	16,101,019	1,516,000
Dominion notes.....	38,436,983	30,941,367	7,495,000
Current loans..	413,779,520	384,419,677	29,360,000

The following are the totals of the yearly clearings of the banks in Toronto as given by the Toronto clearing house during the past six years:—

1899.. .. .	\$504,872,846
1900.. .. .	513,696,401
1901.. .. .	625,228,306
1902.. .. .	809,078,559
1903.. .. .	808,748,260
1904.. .. .	842,097,066

Revenue and Expenditure.

Official returns for the first half of the present fiscal year showed a total revenue for the Dominion on consolidated fund of \$35,130,598.21, as compared with \$34,936,462.27 a year ago. For the month of December a revenue of \$5,821,933.83 was shown, as compared with \$5,769,558.50 for December, 1903. It will be seen that both for the month and for the six months' period an expanding condition is shown in the revenue of the country.

Expenditure on consolidated fund increased from \$20,714,195.80 to \$21,875,-

214.54 during the six months period, but decreased during December from \$5,522,893.04 to \$3,047,836.17. A surplus of upwards of \$13,000,000 is accordingly shown for the six months period.

Expenditures on capital account up to the end of the calendar year totalled \$4,378,353.02, as compared with \$3,845,934.75 last year. For the month of December also a falling off is shown, the totals being \$758,181.98 for December, 1904, and \$1,381,308.53 for December, 1903. The leading items under this heading for the month of December, 1904, were as follows:—

Expenditure on Capital Account, &c.

Public Works, Railways and Canals.	\$491,982 24
Bounty on iron and steel.. .. .	162,048 29
Militia, Capital.. .. .	94,403 68
Dominion lands.. .. .	5,573 23
Railways subsidies.. .. .	4,176 15

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY, 1905.

DURING the month of January the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below-mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	417 38
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	13 65
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post marking and cancelling ink.. ..	412 28
Making and repairing post office scales..	262 00
Supplying mail bags	9 60
Repairing mail bags.. .. .	1,126 86
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	250 35
Repairing portable tin letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	17 25
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	142 30
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	5,566 50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture during the month of January.

DURING the month of August, 504 patents were issued in Canada. Among these there were 28 relating to agriculture, 5 to lumbering and saw mills, 8 to mining, and 1 to railway construction. There were 51 in the building trades, and 87 in the metal trades, in addition to 10 electrical inventions. There were 6 patents relating to printing, 8 relating to the textile and 24 to the clothing industries; 8 to tobacco and pipe manufacture, 10 to food preparation, and 5 to the manufacture of harness. There were 16 patents concerning the railway service, 46 concerning general transportation, and numerous miscellaneous inventions, including 26 useful articles in business, 3 systems of lighting, not electric, and 3 patents for gas-making apparatus.

The inventions relating to agriculture included 16 machines, among which were 2 harrows, 2 seed planters, a threshing machine and a pneumatic stacker. There were three patents relating to dairying, which consisted of a pasturizing apparatus, a milk tester and a method of making cattle food out of phosphoric acid, peat, rice and barley.

The patents relating to lumbering comprised a wood-splitting machine, one for the manufacture of boards, a saw guide, a saw-sharpening machine, and a pressure attachment for lumber matching machines.

The inventions connected with the mining industry included a fuse igniter, three machines for drawing coke, a system of ventilation, a drill turner, a boring machine, and a mechanism for automatically arresting the descent of a mine cage, when the haulage rope breaks. As fatal accidents often occur in mines owing to the breaking of haulage ropes, a successful method of overcoming this danger is of much importance to miners. The system which was patented in August for this pur-

pose consists of two vertical rods, one on each side of the cage, joined at the top by a cross-piece, and having a spring on each. Attached to the rods are levers pivotally mounted on a series of brackets. The rods are fastened to the haulage rope at the centre of the cross-piece, which when taut serves to keep the springs extended. When the haulage rope slackens, however, the springs close down and force the levers to grip the guide ropes, thus stopping the fall of the cage.

The inventions relating to railway construction consisted of four connected with rails and tracks, three with ties, a track gauge, a cattle-guard, and two track gauges. A safety device for railway tracks comprises a number of automatic devices for throwing a switch, each having a stationary bar and a pivoted bar, or frame, the latter being connected with the switch. Each train is provided with a pair of reciprocal pins, which engage the pivoted frame, and thus automatically throw the switch.

Among the inventions of interest to the building trades, there were patented twelve tools, fourteen forms of fences and gates, five sash and door fasteners and four machines for making building blocks, or bricks, of which three are for concrete blocks. There were also patented three fire escapes, two chimney tops, two elevators, a scaffold, a ladder, and other articles.

In the metal trades there were nine inventions relating to metallurgy and smelting, twenty-seven to machinery, as well as six relating to pulleys, shafts and belting. There were four furnaces, nine heaters and heating apparatus, and five tools, among these being a drilling tool and a power hammer.

The inventions of interest to woodworking industries comprised eleven articles of furniture, and five musical instruments, three of which concerned pianos and organs.

The electrical inventions comprised two electro-thermic processes, two batteries, an

electric clock, three relating to methods of lighting, one to heating, and one to a system of simultaneous telegraphy and telephony.

The patents connected with the printing trades consisted of two for a machine for cleaning rollers, a method of planographic printing, an apparatus for folding paper, and two inventions relating to photography.

In the textile trades, the inventions included three looms, one for weaving velvet, and another for weaving pile fabrics, and machines for drawing the warp, carding, and folding cloth, and printing yarn. The remaining textile inventions consisted of a shuttle, and an apparatus for setting hook needles in jacquard machines.

In the clothing trades, the new inventions consisted of twelve articles of apparel, four accessories of clothing, three sewing machines, including one for sewing shoes, two knitting machines, and two relating to laundries.

Among the patents relating to food and tobacco industries, there were a malting machine, an ice harvester, a method for

the preservation of food, two cigar machines and a tobacco-stripping machine.

The inventions concerning railways comprised two signal systems, four brakes, two couplers, six cars, a car fender, and a car puller.

The inventions relating to general transportation included twenty-three trucks, carts, and other similar vehicles, twelve kinds of wheels, an automobile, a boat, and two propellers, a flying machine, a safety device for elevators and others.

Among the miscellaneous industrial inventions there was a process for the manufacture of an igniting composition for matches, free from phosphorus, consisting of an oxygen yielding substance with the product obtained by the action of sulphur on a polythionate. There is a process for the manufacture of soap among the patents issued in August, which consists of mixing cottonseed oil and flour together, then adding caustic soda lye, agitating the mixture until saponification is complete, and finally running the soap into vats to harden.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

THE industrial conditions throughout Canada continued to be practically undisturbed by trade disputes during January, although there was a slight increase in number compared with the previous month.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the month.

Number and Magnitude.—There were seven disputes in existence during the month, of which one began prior to January 1, and six after. Compared with December, there was an increase of two, and compared with January, 1904, there was a decrease of two. There were 12 establishments and about 274 employees affected directly, and one company and about 204 employees affected indirectly by new disputes of the month. Including the one

that began before the beginning of the month, there were in all about 14 firms and 509 employees affected directly or indirectly by trade disputes in January.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during January was approximately 2,775 working days, an increase of about 1,150 days compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 13,700 compared with January, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month :—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Building trades.. . . .	2
Metal trades.. . . .	2
Tobacco preparation.. . . .	1
General Transport.. . . .	1

Localities affected by disputes.—The new disputes occurred in the following provinces :—

Province.	Number of Disputes.
New Brunswick.. . . .	1
Quebec.. . . .	1
Ontario.. . . .	2
Manitoba.. . . .	2

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes :—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
Against reduction in wages.. . . .	1
Against reduction in wages and employment of particular persons.....	1
Against employment of particular persons.. . . .	1
Sympathetic (lockout).. . . .	1
Against discharge of an employee.....	1
Against action of a fellow employee....	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 7 disputes that were in existence during the month, 4 were terminated, leaving 3 still unsettled at the end of January. One dispute was settled by negotiations between the parties concerned, and the others ended without any negotiations. Of these one was declared off by the union, as the dispute was not with the employer involved, in another the grievance, due to a misunderstanding, was removed by the employer, and in the third case, the places of the strikers were filled.

Results of disputes.—In the disputes that were terminated, the employers were successful in two cases, the employees in one, and the fourth was indeterminate, as the dispute did not concern the employers.

Strike and Lockout of Stonecutters at Winnipeg.

A strike of stonecutters at Winnipeg, Man., which began on December 28, and affected one firm and 19 employees, continued throughout January. The cause of the dispute was the introduction of a stone planing machine. The men claimed that they should have been consulted as to the terms on which they would be willing to allow the machines to run. During the month the other master stonecutters took part in the dispute, and at a meeting of the Stonecutters' Section of the Winnipeg Building Exchange, the following resolution was adopted :—

Be it resolved, that in the opinion of the master stonecutters' section of the Winnipeg Building Exchange, it is very essential for the best interests of the trade that all modern machinery should be at our disposal. Resolved, also, that in order to effect this we bind ourselves to collectively give Messrs. Lyall & Sons our support in the present dispute with the Stonecutters' Union.

A committee was appointed to meet a committee of the Stonecutters' Union, with a view to arranging a settlement if possible. The committee was unsuccessful, however, and on January 23, the master stonecutters decided to lockout the members of the Stonecutters' Union until the latter agreed to the installation of machinery. In the meantime, the firm of Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons had installed a planer and were operating it successfully.

Strike of Cigarmakers at Montreal, Que.

On January 9, a strike was declared by 25 cigarmakers at Montreal, Que., employed by the firm of Messrs. Jos. Tassé & Co. The strikers claimed that their wages had been reduced from \$3.50 to \$3 per thousand cigars, and that their places were being gradually filled by women and children. The strike was not declared off at the end of the month, but in a communication dated January 26, received by the department, the company stated that no labour difficulty existed in their factory, and that it was running in good order as an open shop.

Strike of Teamsters at St. John, N.B.

A strike of teamsters occurred at St. John, N.B., on January 23, which lasted until January 27. The cause of the dispute was the employment by the corporation of two teamsters who were not members of the Teamsters' Union. The strikers demanded the discharge of these two men, but the city refused to dismiss them on the ground that they were citizens and ratepayers, holding licenses as teamsters, and could not therefore be discharged. On January 26, the Teamsters' Union asked the city to employ the non-unionists by themselves on back streets, but the city refused. On the following day a settle-

ment was reached on the following terms:— the city would employ any teams they wished, and work them where they wished, but the teams to which objection had been made would be worked apart from the others on the present occasion, and in the future any other objectionable teams would be separated, if from time to time the union would advise the city of them, and give reasonable time to separate them. The Teamsters' Union agreed not to use their influence to have the labourers treat the objectionable teams any differently from the others. In this dispute there were directly affected 24 double teams and 49 single teams, and indirectly, about 200 labourers.

This dispute seriously affected the St. John Railway Company, as the teamsters were engaged in removing the snow from the streets, a work which is carried on by the municipality. As a result of the strike, the Street Railway Company had to employ a force of men continually to shovel the snow from the tracks, and the railway service was impeded by the snow more than it would otherwise have been.

On January 9 a strike took place at Hamilton, Ont., affecting 21 iron moulders directly and 4 other employees of the Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited. After the shop had been closed down for repairs the men were notified to report for work, and before beginning their work they were shown a new scale of wages, which they claimed amounted to a reduction of from five to fifty per cent, averaging about fifteen per cent. The iron moulders refused to accept this new scale and a strike was declared. Negotiations were carried on between the two parties in order to arrange a scale of prices, but no settlement was reached by the close of the month.

On January 10, 125 iron moulders of the Buck Stove Works Company at Brantford, Ont., stopped work and demanded the reinstatement of a moulder who had been discharged by a foreman for leaving work to attend a funeral. The foreman

claimed that he had received orders to discharge any one who was absent from work from a member of the firm who was then out of town. On the return of this member he said the foreman had misunderstood his orders, and he reinstated the discharged moulder. Work was resumed by the strikers on January 12.

On January 28, about 48 employees of the Levis County Railway Company at Levis, Que., stopped work, claiming that they were owed nine weeks' wages. The company informed them that it was impossible to pay them all arrears immediately, but promised to do so in time, and offered them a week's wages. This offer was refused, however, and the men decided not to work any longer for the company until their arrears were paid and to endeavour to collect their wages through the courts. No settlement was effected before the end of the month, but the company succeeded in running a few of its cars with the help of some of its chief officers, a few of the former employees and some men who had been engaged to take the place of the men who stopped work. This trouble cannot properly be classified as a trade dispute, although its effects industrially partook of the same nature as one.

On January 27 some plasterers at Winnipeg, who had been working on the new Carnegie library and on the Queen's Hotel, stopped work on account of the refusal of a member of the union to produce certain books for examination on his retiring from the secretaryship. On the following day the secretary of the Plasterers' Union issued an official statement to the effect that the union had no complaint against the firm of Messrs. Smith & Sharp, whose men were on strike, and the plasterers resumed work on January 30.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of January, and which have been reported to the department.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 49.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Males	Females.	Males	Females.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Stonecutters.....	Winnipeg, Mn	Refused to work with a planer, without being consulted as to conditions under which it should be run.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 28	.....	No settlement reported at end of month, but firm was operating planer.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
<i>Building Trades—</i> Plasterers.....	Winnipeg, Mn	Refusal of a member of the union to produce books.....	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	Work resumed on order of the union.
Stonecutters.....	"	Lockout, sympathy with firm whose men had struck.....	7	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	" 27	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont	Objection to a reduction in piece work prices.....	1	.....	21	.....	4	.....	" 9	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Brantford, Ont	Demand for reinstatement of discharged employee.....	1	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	" 10	" 12	Employee reinstated, discharge said to have been due to a misunderstanding.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i> Cigarmakers.....	Montreal, Que	Objection to reduction of wages and employment of women and children.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	" 9	.....	Factory declared an open shop and Company claimed on Jan. 26 not to be affected.
<i>General Transports</i> Teamsters.....	St. John, N.B	Objection to employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	71	.....	200	.....	" 23	" 27	Strikers agreed on employment of non-unionists to work separately from themselves.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where the establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense it may be true, that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interest of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected to an appreciable degree the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firms or establishments concerned, mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THE month of January was remarkably free from serious industrial accidents.

There were reported to the department fatal or serious accidents to 148 individual workmen, of whom 44 were killed when engaged in their occupations. In January, 1904, there were 78 fatal accidents, and 128 other accidents of a serious nature. There were also reported to the department accidents to 54 individuals, involving a loss of 17 lives, which occurred in 1904, but which had not been previously reported to the department. Out of 72 returns giving the ages of the sufferers from accidents, which were received at the department, 14 were reported to have been under twenty-one years of age and fifty-eight over.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	9	9	18
Lumbering.....	10	3	13
Mining.....	1	4	5
Building trades.....	2	10	12
Metal trades.....	2	21	23
Woodworking trades.....		17	17
Printing trades.....		2	2
Textile trades.....			
Clothing trades.....			
Leather trades.....			
Food and tobacco preparation..	1	3	4
Railway service.....	14	27	41
Navigation.....	1	2	3
General transport.....	1	4	5
Miscellaneous trades.....	1	8	9
Unskilled labour.....	2	3	5
Total.....	44	104	148

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The only great disaster of the month involving a large loss of life was caused by a boiler explosion in a saw-mill at Cultus, Ont. A brief account of this accident is given below.

Boiler Explosion in a Saw-mill at Cultus, Ont.

A fatal boiler explosion took place on January 19 in a saw-mill at Cultus, a small village about 10 miles from Woodstock, Ont. Three men were killed instantly by it, two others were fatally injured and died from the effects, one on the following day and the other on January 25. Three other employees were slightly injured. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, the men who might have explained it having been killed. In response to an inquiry from the Department, the owner of the mill furnished the following particulars:—

‘I was not at the mill the day it happened, but the engineer said that everything was apparently all right. . . . He had plenty of water and between 95 and 100 pounds of steam. We had been running it at 100, for the boiler was tested at 175 cold water, and we thought we were perfectly safe at 100. We were running right along when it happened, and as far as our part is concerned I cannot account why it happened. There were four killed almost instantly, and the engineer lived five days. The ones that are dead are Michael Aspden, fireman, Thomas Aspden, Charles Hanard, George McCallum and Freeman Moffatt. I have just had the boiler a little over a year, and I have not run it over seven months. I did not buy it for a new one. It was a rebuilt one, with new heads and new tubes.’

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were nine fatal accidents in the agricultural industry, an increase of five compared with the number reported to have occurred in December, and an increase of two compared with January, 1904. One man was killed by falling from

a sleigh, two were struck by falling trees, two were killed by falling from lofts, and one by falling from a windmill, one was killed by a saw, one was crushed by the caving in of a pit, and one man was crushed to death by logs when loading them on a car.

Lumbering.—There were ten deaths among those engaged in lumbering and in saw-mills, an increase of five compared with January, 1904, and of seven compared with the previous month. Five of the fatal accidents were caused to shanty-men, who were struck by falling trees; and the remaining five were occasioned by a boiler explosion in a saw-mill.

Mining.—There was only one fatal accident reported in the mining industry during the month, a decrease of fifteen compared with January, 1904, and of one compared with the previous month. A coal driver was struck by falling rock, breaking his neck, owing to the roof of a tunnel collapsing.

Building trades.—There were only two fatalities in the building trades, the same number as in January, 1904, and one more than in December, 1904. The two fatal accidents of January occurred to a carpenter at Montreal, Que., who fell from a scaffold on January 17 and died from the effects three days later, and to a stonecutter who was killed by a falling stone at Montreal on January 14.

Metal trades.—The only deaths from accident in the metal trades were suffered by a structural iron worker, who fell fifteen feet on January 18, fracturing his thigh, from the effects of which he died on the 21st, and a machinist, who was caught in a wheelpit.

Woodworking trades.—There were no fatalities in the woodworking trades during the month, and there were only seven serious accidents, being four less than the total number in January, and one less than the number in December of last year. Three of the accidents were caused by saws, two

by machinery and belting, one by an elevator and one by falling wood.

Printing trades.—There were two accidents in the printing trades, compared with three in December, and none in January, 1904. A pressman had a finger crushed in a cogwheel of a press, and a lithographer had his right hand badly mangled by being caught in a machine.

Food and tobacco preparation.—In trades relating to food and tobacco preparation there were only four accidents during the month, one of which proved fatal. Compared with this there were two fatal accidents and one not fatal in January, 1904, and two fatal and two not fatal in December. An employee in a grocery warehouse was killed by falling down an elevator shaft, a miller had an arm mangled in an elevator, and a butcher and a miller had their fingers crushed in machinery.

Railway service.—Fourteen men were killed in the railway service and twenty-six injured. The killed numbered seven less than in January, and three less than in December, 1904, but there were eleven more injured seriously than in the corresponding month of last year, and two more than in the previous month. Four men struck by engines, two were injured when coupling cars, one was killed by jumping from a car, one man was crushed between cars, one was struck by a falling wheel when placing it on a car, and one was struck by falling timber and killed.

Navigation.—In trades relating to navigation there were three accidents, one of which proved fatal. A sailor was knocked off the foremast of a ship by a spar and was drowned off Reed's Point, N.B., on January 20. Another sailor who was working with him was seriously crushed between two masts. On January 21 a longshoreman at St. John West, N.B., had his leg badly crushed by falling freight.

General transport.—The only fatality in other transportation industries took place at Arnprior, Ont., on January 25, when

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
 STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 15

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture—</i>		1905.				
Farmer.....	Stuartburn, Man.	Jan. 4	1		Lost both legs; died from shock.	Fell on a saw.
"	Flesherton, Ont.	" 4		2	Knocked insensible; probably fatally injured.	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Deadwood Creek, Ont.	" 6	1		Thigh and leg fractured; died from shock.	Struck by a tree when felling it.
"	Middle Stewiack, N.S.	" 5	1		Ribs broken.	Fell from a loft.
"	Near Peterboro, Ont.	" 5		1	Left foot badly cut.	Fell from a load of hay.
"	Middlemarch, Ont.	" 6		1	Fatally injured on head.	Cut when splitting wood.
"	Alliston, Ont.	" 23	1			Struck by a chain when cutting feed, falling 10 feet through trap door.
"	Allanburg, Ont.	" 14		1	Leg broken and other injuries.	Caught in saw gearing.
"	Mount Forest, Ont.	" 6	1			Fell from a windmill.
"	Waterloo, Que.	" 17		1	Seriously injured internally.	Fell from a sleigh.
"	Conestogo, Ont.	" 18		1	Collar bone broken.	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Moffett, Ont.	" 23	1			Crushed by logs when loading them on cars.
"	Kempner, Ont.	" 25	1			Struck by a falling tree.
"	McGillivray, Ont.	" 19	1			Killed by a cave in of a pit.
"	Union, Ont.	" 17		1	Foot badly cut.	Cut by an axe when chopping a tree.
"	Napanee, Ont.	" 28	1		Head fatally crushed.	Thrown from sleigh, striking a stone bridge.
"	Cote St. Paul, Que.	" 31		1	Hand badly crushed.	Caught in a straw machine.
<i>Lumbering—</i>						
Shantyman.....	Lothbriore	" 7		1	Leg fractured.	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Black Lake, Que.	" 16	1			" "
"	South Bolton, Que.	" 23	1			" "
"	St. Clements, Ont.	" 28	1			" "
"	40 miles north Port William, Ont.	" 22	1			" "
"	So. Oxford County, Ont.	" 30	1			" "
"	St. Casimir, Que.	" 28		1	Neck broken, may die.	Struck by a falling branch.
"	Cultus, Ont.	" 19	5			Killed by a boiler explosion in a sawmill.
"	Norwood, Ont.	" 3		1	Thigh dislocated.	Crushed under a building which collapsed.
<i>Mining—</i>						
Miner (gold).....	Rossland, B.C.	" 3		1	Finger badly torn.	Crushed between a basket and skid.
" (coal).....	Willington, B.C.	" 9		1	Ankle broken.	Struck by falling rock.
"	Extension, B.C.	" 9		1	Leg broken, ankle smashed.	Struck by falling coal.

Coal driver	Glace Bay, N.S.	"	27	1	Neck broken	Struck by falling rock, roof tunnel collapsed.
"	"	"	27	1	Arm broken	"
<i>Building Trades—</i>						
Contractor's foreman	Quebec, Que.	"	13	1	Ribs broken	Fell from a building.
Carpenters	Sydney, N.S.	"	13	1	Leg broken	When working on a scaffold, beam fell.
"	"	"	13	3	Badly bruised	"
"	Montreal, Que.	"	17	1	Thigh and arm broken, injured internally; died Jan. 20.	Fell from scaffold.
"	Quebec, Que.	"	22	1	Ribs broken	Fell from roof.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	"	10	1	Left eye injured	Struck by a hook in a workshop.
Plumber's helper	Toronto, Ont.	"	9	1	Head injured	Fell from roof.
Stonemason	Montreal, Que.	"	14	1	Head and body crushed	Struck by a falling stone.
Builder's labourers	"	"	18	1	Leg broken and injured internally	Fell from third storey.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>						
Moulder	"	"	10	1	Hand badly crushed	Struck by falling metal.
"	Guelph, Ont.	"	5	1	Eyes burnt	Burnt by molten iron.
Iron worker	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Jan.	18	1	Left foot badly burned	"
"	St. John, N.B.	"	11	1	Foot badly crushed	Struck by falling metal.
Metal worker	Toronto, Ont.	"	11	1	Lost top of 3rd finger	Cut off by a press.
Press foundry hand	Gananoque, Ont.	"	14	1	Leg broken	Caught in a belt.
Structural iron worker	Montreal, Que.	"	18	1	Thigh and arm fractured, died Jan. 21.	Fell 15 feet.
Machinist	"	"	11	1	Had concussion of the brain, dangerously hurt.	Fell when at work.
"	East Angus, Que.	"	10	1	Lost a finger	Caught in machinery in wheelpit.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	1	Finger broken	Caught in machinery.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	13	1	Eye severely bruised	"
"	"	"	10	1	Finger badly cut	Struck by wood flying from a rip saw.
"	"	"	13	1	Finger burst, wound poisoned	Cut when grinding a knife.
"	"	"	2	1	Lost part of a finger	Hurt while handling a mould.
"	Toronto	"	16	1	Finger badly burst	Cut when operating a foot trip.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	10	1	Eyes and face burned	Struck by wood flying from a saw.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	6	2	Back sprained	When babbling a bearing, rabbit exploded.
Stationary engineer	Toronto, Ont.	"	1	1	Arm broken	When repairing an elevator it fell on him.
"	Sydney Mines, N.S.	"	17	1	Three ribs broken and both ankles sprained.	Fell from the top of an engine.
"	Sussex, N.B.	"	6	1	Face, neck and head burned	"
Stationary fireman	Peterboro', Ont.	"	10	1	Leg injured	Hurt when throwing shavings into a furnace.
Electrical worker	Humberstone, Ont.	"	24	1	Lost part of little finger	Caught in a flywheel.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	"	16	1	Hand burned	Struck by a falling pulley.
"	"	"	16	1	Lost part of middle finger	Spilt molten solder on back of hand.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>						
Box factory hand	Toronto	"	3	1	Ankle broken	Cut by an automatic machine.
Factory hand	Woodstock, Ont.	"	9	1	Foot broken	Caught in an elevator.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	26	1	Leg badly broken	Struck by a falling log.
"	Gananoque, Ont.	"	16	1	Lost part of third finger	Caught in belting.
Box factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	"	12	1	Lost four fingers	Cut by a rip saw.
"	"	"	25	1		Caught in a band saw.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Woolen-making Trade.</i> Cap.	Ottawa, Ont.	13	1	Parts of thumb and first finger cut off.	Cut by a circular saw.
<i>Printing Trade.</i> Car factory hand.	Quebec, Que.	5	1	Finger crushed.	Caught in cog wheel on a press.
Pressman.	Toronto, Ont.	2	1	Right hand mangled, lost three fingers and a thumb.	Caught in a machine.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation.</i> Butcher.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	6	1	Two fingers lacerated.	Caught in a sausage machine.
Employed in wholesale grocery warehouse.	Toronto, Ont.	9	1		Fell down an elevator shaft.
Miller.	Hawkesbury, Ont.	5	1	Fingers crushed, lost one.	Crushed in a roll.
	St. Catharines, Ont.	14	1	Hand almost torn from his arm.	Caught in an elevator.
<i>Railway Service.</i> Conductor.	Galesia, Ont.	Jan. 14	1	Legs fractured.	Fell when boarding a train and run over.
"	Near Lyle, Ont.	9	1	Head severely cut.	Car jumped the track.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont.	2	1	Head cut.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	14	1	Injured internally.	Crushed between cars.
"	York, Ont.	16	1		Struck by a train and thrown against a telegraph pole.
Conductor (street railway).	Toronto, Ont.	13	1	Had concussion of the brain.	Fell off a car.
Engineer.	Bridgeburg, Ont.	2	1	Leg scalded.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Between Annapolis and Digby, N.S.	26	1	Badly injured about body.	Hurled from cab by a runaway engine.
Fireman.	Montreal, Que.	7	1	Skull fractured.	Jumped from engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	12	1	Foot severely bruised.	Struck by falling coal.
"	"	27	1	Leg crushed.	"
"	Kingsville, Ont.	25	1	Skull fractured; dangerous.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Harcourt, N.B.	18	1	Both feet badly crushed.	Fell under an engine and was run over.
Brakeman.	Sydney, N.S.	5	1	Both legs almost severed.	Run over by an engine.
"	Hungerford, Que.	7	1		Crushed when coupling cars.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	3	1	Finger badly crushed.	"
"	Moncton, N.B.	10	1	Body crushed and bruised.	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	14	1	Three fingers crushed.	"
"	Near Hamilton, Ont.	8	1	Left arm badly crushed.	Caught in a brake.
"	Montreal, Que.	31	1	amputated.	Run over when boarding a train.
"	Near Halifax, N.S.	28	1	Lost a hand.	Injured when coupling cars.
"	Springhill River, N.S.	16	1	Dangerously injured.	A car wheel broke and the train was derailed.
Switchman.					Crushed when coupling cars.

Sectionman.....	Newcastle, N. H.....	"	3	1	Skull smashed.....	Struck by an engine.
"	Near Patton'siding, Ont.....	"	18	1	Leg and arm broken; head crushed.	Run over by a train.
Paggarman.....	Near Midland, Man.....	"	11	"	1 Collar bone broken.....	Car jumped the track.
Car cleaner.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	1	1	"	Crushed between cars.
Car repairer.....	Toronto Junction.....	"	13	"	1 Right foot crushed.....	Struck by a large wheel.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.....	"	14	1	"	Struck by an engine.
Railway carpenter.....	Near Thamesville, Ont.....	"	19	1	"	Struck by a train.
Railway gang foreman.....	London, Ont.....	"	26	1	Leg badly crushed; amputated.	Crushed by wheel when placing it on a car.
Railway labourer.....	New Liverpool, Que.....	"	4	1	1 Felled. Died Jan. 28.	
"	Moncton, N. B.....	"	11	"	1 Leg badly crushed.....	One killed and the other seriously injured when blasting.
Railway shop hand.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	"	26	"	1 Leg broken.....	Struck by a wheel.
Railroad employee.....	Waterville, Ont.....	"	16	"	1 Leg broken in two places.....	Struck by a cable when carrying it.
Railway employee.....	"	"	17	1	Skull fractured and leg broken.	Struck by falling timber; fatally injured.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.....	"	26	"	1 Hand crushed.....	Crushed by a falling rail.
"	Moncton, N. B.....	"	16	1	Right leg crushed.....	Struck by a train and run over.
"	"	"	14	"	1 Leg broken.....	Fell when going upstairs to office.
"	Montreal, Que.....	"	23	"	"	
"	"	"	23	"	1 Spine injured.....	Hurt by a fall.
Navigation—						
Sailor.....	Reed's Point, N. B.....	Jan.	20	1	1 Back seriously injured.....	Knocked off the foremast of a ship by a spar and drowned.
Longshoreman.....	St. John West, N. B.....	"	21	"	1 Leg badly crushed.....	Crushed between a foremast and a foretopmast.
General Transport—						
Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	21	"	1 Body crushed, dangerously injured.	Crushed between a vault and a load of hay.
"	Rivière du Loup, Que.....	"	3	"	1 Head and face injured.....	Struck by a log when unloading a car.
"	Arnprior, Ont.....	"	25	1	"	Struck by a train.
"	Nanaimo, B. C.....	"	26	"	1 Spine seriously injured.....	Fell from a wagon.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	10	"	1 Ribs broken and shoulder dislocated.	Fell from vehicle in collision with a street car.
Miscellaneous Trade—						
Coal yard employee.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	28	"	1 Leg crushed and broken.....	Caught by a crane.
Hotel employee (waiter).....	Montreal, Que.....	"	25	"	2 Hands, arms and face badly burned.	Scalded by upsetting of a kettle.
Police constable.....	Windsor, Ont.....	"	6	"	1 Wounded in neck.....	Shot by a burglar when arresting him.
Pulp mill worker.....	St. George, N. B.....	"	5	1	1 Head injured, blood vessel burst.	Struck his head against a beam.
"	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	"	10	"	1 Severely scalded.....	Scalded with steam from a digester, which was being emptied.
"	Grapple River, Que.....	"	17	"	1 Arm fractured, hand torn.	Caught in a machine.
"	Merriton, Ont.....	"	24	"	1 Leg broken.....	Caught in a machine.
Paper box maker.....	St. John, N. B.....	"	19	"	1 Two fingers crushed.....	Caught in a belt.
Unskilled Labour						
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	3	"	1 Head injured.....	Struck by a derrick bucket.
"	"	"	14	"	"	Killed by a falling bucket in a wheel-pit.
"	Montreal, Que.....	"	17	"	1 Leg broken.....	Fell from third storey of a building.
"	Stratford, Ont.....	"	12	"	1 Legs badly bruised.....	Struck by falling earth when working in a pit.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	17	"	1 Drowned.....	Felloff a crib and swept over falls.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER—*Concluded.*
 ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades.</i>						
Farmer ..	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Dec. 27	1	1	Leg broken.	Kicked by a horse.
" ..	Near Kemprville, Ont.	16	1	1	One killed the other dangerously injured.	Struck by a train.
Shantyman ..	Long Lake, Que.	"	1	1	"	Struck by a falling tree.
" ..	Maniwaki, Que.	" 19	1	1	Leg crushed; amputated.	" "
" ..	Near Sudbury, Ont.	" 20	1	1	"	" "
Miner ..	Phoenix, B.C.	" 17	1	1	Leg, collar bone and shoulder broken.	Struck by a falling rock.
Farmer ..	North Portal, Assa.	" 6	1	1	"	Fell from a sleigh.
" ..	Bellewood, Ont.	" 2	1	1	Lost two toes.	Cut by an axe when chopping trees.
" ..	Moorefield, Ont.	" 15	1	1	Dangerously injured internally.	Fell from a mow on a machine when threshing.
Furniture factory hand ..	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec 16	1	1	Arm broken in two places.	Caught in a threshier.
Stationary engineer ..	London, Ont.	27	1	1	Lost a little finger and part of first finger.	Cut by a circular saw.
Farmer ..	Emismore N., Ont.	" 20	1	1	Severely burned.	Clothing caught fire from a gas jet.
" ..	Ingleswood, Ont.	Oct. 5	1	1	Ribs broken; injured internally.	Fell from wagon; horses ran away.
Carpenter ..	Montreal, Que.	" 17	1	1	Injured internally.	Fell from a roof.
Locomotive engineer ..	Windsor, Ont.	" 12	1	1	Face and body badly scalded.	A washout plug blew out of engine.
" ..	Tisdale, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Badly injured.	Engine was derailed.
" ..	Dauphin, Man.	" 7	1	1	5 ribs broken; chest crushed.	Crushed by an engine in a round-house.
Railway labourer ..	Tilsonburg, Ont.	" 21	1	1	"	Struck by a train.
Brakeman ..	Near Megantic, Que.	" 26	1	1	"	Fell from a car.
" ..	Montreal, Que.	" 26	1	1	Injured internally.	"
Labourer ..	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 15	1	1	"	Struck by falling ice; died Jan. 1.
" ..	Lake du Bonnet, Man.	" 10	1	1	"	Hurt by a dynamite explosion.
Civic fireman (driver) ..	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Collar bone broken.	Fell from a hook and ladder truck.
Merchant ..	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 18	1	1	Seriously injured.	Fell down an elevator shaft.
Woodworker ..	Montreal, Que.	" 11	1	1	Lost left hand.	Cut by a circular saw.
" ..	"	" 2	1	1	Lost a leg.	Run over by a train.
Railway sectionman ..	Havelock, Ont.	" 12	1	1	Leg broken and mangled.	Foot caught in a track and he was run over.
Railway shop hand ..	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 27	1	1	Loss three fingers.	Caught in a boiler door.
Watchman ..	Berlin, Ont.	" 19	1	1	"	Run over by a yard engine.
Labourer ..	Montreal, Que.	" 5	1	1	"	Crushed to death in an elevator.
" ..	"	" 7	1	1	Hips broken.	Fell 80 feet when placing a window in a frame.
Glazier ..	"	" 13	1	1	Arm broken.	Struck by a piece of wood.
Employee in electric works ..	"	" 15	1	1	"	"
Railway employee ..	"	" 15	1	1	Ribs broken.	Fell from a grain elevator.
Structural ironworker ..	"	" 15	1	1	Arm broken.	Fell 20 feet from scaffold which broke.
Builder's labourer ..	"	" 15	1	1	"	"
" ..	"	" 15	1	1	"	"

a teamster was struck by a train. Two men were injured by falling from vehicles, one was crushed between a vault and a load of hay, and one was struck by a log when unloading a car.

Miscellaneous trades.—The only fatal accident among the miscellaneous trades happened to a pulp-mill worker, who struck his head against a beam, bursting a blood vessel. Two paper-mill hands and a paper box maker were caught in machinery, a pulp-mill worker and two hotel waiters were scalded, a coal yard employee had a leg broken in a crane, and a police constable was shot by a burglar when arresting him.

Unskilled labour.—The only accidents among unskilled labourers which caused death happened at Niagara Falls, Ont., where one man was killed by a falling bucket when working in a wheelpit, and another fell off a crib and was swept over the falls.

Notes.

According to a compilation of accidents to civic firemen in North America, furnished to the department by Mr. W. W. Fox, foreman of the Yonge street fire station at Toronto, there were four firemen killed and sixty injured in Canada during 1904.

The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, which has just been issued, states that the total number of casualties to British and Canadian sea-going vessels reported to the department as having occurred in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in waters other than those of Canada during the year ended June 30, 1904, was 192, representing a tonnage of 81,143 tons register. The amount of loss to vessels and cargoes as far as ascertained was \$489,699. The number of casualties to inland vessels was slight and unimportant. There were nine lives lost in connection with these casualties.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING JANUARY, 1905.

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.—

Channel protection works, Skinner's Cove, N.S.; Wm. J. Landry, Antigonish, N.S., contractor; date of contract, January 5, 1905; amount of contract, \$10,965.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages.		
	Not less than the following :—		
Masons.. . . .	\$0.42	per hour,	9 hours per day.
Bricklayers.. . . .	0.42	"	9 "
Stonecutters.. . . .	0.43	"	9 "
Builders' labourers.. . . .	0.20	"	9 "
Carpenters.. . . .	0.22½	"	9 "
Lathers.. . . .	1.25	per 1,000.	
Plasterers.. . . .	0.30	per hour,	9 "
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	2.00	per day	9 "
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1.50	"	9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	0.25	per hour,	9 "
Sheet metal workers.. . . .	2.00	per day,	9 "
Electricians.. . . .	10.00	per week,	8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.. . . .	2.00	per day,	9 "
" 2 horses and wagon.. . . .	3.00	"	9 "
Watchman.. . . .	1.50	"	9 "

Mint, Ottawa, Ont.; Sullivan & Langdon, Kingston, Ont., contractors; date of contract, January 5, 1905; amount of contract, \$263,194.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages.		
	Not less than the following :—		
Contractor's foreman carpenter.. . . .	\$2.25	per day of 10 hours.	
Carpenters.. . . .	1.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.. . . .	1.75	"	10 "
" helpers.. . . .	1.25	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1.25	"	10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.. . . .	2.00	"	10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.. . . .	3.00	"	10 "

Public building, Hawkesbury, Ont.; R. Cameron, Almonte, Ont., contractor; date of contract, January 18, 1905; amount of contract, \$11,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages.		
	Not less than the following :—		
Stonecutters.. . . .	\$0.30	per hour, 10 hours per day.	
Bricklayers.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Masons.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Carpenters.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
Joiners.. . . .	0.22½	"	10 "
Stair builders.. . . .	0.22½	"	10 "
Builders' labourers.. . . .	0.12½	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.. . . .	0.17½	"	10 "
" helpers.. . . .	0.12½	"	10 "
Plasterers.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Lathers.. . . .	0.12½	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	0.12½	"	10 "
Plumbers.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
Steamfitters.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
Metal roofers.. . . .	0.17½	"	10 "
Tinsmiths.. . . .	0.17½	"	10 "
Electrical wirers.. . . .	0.17½	"	10 "
Driver, horse and cart.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
" two horses and wagon.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
" and one horse.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
" and two horses.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "

Public building, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.; Pat. Navin, Macleod, N.W.T., contractor; date of contract, January 13, 1905; amount of contract, \$22,913.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages.		
	Not less than the following :—		
Stonecutters.. . . .	\$0.45	per hour, 10 hours per day.	
Bricklayers.. . . .	0.45	"	10 "
Masons.. . . .	0.45	"	10 "
Builders' labourers.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
Carpenters.. . . .	0.25	"	10 "
Joiners.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Stair builders.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Plasterers.. . . .	0.45	"	10 "
Lathers.. . . .	0.25	"	10 "
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	0.27½	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.. . . .	0.27½	"	10 "
Labourers, plasterers.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
" ordinary.. . . .	0.20	"	10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.. . . .	0.50	"	10 "
Tinsmiths.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Metal roofers.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "
Driver, horse and cart.. . . .	0.22½	"	10 "
" and one horse.. . . .	0.22½	"	10 "
" two horses and wagon.. . . .	0.45	"	10 "
Timekeeper.. . . .	0.30	"	10 "

Public building, Prince Albert, N.W.T.; Lemoine & Fortin, Pembroke, Ont., contractors; date of contract, January 21, 1905; amount of contract, \$79,725.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages.	
	Not less than the following:—	
Foreman bricklayer.. . . .	\$6.00	per day of 10 hours.
“ masons.. . . .	5.50	“ 10 “
“ carpenters.. . . .	3.50	“ 10 “
Bricklayers.. . . .	5.00	“ 10 “
Masons.. . . .	4.50	“ 10 “
Stair builders.. . . .	3.50	“ 10 “
Joiners.. . . .	3.50	“ 10 “
Carpenters.. . . .	3.25	“ 10 “
Painters and glaziers.. . . .	3.00	“ 10 “
Plasterers.. . . .	4.50	“ 10 “
Lathers.. . . .	0.04	per yard.
Builders' labourers.. . . .	2.25	per day of 10 hours.
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	2.00	“ 10 “
Plumbers.. . . .	5.00	“ 10 “
Steamfitters.. . . .	5.00	“ 10 “
Metal roofers.. . . .	4.00	“ 10 “
Blacksmiths.. . . .	3.25	“ 10 “
Driver, two horses and wagon.. . . .	4.50	“ 10 “

The following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, which received the signatures of both parties to them, during the month of January, 1905, together with the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'Fair Wages Schedules' inserted in the contract.

Engine House at Truro, Nova Scotia. Date of Contract, January 19, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.. . . .	\$1 75.
Masons.. . . .	3 00.
Painters.. . . .	2 00.
Concrete mixers.. . . .	1 40.
Bricklayers.. . . .	3 00.
Pipe-layers.. . . .	2 00.
Labourers.. . . .	1 35.

Station at Pictou, Nova Scotia. Date of contract, January 9, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.. . . .	\$1 75.
Bricklayers.. . . .	3 00.
Masons.. . . .	2 50.
Stonecutters.. . . .	3 50.
Plasterers.. . . .	2 50.
Sheet metal workers.. . . .	2 00.
Painters.. . . .	1 75.
Electricians.. . . .	1 75.
Driver, 1 horse and cart.. . . .	2 00.
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.. . . .	3 00.
Builders labourers.. . . .	1 50.

Repair of Crib work on Courtney Bay Branch, N.B. Date of contract, January 20, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 9 hours.
Foreman.. . . .	\$3 00.
Carpenters.. . . .	2 00.
Ordinary labourers.. . . .	1 35.
Builders' labourers.. . . .	1 60.

Extend and enlarge Freight Houses on Railway Wharf and in Railway Yard at Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, January 20, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.. . . .	\$1 50.
Masons.. . . .	2 25.
Stonecutters.. . . .	2 50.
Labourers.. . . .	1 25.
Blacksmiths.. . . .	1 50.
Roofers.. . . .	1 50.

Substructure of Niagara Street Bridge, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, January 20, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate.
Divers.. . . .	\$5 00 per day of 6 hours.
Stationary engineers.. . . .	2 25 " 10 "
Firemen.. . . .	1 50 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.. . . .	2 25 " 10 "
" helpers.. . . .	1 50 " 10 "
Carpenters.. . . .	1 75 " 10 "
Labourers.. . . .	1 75 " 10 "
Driver, horse and cart.. . . .	2 25 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.. . . .	3 50 " 10 "

Remodel Station at St. Facome. Date of contract, January 27, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
Foreman mason.. . . .	\$2 50.
Masons.. . . .	2 25.
Carpenters.. . . .	1 75.
Painters.. . . .	1 50.
Labourers.. . . .	1 25.

Station at Piusville and an addition to York Station, Prince Edward Island.
Date of contract, January 9, 1905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate.
Plumbers..	\$2 00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters..	1 50 " 10 "
Labourers..	1 25 " 10 "
Masons..	2 25 " 10 "
Plasterers..	2 00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths..	1 50 " 10 "
Bricklayers..	2 25 " 10 "
Roofers..	1 50 " 10 "
Stonecutters..	2 50 " 10 "
Painters..	1 50 " 10 "

Stations at Bloomfield and Miscouche, P.E.I. Date of contract, January 9, 1905.
Amount of contract, Bloomfield Station, \$1,350; Miscouche Station, \$1,330.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 9 hours.
Plumbers..	\$2 00.
Carpenters..	1 50.
Labourers..	1 25.
Masons..	2 25.
Plasterers..	2 00.
Blacksmiths..	1 50.
Bricklayers..	2 25.
Roofers..	1 50.
Painters..	1 50.

Station at Kensington, P.E.I. Date of contract, January 9, 1905. Amount of contract, \$4,366.55.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate.
Plumbers..	\$2 00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters..	1 50 " 10 "
Labourers..	1 25 " 10 "
Masons..	2 25 " 10 "
Plasterers..	2 00 " 10 "
Blacksmiths..	1 50 " 10 "
Bricklayers..	2 25 " 10 "
Roofers..	1 50 " 10 "
Stonecutters..	2 50 " 10 "
Painters..	1 50 " 10 "

From Bruce Mines Junction southerly to town of Bruce Mines, 3 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, January 28, 1905. Subsidy granted, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES AGREEMENT.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour employed by the company, and for the hire of teams, the current rate in the district through which the railway is constructed. The company also covenants and agrees to make good any difference in the rates paid for the work done which may be less than the current rate aforesaid.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during January, 1905:

DOMINION REPORTS.

The Post Office Department.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 562. Price, 30 cents.

The report of the Postmaster General of Canada for the fiscal year 1903-04, shows for that period a surplus of \$304,783.90 in the operations of his department. The surplus for the previous year amounted to \$395,268.11, but the decrease is accounted for by the inclusion for the first time of the revenue, expenditure and loss in the Yukon and Atlin districts, which had been placed in a special account in the previous years. The net revenue in 1903-04 amounted to \$4,652,324.74, and the expenditure to \$4,347,540.84. The estimated number of letters posted in Canada during the year was 259,190,000, the estimate for the previous year having been 235,791,000. The number of savings banks in operation was increased from 934 to 961 during the last fiscal year, and the balance to the credit of depositors on June 30, 1904, amounted to \$45,419,706.28, compared with \$44,255,326.93 on June 30, 1903. A number of changes in the postal regulations were made during the year. Provision was made for the insurance of registered letters up to the value of \$25 on payment of an additional fee. An arrangement was made with the Postal Administration of the United States to pay Canadian postal notes there on presentation. The sending of Canadian newspapers and periodicals at domestic rates was extended to a large number of British possessions in the course of the year.

The Trade and Navigation of Canada.

Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer. 1904. Pages, 772. Price, 50 cents.

During the past fiscal year, the aggregate trade of Canada, including total ex-

ports and imports, amounted to \$472,733,038, an increase of more than \$5,000,000 compared with the previous year, when the trade of Canada amounted to \$467,064,685. There was a decrease in exports from \$225,849,724 in 1903, to \$213,521,235, but the imports increased from \$241,214,961, to \$259,211,803. The value of exports to Great Britain amounted to \$117,591,376, compared with \$131,202,321 in the previous year, and there were exports to the United States to the value of \$72,772,932, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the year 1902-03. Exports to Germany decreased from \$2,097,699 to \$1,819,223. Imports from Great Britain entered for consumption increased from \$58,896,901 to \$61,777,574, and the imports from the United States in the last two fiscal years amounted to \$137,605,195 and \$150,826,515 respectively. Imports from Germany during the same period decreased from \$12,282,637 to \$8,175,604, and the imports from France, Portugal, Italy, Holland and Newfoundland, also showed slight decreases. Imports from the West Indies increased from \$2,379,275 to \$4,813,815; imports from South America increased from \$1,989,952 to \$3,157,004, from China and Japan they increased from \$1,939,942 to \$2,565,976, and from Belgium they increased from \$2,800,182 to \$3,129,513.

Inland Revenues of Canada.

Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Part I., Excise, &c. Ottawa: King's Printer. 1904. Pages, 268. Price, 15 cents.

The report on the inland revenues of Canada for the year 1903-04, states that the accrued revenues for that year amounted to \$13,334,048, as compared with \$12,401,333 in the previous year. The chief increase was in excise, the revenues for which in the two years were respectively \$12,190,123 and \$13,126,593. There was a slight increase in the revenue derived from weights and measures, gas and law stamps, the figures for the two years being \$109,535 and \$110,416. The revenues derived from public works, electric light and methylated

spirits showed decreases compared with the previous year. The chief sources of excise revenue were from spirits, which produced \$6,672,149, compared with \$6,162,827 in 1903; tobacco, which produced \$4,127,679, compared with \$3,904,617, and cigars, the revenue from which amounted to \$1,070,823 in 1904, and \$998,495 in 1903. There has been a gradual development of a foreign demand for Canadian distillery products, the export having increased from 138,637 proof gallons in 1899-1900 to 180,291 gallons in 1903-04.

Canadian Municipalities.

Fourth Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held at London, Ont., September 20, 21 and 22, 1904. Montreal: Union of Canadian Municipalities Offices. Pages, 135.

At the last annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, a report of which has recently been issued as the official year-book of the union, a number of important subjects were discussed, the chief of which were a Dominion municipal insurance scheme, and municipal telephone ownership. With regard to municipal insurance, the matter was referred by the convention to the executive of the union with instructions to submit the scheme to the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, and other experts, in order to obtain full information as to cost, losses and expenses, and to submit a report at the next meeting. A motion dealing with municipal telephone ownership was referred to the executive committee for consideration. Other matters that were brought before the convention were park systems for beautifying cities, public playgrounds, designs of city parks and cement walks.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Live Stock Associations of Ontario.

Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1903. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904.

The volume of annual reports of live stock associations of Ontario for 1903, which has recently been issued, contains a report of the secretary of the Dominion

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, and reports of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, the Western Ontario Poultry Association, the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, and of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Board. It also contains the addresses and lectures delivered at the Provincial Winter Fair, held at Guelph in December, 1903, and of the Eastern Live Stock and Poultry Show. Most of the lectures and addresses published in this volume are of a technical nature, dealing with the care and breeding of all kinds of live stock. The secretary of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, in his annual report, gives a list of the grants made to these associations by the provincial and Dominion governments since 1890, when the first grant of \$250 was made to the Sheep Breeders' Association in 1890. This is followed by an account of the regulations of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies regarding the transportation of live stock. Attention is drawn to the beneficial results of the auction sales held by the associations in 1901, 1902 and 1903, at Guelph and Ottawa.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Technical Education in England and Wales.

Return. Technical Education (Application of Funds by Local Authorities) during the year 1902-3. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 143. Price, 1s. 2d.

A return to an order of the British House of Commons has recently been published, 'showing the extent to which, and the manner in which, local authorities in England and Wales have applied funds to the purposes of technical education (including science, art, technical and manual instruction) during the year 1902-03.' According to this return, the total amount expended on technical education by local authorities in England and Wales during that year was £1,191,998 3s., exclusive of an amount, estimated at £54,000, to be devoted annually to intermediate and techni-

cal education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889. The sum of £149,665 1s. 6d. was raised by loan on the security of the local rate during the year, making the amount of loans raised under the Technical Instruction Acts outstanding on March 31, 1903, £1,159,941 11s. 7d. The balance on hand at that date allocated to technical instruction was £598,989 7s. 3d. The councils of counties and county boroughs in England received a grant, under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act of £879,405 5s. 4d., of which £840,253 3s. 4d. was appropriated to educational purposes, forty-five county councils and sixty-one county boroughs applying the whole of their grant to technical education, while councils of three counties and three county boroughs applied a part of it to this purpose. Grants were made out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts by the councils of four counties, thirty-one county boroughs, 101 boroughs and 211 urban districts in England. In Wales and Monmouth, the residue received by local authorities under the Local Taxation Act amounted to £42,201, the whole of which was devoted to intermediate and technical education. In addition, the councils of eight counties, three county boroughs, four boroughs and eight urban districts in Wales made grants out of the local rates, under the Technical Instructions Acts, the total amount of these grants being £42,781 7s. 1d.

British Colonial Statistics.

Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in each year from 1889 to 1903. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 459. Price, 1s. 10d.

The forty-first number of the Colonial Statistical Abstract contains several additions to the tables which have appeared in previous numbers. Among these are the production, imports and exports of wheat of Australia, the exports of wheat from the Dominion of Canada to England and the United States, and the production and exports of cotton from the various cotton-producing British colonies and pos-

sessions. The statistics include among other matters the population of the various British possessions, their revenue, expenditure and public debt, shipping, imports and exports, banking, railway and industrial statistics. The population of Canada at the end of 1903 is estimated to have been 5,753,039. The other statistics relating to Canada are taken from government publications of Canada which have already been reviewed in the *Labour Gazette*.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Industrial Arbitration Awards.

The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, New South Wales, 1904. Vol. III. Part 4. Sydney, N.S.W. Government Printer. 1904.

During the period covered by the fourth part of Volume III. of the Industrial Reports and Records of New South Wales, two awards were given by the Court of Arbitration, two awards were amended, one injunction was granted, and two decisions were given. In order to illustrate the attitude of this court toward questions relating to employers and trade unions, the following summary is given of their actions :—

After an industrial dispute an agreement was made between the associations of employers and workpeople involved, regulating the conditions of employment, containing a clause that it should not be binding unless it was made a common rule of the court. An application to have this agreement made a common rule was granted, although opposed by certain employers, on the ground that it was not an industrial agreement. Another industrial agreement was made an award of the court and a common rule, which provided for the formation of a joint conference committee to deal with questions arising from the award. An award was amended in order to compel a union to permit competent persons of good character to join the union without election. An injunction was granted to restrain employees from ceasing work when no reference of a dispute had been filed.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Statistics of Virginia.

Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the state of Virginia, 1904. Superintendent of Public Printing: Richmond, Va., 1904. Pages, 196.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Virginia contains statistics relating to a number of the principal industries in the state. For each factory or company reporting to the bureau, statistics are given showing the value of the manufactured product, and amount of wages paid during the year, with the daily wages for each class of employee, with comparative figures for 1903, and the last previous year reported in each industry. The returns published show a healthy condition everywhere, wages and prices having continued high. The report also contains a summary of recent legal decisions affecting labour, and laws of various states relating to labour. There are also three tables of railroad statistics, showing the number and causes of accidents on railways in Virginia, the number of employees and the wages paid to each class of employee by all the railway companies in Virginia.

California Labour Statistics.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the state of California, 1904. Sacramento, Cal. Superintendent of State Printing, 1904. Pages, 140.

The following subjects are treated in the eleventh biennial report of the California Bureau of Labour Statistics: Women and Children Wage-Workers, the Apprenticeship System in California, Labour Organizations in California, Maritime Labour Organizations, Number and Condition of Chinese and Japanese, Comparative Statistics of Occupations in California and Continental United States, Number and Condition of the Unemployed, Shortening the Hours of Labour, Children of the Wage-earner and Higher Education, Punitive, Corrective and Charitable Institutions, Value of Property and Products of California, the Petroleum Industry, the State Savings Banks, and Statutes and De-

cisions Affecting Labour. In addition to these, the statutes creating the bureau and defining its duties are also given in full.

Labour Statistics of Oregon.

First Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops of the state of Oregon from June 3, 1903, to September 30, 1904. Salem, Oregon: State Printer, 1904. Pages, 164.

The First Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Oregon contains a summary of the labour laws of the state, not including lien laws, a list of labour organizations in Oregon, with particulars relating to the date of their foundation, dues and benefits, the average hours of labour and wages of their members, the loss of time during the past year through lack of work, and the number or percentage of persons in each trade who do not belong to a trade union. There is a descriptive account of Oregon by counties with statistics as to population area, and trade. This is followed by a table of the occupations of the people according to their registration. Statistics are given for all the important industries of the state, derived from returns received from the various establishments. A number of other subjects are treated more briefly, among which are convict labour, cost of living, domestic help, industrial accidents, and protection of employees in factories, mills, &c.

EUROPEAN REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions of Belgium.

Royaume de Belgique. Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail. 9me année (1903). Bruxelles: J. Lebègue et Cie., 1904. Pages, 385.

The volume of annual reports of labour inspectors of Belgium for 1903, contains reports of inspectors for the nine districts into which Belgium is divided for this purpose, a report of the medical inspector, and a list of the infractions of laws and regulations, which are in the province of the department of labour. The subjects investigated by the inspectors included labour of women and children, health and security of working-people, payment of wages, and factory rules. Some reports

devote a section to the economic conditions of workpeople, giving particulars with regard to benefit societies, trade unions and trade disputes of the year, but the statistics for the whole country are not given.

industrial Statistics of France.

Ministère du Commerce de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes. Direction du Travail. *Annuaire Statistique* Vingt-troisième Volume, 1903. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1904. Pages, 620.

The Statistical Year-book of France for 1903 contains statistics relating to population, education, administration of justice, industry, railroads, banks and wealth in France and French colonies, with comparative tables extending over a number of previous years. The last year for which statistics of population are given is 1902, but most of the other statistics relate to the year 1903.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

Accident Caused by Circumstances Beyond Employers' Control.

William Allen, who was employed by Rhodes, Curry & Co., was killed by an explosion of a furnace which he was looking after in the car works owned by his employers.

His widow brought an action against the employers for \$5,000 damages, alleging 'that they did not use ordinary care and diligence to provide sound and safe materials for the deceased to use in loading the furnace.'

The evidence did not show clearly what caused the accident; but the court was of the opinion that it was probably caused by an explosion of gas in the furnace, which could not have been prevented by any exercise of care. It was also held that there was no evidence upon which it would be proper to conclude that the employers were responsible for the accident by reason of any negligence.

The action was, therefore, dismissed, the judge, however, expressing the hope that the employers would not exact costs from the widow of their former employee.

The grounds upon which the decision went, and the law governing the point, are shown in the following extract from the judgment:—

The master is under obligation to use ordinary care, and so far as he can by its exercise avoid exposing his servants to extraordinary risks which they could not reasonably have anticipated, but he is not in any manner bound to guarantee them against such risks nor to guard against accidents which are not liable to arise. He must warn his servants against perils to which they will be exposed, and of which he is, or ought to be, aware, other than such as they should, in the exercise of ordinary

care, have foreseen as necessarily incident to the business in the natural and ordinary course of affairs. More than this is not required of the master. Deceased had been in defendants' employ and engaged in loading and operating the smelting furnace in question upwards of a year. He was familiar with the methods employed in preparing the scrap iron for the furnace, in charging it, and with the material smelted in it from day to day. The course of the business must have given deceased notice of the perils, if any, incident to the use of scrap iron of all kinds. Whatever danger was involved in the work must consequently have been apparent to him. Moreover, he handled the material, or assisted in handling it, which was put into the furnace a quarter of an hour or so before the explosion. The men employed in and about the furnace and upon the scrap heap, I must assume, were experienced and competent for the work they had to do. If, therefore, the explosion was due to their negligence, or that of any of them, either in the manner in which they charged or operated the furnace or in the material they put into it, the plaintiff cannot recover.

(Allen v. Rhodes, Curry & Co. Judgment given at Amherst, N.S., by Mr. Justice Meagher, 10th January, 1905.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Action Under 'The Workmen's Compensation Act.'

C was employed as a mason and stone-cutter by D, who was a contractor, on the wheel pit and walls of the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

In the course of his work, C met with an accident under the circumstances detailed below; and he brought an action against his employers, alleging negligence, and got judgment, upon the findings of a jury, for \$1,250.

According to the report of the case, the accident occurred while C was engaged 'in setting a heavy stone which had just been placed in position on the pit wall by means

of the boom and cable of a stationary derrick. The boom was operated by a cable passing round the drum, and when elevated could be placed in any desired position by means of a dog placed by the hoistman in a ratchet passing round one end of the drum. When it was necessary to lower the boom the dog was removed in the same way. If the dog was removed, the boom, which was a heavy piece of timber some 50 or 60 feet long, would fall at once by its own weight, unless the unwinding of the cable was restrained or regulated by the action of the workman in applying the power. The dog consisted of a flat piece of iron, two or three feet in length, at one end of which was the tooth which fitted into the cog or ratchet. The other end was fastened between two uprights or logs by a bolt, on which it was moved as on a pivot, the logs being part of and rising from an iron casting or base, which was bolted to the frame of the derrick. At the time of the accident the hooks at the end of the cable had been disengaged from the stone, and C had signalled the hoistman to pull up the cable out of his way. Instead of doing so slowly and with care, he applied the power with such force that the sheave or block of the cable was run up to the end of the boom, striking and jarring it so violently as to slacken the tension of the cable on the drum, and thus release the dog from the ratchet, in consequence of which the boom fell down and injured C.

This was the explanation of the accident given by the hoistman at the time of its occurrence, and the evidence at the trial pointed in the same direction.

Evidence was, however, also given that the base or plate on which the dog worked was not tightly fastened to the frame of the derrick, or had become somewhat loose on the bolt, so as to admit of some play or twist, the result of which would be that the dog, when released from one ratchet, would slide with the plate to one side and fall down altogether, instead of catching in the next, as it would do if the base were firm, and the lugs in which it worked were, in that case they should be, in the same plane with the ratchets. The distance between the ratchets was about an inch and a half.

There was evidence that the derrick was one of the most approved kind and of the best modern construction, and, apart from the defect referred to, was in good working order.

The employers appealed from the judgment.

The Court of Appeal held that upon the whole the evidence as to the defective condition of the base, was properly submitted

to the jury, that the evidence did not go so far as to show that the dog itself on the ratchet must necessarily have been broken by the sudden weight of the boom; and that the damages awarded were not excessive.

The judgment was, therefore, confirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

(Crosby v. Dawson. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, 16th December, 1904.)

Action for False Arrest and Imprisonment.

During the course of a strike, O'D was arrested on a charge of 'picketing.'

This charge was not supported by any evidence, and O'D was, therefore, discharged and released. He then brought an action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment against the Canada Foundry Company, who had employed the constable and one Wilson, a county constable, who had effected the arrest.

At the trial, the defendants made a motion that the action should be dismissed. The trial judge first allowed the case to go to the jury, which brought in a verdict in favour of O'D, and then considered the motion for dismissal of the action.

The judge found that Wilson had acted in the ordinary discharge of his duty; that there was no evidence of any malice on his part, and that he made the arrest in good faith and acting in the discharge of his office of police officer. It was therefore held that the action must be dismissed with costs as regards Wilson.

As regards the Canada Foundry Company, the judge held that it had done no more than ask for protection of its property in the usual manner, that the fact that it made some payment to Wilson (as was proved) did not affect its position, that it did not specially direct the arrest of O'D, and that legally it could not be held liable. The action as against the company, was, therefore, also dismissed with costs.

(O'Donell v. The Canada Foundry Company. Judgment given at Toronto by Mr. Justice Anglin, 15th November, 1904.)

Conviction for Conspiracy to Prevent Painter from Getting Work.

The criminal action arising out of an attempt to prevent Albert Clay, a painter, from getting work in St. Catharines, was recently tried by a judge and jury.*

*In December number of the *Labour Gazette* (at p. 654) it was stated that certain members of the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Decorators and Paper-Hangers of America had been committed for trial on a charge of conspiring to prevent Clay from working at his trade.

The evidence showed that Clay had worked at his trade for a number of years; that when he came to St. Catharines he was told he would have to become a member of the union, and that he accordingly applied for membership, which was refused. That other workmen, with whom Clay was then employed, then notified their common employer that Clay was not a member of the union, and gave him to understand that they would stop working if Clay's services were not dispensed with; and that as a result Clay lost his job, and could not get any other employment at his trade in St. Catharines.

At the trial, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge allowed the accused to go free on their own recognizances, to come back for sentence some weeks later, advising them in the meantime not to forget that workmen who were not members of the union had rights which they were obliged to respect.

(Case tried at St. Catharines, December 15, 1904.)

Forfeiture of Wages Caused by Leaving Employment Without Stipulated Notice.

K brought an action against the Hamilton Cotton Company for \$15 wages. The company admitted that that amount was due for work actually performed, but contended that K had forfeited his right to the same because he had left his employment without giving two weeks' notice, as he was bound to do by his contract, which had a forfeiture clause to that effect.

The judge held that the forfeiture clause of the contract was good, and that the company had proved the fact alleged, and he therefore dismissed the action with costs.

(Kenny v. The Hamilton Cotton Company. Action tried before Judge Monck at Hamilton, January 7, 1905.)

ENGLISH CASE.

Liability of Employer for Acts of Employee.

An interesting case was recently decided by the Court of Appeal in England.

C hired from B, for the use of G, the former's commercial traveller, a brougham, horse and coachman, paying a certain specified weekly sum for the same. The brougham was fitted up in the ordinary way for taking round samples, with shelves, and a lock and key. C, however, did not know the nature of the samples which were to be carried, and which, as a matter of fact, were silver goods.

G used the brougham ten (10) months, being driven during that period by several

different coachmen supplied by B. On a certain day, however, after seeing a number of customers, he left the brougham, as usual, in charge of the coachman while he went to lunch. When he came back he found that both the brougham and the coachman had disappeared. The latter soon afterwards came back and eventually confessed to having driven the brougham to a spot agreed upon beforehand with his confederates, who stole the brougham and the goods inside, the latter being of the value of about £1,000. The coachman was tried and convicted. C then brought an action for damages against B, claiming that the latter was liable for the wrongful act of his employee; and at the trial C got a judgment for £800.

The Court of Appeal, however, reversed this judgment and dismissed the action, holding that while B had indeed undertaken by his employee to use due care in safeguarding the samples in the temporary absence of the employer, and would, therefore, have been liable for any negligence of the coachman acting within the scope of his employment, yet as the felony of the coachman which caused the loss of the samples was an act outside the scope of his employment, B was not liable.

(Cheshire v. Bailey. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal, December 15, 1904.)

UNITED STATES CASE.

The Equipment of Railway Cars.

A judgment of considerable interest to railway employees was recently given by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Johnson v. The Southern Pacific Railway Company.

Johnson, who was employed by the railway company, was injured while trying to couple a locomotive to a dining car. He brought an action against the railway company for damages under the federal statute which requires cars engaged in interstate commerce to be equipped with automatic couplers. Judgment was given against him in the lower courts, but the Supreme Court found in his favour.

The three main points decided by the case are said to be, first, that automatic couplers of different types of construction must, in order to comply with the law, couple with any other coupler as well as with couplers of their own type; second, that a car engaged in interstate commerce traffic need not necessarily be in motion to bring it within the provisions of the law, but it is as much subject thereto in standing on a siding as when on a main track; and, third, that locomotives as well as other rolling stock must be equipped.

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions in Canada showed little change during February compared with the preceding month. Somewhat less active conditions prevailed owing to seasonal causes in a few localities, but the general tone was buoyant, especially in the larger cities and in the closing week of the month. In the maritime provinces and in sections of Ontario, severe snowstorms and cold weather caused inconvenience to industry, especially through the interruption of transportation, but no widespread or long continued embarrassment was experienced from this cause such as occurred a year ago. Outside work in the building trades was generally at a standstill, but increased employment as compared with January was afforded in the work of snow removal to general labour, the supply of which was increased at certain points, more particularly at Montreal and Toronto, by the early date at which immigration for the present year commenced. Ice harvesting also gave employment to a considerable number of men during February, the work being continued under very favourable conditions. Trade conditions were generally fair, except in the sections immediately affected by the unfavourable weather, prices remaining firm, and in the case of farm products showing a marked upward tendency. On the whole, the outlook for the coming season of activity was regarded at the close of the month as exceptionally favourable in the different

industries and trades, especially in manufacturing and the building trades.

Employment was for the most part well distributed among the several provinces. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the heavy snowfall greatly increased activity for unskilled labour and in a few branches of the skilled trades, but had otherwise an injurious effect upon general industry. In the province of Quebec general quietness prevailed with, on the whole, a slight decline in the amount of employment available compared with January. Conditions in the larger centres of industry in Ontario were buoyant. This was particularly noticeable in the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie. In Manitoba and the Territories little change was reported compared with January. At New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, however, in British Columbia a marked improvement was reported both in certain trades and in the general tone of the market for labour, though other branches were still somewhat dull. Weather conditions were favourable throughout the province, and the work of preparation for the season of activity was already at many points under way.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Negotiations between employers and employees with regard to the arrangement of spring schedules in the *building trades*

were conducted at several localities. At Calgary, N.W.T., masons and bricklayers had their wages increased from 50 to 55 cents per hour, and their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day. Stonecutters at Winnipeg, Man., were granted an increase to go into effect in July. At other points, as for example, at Hamilton and Windsor, Ont., last year's agreements were renewed without alteration by different classes. A favourable feature in the outlook for the coming building season was felt to be the absence of any general tendency to serious friction between employers and employees in the arrangement of schedules.

The wages of *snow shovellers* were increased at Charlottetown, P.E.I., from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

Civic employees had their wages increased at Hamilton, Ont. Twelve *municipal firemen* at Brantford, Ont., were also granted an increase in scale on February 1st.*

At London, Ont., ninety *motormen and conductors* in the employ of the London Street Railway had their wages increased on February 1 by one-third of a cent per hour. The men had petitioned for an increase of one cent per hour.

The *piece work system* was finally introduced in the M. C. R. shops at St. Thomas.

A by-law was passed by the city council of Montreal requiring all retail establishments, except tobacco shops, fruit and confectionery shops, news-shops and saloons and restaurants, to close at seven o'clock in the evening on Wednesdays and Thursdays throughout the year, except during the last two weeks of December, and on days preceding certain public holidays. The shops must not reopen before five o'clock on the morning of the following day. The law is not to be construed in such a way as to render it obligatory to discontinue one or more sales begun at the hour of closing, and the sale and delivery

of merchandise required in case of sickness, death or accident, is not prohibited. A maximum penalty of \$40 for each offence, with imprisonment not exceeding two months, is imposed for the infringement of any portion of the Act.

Cost of Living.

The exceptionally high prices at which *farm produce*, particularly butter and eggs, was held during February, increased the necessary outlay on daily necessities over a large section of Canada,* one cause being the difficulty experienced by farmers in getting to market owing to the depth of snow on the country roads.

The price of *sugar* showed a considerable decline, falling 10 cents per cwt. during the opening week of the month at Montreal, this being the first decline that has taken place in several months. In January, 1904, granulated sugar was quoted at 4'36 cents per pound, declining in February, 1904, to 4'26 cents per pound. During the ensuing twelve months there was a steady upward movement to 5'60 cents per pound, the average price for the year 1904 being 4'772 cents per pound, as against 4'638 cents per pound in 1903. The average price for granulated sugar for the past ten years, according to the 'Sugar Trade Journal,' was 4'731 cents per pound.

A scarcity of workingmen's dwellings continued to cause embarrassment at several points. At *Montreal* a resolution was adopted by the Trades and Labour Council requesting the city corporation to obtain from the Provincial Legislature power to fix the rental of dwellings in the city on the basis of the assessed valuation of property.† The resolution was passed in view of the recent upward tendency of rentals in that city. At *Toronto* an important result of recent investigations into the lack of accommodation for working people was

* See reference in more detail to weather conditions below.

* For detailed information as to these changes see the reports of the Hamilton and Brantford correspondents in the present issue.

† The full terms of the resolution are given in the report of Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent to the *Gazette* for Montreal in the present issue.

the organization of a civic league, one of the objects of which, under the constitution adopted, will be to secure an alleviation of the scarcity which at present prevails.* At *Toronto Junction* houses were reported very scarce with rents high and increasing, most of the houses erected last year being of the better class. It was stated that two manufacturing establishments would begin the erection of houses for their employees in the spring. There are at present about 2,000 men employed in the factories at this point. At *Galt, Ont.*, the increasing of the supply of workmen's houses was under the consideration of the Board of Trade. A scarcity of houses was also threatened at *Windsor, Ont.*

Interruptions to Industry.

Considerable inconvenience to industry was caused in certain sections of Canada by cold weather and heavy snowfalls. The sections chiefly affected were the maritime provinces and the south-western peninsula of Ontario. In the former, the snowfall was the heaviest reported in several years and caused general embarrassment to transportation, operations on the railways in certain districts being wholly suspended for several days. The result was a considerable increase in the operating expenses of the railway companies and much inconvenience to the general public on account of delayed mails and freight deliveries, though no instances were reported of a serious scarcity of supplies. The assembling of the legislatures on the dates intended in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia was prevented by the snow blockade. Agriculture and lumbering were considerably hampered, and in the out-door trades work was at a stand-still. Unskilled labour, however, was very actively employed in the work of snow removal. In Ontario much less inconvenience was caused, the chief effect of the blockade being in connection with railway employment and the marketing of farm produce.

In Manitoba and the Territories normal weather conditions prevailed, and conditions in British Columbia in this respect, were exceptionally favourable.

At Lévis, Que., actions were entered by a number of the employees of the Street Railway Co., for the recovery of wages alleged to be owing them by the company. A mass meeting of citizens was held on February 12 to discuss the difficulty, at which a resolution was passed condemning the action of the company. The service of the company was considerably interrupted as a result of the men leaving work.

Among establishments destroyed by fire during February, the following as reported in the press of the Dominion may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia: Stores at North Sydney, loss \$10,000.

New Brunswick: Woodworking factory at Campbellton, loss \$50,000. Saw-mill at Nelson, \$15,000.

Quebec: Woodworking factory at Montreal, loss \$30,000, and ten men thrown out of employment; cigar factory and stores at Montreal, loss about \$125,000; Grand Trunk Railway workshops at Point St. Charles, Montreal, loss \$10,000, four hundred men affected; printing and paper establishment at Montreal, loss \$20,000; stores at Quebec, loss \$15,000.

Ontario: Furniture factory at Bracebridge, loss \$5,000; sash and door factory at Burk's Falls, loss \$25,000; stores at Collingwood, loss \$7,000; organ factory at Clinton, loss \$30,000, and 150 men thrown out of employment; refrigerator works at Dundas, loss \$10,000; stores at Dunville, loss \$8,000; stores at Florence, loss \$20,000; chemical works at Longford Mills, loss \$30,000; biscuit factory at Kingston, loss \$11,000, and 30 men affected; stores at Norwich, loss \$20,000; Canadian Pacific Railway round house at Ottawa, loss \$6,000; stores at Port Rowan, loss \$15,000; trunk, bag and umbrella factory at Toronto, loss \$12,000, and 60 men affected; stores at Walsingham Centre, loss \$6,000.

Manitoba: Stores at Glenboro, loss \$18,000; stores at Portage la Prairie, loss \$50,000; flour mill at West Selkirk, loss \$8,000.

Northwest Territories: Stores at Moosomin, loss \$40,000; hotel at Stoughton, loss \$10,000.

British Columbia: Garment factory at Victoria.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during February in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information re-

* A further statement with regard to the organization of the Toronto civic league will be found under a special heading below.

ceived at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows :—

Agriculture.

Employment was generally dull, owing to seasonal causes. Stock feeding, wood cutting and the marketing of produce afforded the chief activity. A scarcity of water caused embarrassment in certain sections of Quebec and Ontario among stock raisers and dairymen, and the heavy snowfall made the cutting and marketing of fuel and other produce difficult, especially in the maritime provinces and in certain parts of Ontario. Exceptionally high prices for produce, especially for butter and eggs, were obtained at many points,*

The securing of an adequate supply of farm labour for the coming season of activity, occupied the attention of agriculturists in Ontario to an unusual degree for the time of year. The president of the Farmers' Labour Association of Prince Edward county, Ontario, cabled for 350 farm labourers and 50 domestic servants, all to be placed in Prince Edward and Hastings counties. Farmers in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, Ont., also arranged to send an agent to Great Britain direct, for the securing of a supply of labour. This activity was partly designed to avoid a repetition of the stringency which occurred last year and was, partly the result of the exceptionally early date at which immigration began during the present season. Several of the immigrants have already secured employment in this way for the coming season. Numerous applications were also received at the Ontario Bureau of Colonization for future arrivals.

Among meetings of important agricultural associations, held during February, mention may be made of the following:—

The *Manitoba Grain Growers' Association* held its annual convention at Winni-

peg, Man., on February 10. A resolution was passed, urging the Dominion government to retain rough lumber on the free list and to remove the duty on dressed lumber. The lengthening of the season of navigation on Lake Superior by the use of ice breakers was also advocated. Twenty-one new branches were added to the membership of the association in 1904 and fifteen during January, 1905, making at present a total of seventy branches included in the association. The crop of 1904, the grading of wheat, the extent of the car shortage, and other topics, were discussed.

The annual meeting of the *Dominion Grange* was held at Toronto, Ont., on February 16. An increase in membership and receipts during the past year was reported. A deputation from the Grange waited on the Premier of Ontario to protest against the present basis of taxation, the granting of further subsidies to railways and other corporations, and other matters.

At the annual meeting of the *Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association*, held at Toronto, Ont., satisfaction was expressed with the present condition of the cattle trade. The live stock industry of the Dominion was stated to be growing, and the quality and quantity of its products to be improving, chiefly as the result of the educational work of the Association.

The annual meeting of the *Canadian Horse Breeders' Association* was held at Toronto, Ont. A large increase in the number of horses owned in Canada during the past four years was reported.

The seventh annual meeting of the *Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association* was held at Montreal, Que., on February 10, and was one of the most largely attended in the history of the association. A resolution was passed in favour of the removal of the offices of the association from Toronto to Ottawa. Mr. F. W. Hodson, of Ottawa, was elected president.

* For current market quotations see reports of the Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Brantford, London and Windsor correspondents in the present issue.

The *District of Bedford Dairymen's Association* held its annual convention at Cowansville, Que., on February 3 and 4. Several addresses of a technical character were delivered. Mr. H. S. Foster, Knowlton, was elected president.

A series of meetings were held in Western Ontario under the auspices of the Ontario Sugar Company of Berlin, for the purpose of encouraging and giving practical information as to the growing of sugar beets. The renewal of contracts between the company and farmers for the coming season was stated to have been on a satisfactory scale.

The formal opening of the Provincial *College of Agriculture* took place at Truro, N.S., on February 14. The college building was erected at a cost of about \$28,000, and is situated on a farm of about 110 acres. Sixty-eight students were enrolled.

The removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle was discussed in Great Britain.

Fishing.

Stormy weather and heavy accumulations of ice interfered considerably with the coast fisheries in the Maritime Provinces, though exceptionally high prices prevailed both locally and throughout Canada.* On the Great Lakes some rough fish were taken, though in limited quantities. Fishing was active on the lakes throughout Manitoba and the Territories, large shipments of whitefish being made. Preparations were actively under way in British Columbia for the opening of the salmon season, which is expected to be very active this year. Actual fishing operations, however, were at a standstill, the herring season having closed after exceptionally heavy runs off Vancouver Island.

By order in council passed by the Dominion government on February 3, the taking of sock-eye salmon in British Columbia during the seasons of 1906 and 1908 was

prohibited. It was understood that the American fishermen on Puget Sound will suspend operations in the years named, a Bill to that effect having been introduced in the Washington legislature. The Dominion government has also prohibited the taking of herring for the manufacture of guano and fish oil.

It was stated a fisheries research station would be established on the north end of Vancouver island by the Dominion government. The movements of salmon and the utilization of fish species and products now going to waste will be investigated.

Arrangements were completed for the establishment of a whaling station on Barkley Sound. The industry, it was stated, will employ one hundred men. A factory will be erected for the manufacture of oil, whale bone and fertilizer.

The organization of a new fishing and canning company with a capital of \$200,000, in one dollar shares, was announced at Victoria, B.C.*

Lumbering.

The heavy snowfall interfered with work in the woods in the *Maritime Provinces*. The cut will be somewhat decreased in consequence; the work of hauling logs to the streams was also rendered more difficult.

Log cutting in the eleven camps of the Inglewood Pulp and Paper Company will cease in the opening week of March. About three hundred men and one hundred and fifty horses have been employed all winter.

The Attorney General of Nova Scotia reviewing the work of the Crown Lands Department in the Provincial House of Assembly on February 16, stated that the system of fire protection in Nova Scotia had greatly reduced the danger of forest destruction. Reforestation, it was stated, was not a practical question in Nova Scotia, it being considered more advisable to preserve the existing forests.

* For further details as to the proposed operations of the company see report of the Victoria, B.C., correspondent in the present issue.

* See report of St. John, N.B., correspondent in present issue for current quotations.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney			Quiet.	Quiet.			‡Quiet.
Halifax		Dull.	Quiet.		Active.		‡Dull.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Dull.	Dull.				Dull.	Quiet.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....		Dull.	Active.		Active.		‡Quiet.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....			Busy.		Quiet.		‡Quiet.
Three Rivers.....	Active.		Busy.				Quiet.
Sherbrooke.....	Quiet.		Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Dull.	‡Quiet.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Active.		Busy.		Active.		‡Quiet.
Montreal.....					Busy.		‡Quiet.
Hull.....			Active.		Active.		Quiet.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa.....	Quiet.		Busy.		Active.		Quiet.
Kingston.....	Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.		Active.		Dull.
Belleville.....	Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Dull.
Peterborough.....	Dull.		Quiet.		Active.		‡Quiet.
Toronto.....					Active.		Active.
Niagara Falls.....	Dull.	Quiet.			Quiet.		‡Quiet.
St. Catharines.....					Quiet.	Active.	Active.
Hamilton.....	Dull.	Dull.			Active.		
Brantford.....	Dull.				Quiet.		‡Quiet.
Guelph.....					Quiet.		Quiet.
Berlin.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Stratford.....	Active.				Active.	Active.	‡Quiet.
London.....					Quiet.	Busy.	Quiet.
St. Thomas.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Chatham.....	Dull.				Busy.		‡Dull.
Windsor.....					Active.		‡Quiet.
Sault Ste. Marie.....			Busy.	Busy.	Very busy		
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Quiet.		Busy.		Busy.	Quiet.	‡Quiet.
Brandon.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Quiet.	‡Quiet.
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary.....	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.		‡Quiet.
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Rossland.....	Busy.		Active.	Busy.			
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Dull.	Busy.		Active.	Busy.	Active.
Vancouver.....		Active.	Quiet.	Active.			Dull.
Victoria.....			Active.		Quiet.		‡Quiet.
Nanaimo.....		Quiet.	Quiet.	Active.			‡Quiet.

° Plumbers and stonecutters busy.

† Machinists and electrical workers quiet.

‡ Plumbers active.

** Woodworkers and upholsterers quiet.

a Steamboatmen dull.

b Iron shipbuilders dull.

c Coopers

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. NO. 15.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.*	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy. Active.	** Active. Active.	Active. Active.	† Quiet. Dull.	Active. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Very busy	Active. Active.	Busy. Very busy.
		Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.		Busy.		Very busy.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.
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§ Iron moulders quiet.
dull.

* Blacksmiths dull.

†† Garment workers active.

§§ Tailors quiet.

The season's cut in the *St. John River Valley* is estimated at 60,000,000 feet. Including timber hung up from last year, it is thought that about 105,000,000 to 110,000,000 feet will be brought to the mills. Last year the cut amounted to 128,000,000 feet, to which 40,000,000 feet of old logs were added.

In the province of *Quebec* a satisfactory month was reported, especially in the northern districts, though in some sections the depth of snow caused inconvenience. Favourable conditions also continued in the *Ottawa Valley* and *Georgian Bay Districts*. The work of log making was unusually well advanced, the gangs in many cases being engaged in hauling the logs to the streams. The cost of log production, it is stated, will show a slight reduction.

The annual meeting of the *Ontario Lumbermen's Association* was held at Toronto. The action of the railway companies in the matter of demurrage was a subject of complaint, the Association deciding to join with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in urging upon the Railway Commission the adoption of some method for an equitable adjustment. The Association also decided to send a deputation in conjunction with one from British Columbia to interview the government with regard to the present tariff on lumber. The interview took place on Tuesday, February 7. Mr. J. B. Miller was elected president, and Mr. W. B. Tindall, secretary-treasurer.

In *British Columbia* the outlook for the season was somewhat unsettled, though the general tone of the market was more favourable than a month ago. Employment showed increasing activity in the camps and mills.

Mining.

Quietness prevailed in the *Nova Scotia collieries*, very little coal being banked by the companies, though the mines are preparing for large outputs on the opening of navigation.

The annual report of the *Dominion Coal Company* for 1904 showed net earnings

amounting to \$1,620,475.33, as compared with \$1,756,023.08 for the year 1903. The output of coal in 1904 was 3,023,522 tons, as compared with 3,147,266 tons in 1903. The reduction is attributed to the strike of the Dominion Steel Company's employees and to the fact that at the commencement of the season orders were not taken up to the full estimated capacity of the mines. The severe weather of the early part of the year also tended to increase the cost of production. The improvements of the year included a new mine with two slopes, a branch line of railway of six miles length and a new water supply system for certain of the mines. The expenditure on capital account in this connection amounted to \$500,489.98. The sum of \$890,338.28 was added to the surplus account of the company. According to the reports of the expert, the present collieries with certain suggested extensions, have an estimated capacity of 4,000,000 tons per annum. An allowance of \$130,569.81 for depreciation was made.

The annual meeting of the *Nova Scotia Mining Society* was held on February 22. The cost of coal and conditions in the metalliferous mines were discussed. An expert investigation into the mining resources of the province was recommended.

The final payment was recently made out of the relief fund for sufferers from the explosion of January, 1891, in the Springhill collieries. The fund amounted to \$138,911.23, out of which \$106,462.75 were public contributions. There were 57 widows, and 142 orphans and fatherless, and 19 dependents as a result of the explosion. All the children except six are now over the age limit established by the committee, which entitled them to assistance, namely, 14 years for boys, and 15 for girls. Out of the fund \$99,004.13 was paid to orphans and widows, and \$19,521.31 to parents rendered dependent for their support.

Activity continued in the oil fields of *New Brunswick*. The Nova Scotia Petroleum Company alone was stated to have

twenty wells in operation in Westmoreland County, and to be proposing to develop seventy-eight wells and erect a refinery during the coming summer.

In *Quebec and Eastern Ontario* operations in the asbestos and other metalliferous mines were somewhat hampered by the heavy snowfalls; in New Ontario, however, increased activity was reported, the Mond Nickel Company having resumed operations at Victoria Mines, and the outlook for an active summer season being generally promising. New discoveries of oil were reported from Lambton county.

The lignite mines throughout the *North-west Territories* have been actively worked throughout the present winter season, the output being greater than ever before reported, and considerable numbers of men being employed.

In *British Columbia* favourable reports were for the most part received from the metalliferous mining camps. Ore shipments from the *Boundary* districts were somewhat reduced by the freezing of the streams. The *Rossland* camps, however, produced steadily. The high price of zinc gave a stimulus to production, and the silver-lead mines were very active.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Le Roi Mining Company*, held in London, England, a somewhat disappointing year was reported, though the mine promised better for the future owing to recent discoveries of high grade ore. The meeting approved of the proposal that the company should amalgamate with other Rossland companies.

A total of 596,253 tons of ore were reduced at the smelting works of the *Grandby Company*, at Grand Forks, B.C., during 1904. Of this total, 549,703 tons were shipped from the company's Phoenix mine.

The output of gold from the *Atlin* fields during 1904 is estimated at \$600,000. The companies and the smaller miners were both stated to have a favourable year.

A resolution approving the principle of taxing the output of metalliferous mines

was passed by the executive of the *Silver Lead Mine Owner's Association*, in session at Nelson, B.C. It was suggested also that in case the present method of taxation were deemed to require revision, a commission representative of the various branches of the metalliferous mining industry should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in order to determine an equitable basis.

Coal Production in British Columbia was active during February, the Crow's Nest Pass collieries showing a heavy output, and a considerable revival in activity being reported from the island collieries, the effect of which was very favourable on general industrial and trade conditions in the mining districts.

At the eighth annual meeting of the *Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company*, held on February 10, an increase of 81,000 tons was shown in the amount of coal mined last year, and of 75,000 tons in the amount of coke exported, the total product being 742,210 tons of coal and 245,118 tons of coke. The sum of \$254,000 was spent on improvements as against \$810,000 in the preceding year. Net profits amounting to \$406,049.56 were shown for the year. The assets of the company were stated to be \$6,064,480.49. The company now has 1,128 coke ovens, of which 424 are at Fernie, 460 at Michel and 240 at Carbonado.

Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing establishments was generally active, especially in the larger cities, and the outlook for the coming year was stated to be very promising. Western Canada continued to afford a market for large quantities of miscellaneous manufactured goods.

At a meeting of the city council of Winnipeg, Man., it was stated that inquiries had been received from over 100 different manufacturing concerns desirous of locating in Winnipeg.

The demand for *iron and steel* continued very active and prosperous conditions were reported from the establishments manufacturing these products.

About 3,800 men are at present on the pay-roll of the Lake Superior Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and about \$142,000 per month is being paid in wages. The first payment of bounty on structural steel and steel rails was made by the Dominion government to this company on February 16. The sum amounted to \$60,000. It was stated that a sufficient number of applications for sites for plants at Sault Ste. Marie had been received by the company to guarantee the disposal of almost the entire 55,000 horse-power which it will ultimately have at its disposal. The company recently made improved arrangements for its supply of iron ore. At Sydney, N.S., large outputs from the blast furnaces and rod mill of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company were reported, and arrangements were contemplated by the company for the reconstruction of its electrical and mechanical engineering department, with a view of further increasing the output and reducing the cost of production. An improved process for the manufacture of pig iron by utilizing waste iron ores, was under consideration by the company.

The first consignment of brass manufactured in the Dominion was shipped by the Canada Brass Rolling Mills, at New Toronto, on February 11. The mills will employ 60 hands when in complete running order.

Further regulations were issued by the Department of Customs, Canada, for the further prevention of 'dumping.' Exporters from other countries will in future be required to show on their invoices the amount of any freight charges prepaid on their goods, and also the amount of any freight allowance made by the exporter to Canadian purchasers, in order that the actual selling price of the goods may be ascertained.

A charter has been granted to the Dominion Rubber Company of Montreal, capital \$1,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, and of acquiring the shares of other

companies with similar objects. The company is also permitted to generate electric power, and to sell the same for heat, light or power.

Transportation.

Railway employees of all classes were very busily engaged throughout February as a result of snow storms, an increased supply of labour being necessitated in keeping the tracks open and in moving the trains. Much overtime was worked by trainmen, &c., in consequence of the delays which occurred. The working expenses of the companies were also largely increased in various ways, though in view of the exceptionally severe winter of last year, the resulting losses will be small as compared with February, 1904.*

The gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the half year ended December 31, amounted to £3,129,800. Working expenses were £2,205,100, leaving a net revenue of £924,700.

About one hundred men employed at the repair shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal were laid off temporarily during the opening week of February. On the other hand additions were made to the staff of the company's locomotive works.

Instruction classes and examinations on the rules passed by the men employed in the handling of trains were recently held on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway system. No new features were introduced into the examinations, the object being simply to refresh the minds of the men, as it is two years since similar examinations were held.

Street railway employees had a very busy month, and much extra labour was employed in the work of snow removal. The earnings of the companies in a number of the Canadian cities, as recently published, showed a very favourable year during 1904. At Winnipeg, Man., a largely increased

* A statement relating to weather conditions appeared under the heading 'Interruptions to industry' above.

revenue was reported, total returns amounting to \$407,542.30. The Ottawa Street Railway Company reported gross receipts of \$384,934, the number of passengers carried being 8,717,205, an increase of nearly one million over 1903. Earnings of the Toronto Railway Company during January, 1905, exceeded those of January, 1904, by \$18,000. The Toronto company, it was stated, would fit its cars with air brakes at an early date, besides carrying out other improvements. It was stated at a meeting of the executive of the International Street Railway Employees Union, held at Detroit, Mich., that fifty new divisions were formed during the year, three of which were organized in Canada, making a total of thirteen now in Canadian territory. The establishment of a pension fund in connection with the locals affiliated with the union was discussed.

Further reports were received during February of proposed *railway extensions* in Ontario and in western Canada during 1905. In Nova Scotia, it was stated, several extensions to the Dominion Atlantic Railway system will be carried out. The contract for the double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway line between London and Kingscourt Junction, Ont., was awarded during February; important grade reductions and other improvements to the road-bed will be carried out concurrently. With the completion of this work the company will have a double track throughout the entire distance of the line between Montreal and Chicago. Large orders for rolling stock involving a heavy expenditure, were recently made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Fifty combined passenger and freight engines, 40 vans and 3,000 box cars were included in the order. The telegraph system in the west will be extended, and the sum of \$270,000 spent on improvements to the Atlantic division, all wooden bridges being replaced by steel structures and considerable ballasting and ditching carried out.

According to statistics recently compiled by the *Railway and Shipping World*, a total

of 859 miles of steam railway tracks, and 50.35 miles of electric railway tracks were laid in Canada in 1904, making a total of 909.35 miles. A summary by provinces is as follows:—

	Steam.	Electric.
Northwest Territories..	392.00	.....
Manitoba..	162.00	.....
Ontario..	127.50	39.85
Nova Scotia..	98.11	8.50
British Columbia..	39.89	.....
Quebec..	19.00	.....
New Brunswick..	15.00	.....
Prince Edward Island..	5.50	.....
	859.00	50.35
Total of steam and electric.....		909.35

Comparative statistics for the three preceding years are as follows:—

—	Steam.	Electric.	Total.
1901.....	473.99	23.86	497.85
1902.....	501.72	78.59	510.30
1903.....	656.67	79.00	726.67

The purchase of the *Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway* by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was reported.

The annual statement of the *Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company* showed a falling off in earnings during 1904, as compared with 1903, the total gross receipts being \$999,869, as compared with \$1,104,800 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly in passenger earnings and was attributed to the influence of the St. Louis Exhibition and the late opening of the season.

The *National Association of Marine Engineers* held its annual convention at Collingwood, Ont. The doing away of the system of temporary certificates and the bringing of tug boats under the same regulations as other vessels was advocated. Mr. F. S. Henning, of Toronto, was elected grand president, and Mr. Neil J. Morrison, of St. John, N.B., grand secretary.

The Grand Lodge of the *Masters' and Mates Association* held its annual convention at St. Catharines, Ont., on February 17. It was decided to memorialize the Do-

minion government to increase the difficulty of the examinations which masters and mates are required to pass in order to be qualified. It was also urged that the navigation rules between Canada and the United States should be made uniform.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Killam as Chairman of the Railway Commission, in succession to the Honourable A. G. Blair, resigned, was announced.

Conditions in the Trades.

Conditions in the *building* trades showed little change from last month. In the opening weeks employment was somewhat duller in the outside branches than in January owing to cold and stormy weather. Towards the end of the month, however, an improvement was reported, and at some points in Ontario and British Columbia outside work was resumed, though bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were for the most part in idleness, and lathers, stonecutters and plasterers had little employment. For carpenters and painters more favourable conditions prevailed, though the month was not characterized by general activity. Plumbers and steamfitters, the former particularly, had a busy month on repair work rendered necessary by weather conditions.

In connection with the *outlook* for these trades in Canada, it was reported from a number of the leading centres of population that indications were for an exceptionally active building year. In *Montreal*, for example, the number of permits issued have been unusually large and a number of large contracts are stated to be in contemplation. In January alone the permits for new work represented estimated values approximately four times as great as the permits issued in 1904. At *Toronto* permits for several hundreds of dwellings and a large number of factories have been already issued, and the outlook for a satisfactory arrangement of wages schedules is very favourable. Some anxiety was felt, as to the obtaining of a sufficient supply of building material, especial-

ly bricks, of which about 53,000,000 to 55,000,000 were used last year, while the requirements for the coming season are estimated at 60,000,000. At *Winnipeg, Man.*, extensive building operations will be undertaken as soon as weather permits, and at *Regina, N.W.T.*, operations on an unprecedented scale are in contemplation for the coming season, a city hall (\$60,000), a public school (\$50,000), a post office and custom house (\$60,000), two churches (\$70,000) and a number of private business blocks and residences being included. At *Vancouver, B.C.*, building permits representing a value of \$155,000 were issued during January.*

Employment in the *metal, engineering and ship building* trades varied considerably, according to locality. On the whole favourable conditions prevailed for iron moulders and iron workers. The preparing of vessels preparatory to the opening of navigation was actively begun at several points, and considerable employment thereby afforded to ship builders, boiler makers, &c. Electrical workers were generally well employed and blacksmiths and horse-shoers had a good month.

In the *woodworking and furnishing* trades, normal conditions prevailed. Activity in a number of woodworking establishments was increased in anticipation of the opening of the building season. Carriage and wagon makers and coopers also had a good month. Upholsterers, varnishers, gilders, &c., reported less favourably.

The *printing and allied* trades showed little change from January. Printers and pressmen were slightly less active, but bookbinders were busy at the leading centres of the book and stationery trades.

Journeymen tailors, garment workers and others members of the *clothing* trades reported a quiet month, though the latter were active at several centres. Boot and

* Further detailed information in this connection will be found in the reports of several of the local correspondents in the present issue.

shoe workers in the province of Quebec were not very actively employed.

Under the *food and tobacco preparation* trades, bakers and confectioners had a fair month, and butchers and meat cutters a good month. Ice cutters and drivers were busy, very favourable reports as to the quality of this year's cut being generally received. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were active.

In the *leather* trades fair conditions prevailed.

Barbers, clerks and stenographers were less actively employed on the whole than in January and a surplus of employment among the latter was reported in Western Canada. *Restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers*, had an active month. *Furriers* were considerably less active than in January.

In the *transport* branches, steamboat men, ship labourers and longshoremen remained very dull, except at Victoria, B.C. Cab drivers, carters and teamsters also had a quieter month than in January.

The work of snow removal and ice cutting gave employment to large numbers of *unskilled labourers* and at several points an improvement as compared with January was reported. At others, and especially in Western Canada, the supply was still in excess of the demand.

Organization of Civic Leagues.

Civic leagues were organized at Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B., during February. The objects of the St. John league were stated to be the reform of civic government, the elimination of party politics from municipal affairs, and the promoting of the prosperity of the city. A constitution was adopted in which the methods, membership, meetings, &c., of the league are defined. The objects of the Toronto Civic League were stated to be to secure the adoption of good laws, the selection of men of ability and integrity for municipal positions, the safe-guarding of the industrial, educational and com-

mercial interests of the city, the adoption of improved sanitary conditions and other civic improvements, the cultivation of a proper civic spirit and the removal of any cause of hostilities between different classes of the people. The membership was confined to the Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Employers' Association, the bankers' section of the Board of Trade, the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Society of Architects, the Toronto District Labour Council, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Single Tax Society, the Builders' Exchange, the Ontario Society of Artists and such other associations as may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members of the league. Full particulars were added as to meetings, officers, committees, fees and the order of business. The league had its origin in an inquiry begun in December, 1904, by the Employers' Association of Toronto in order to ascertain the reason why certain large industries were not locating in Toronto. The chief reason was found to be the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation for working people, owing to the recent rapid growth of the city in population, and the fact that the building of houses was discouraged by the loan companies during the period of depression which followed the undue enhancement in real estate values of some fifteen or twenty years ago. The association, in taking up the question, sought the opinion of other local associations in a series of joint meetings. A survey of the city was made and it was thought advisable that a central body should be organized for the investigation of matters of general civic interest, and the direction of public opinion in matters in which forms were thought advisable. Up to the close of the month the league had not assumed a working form.

Notes of the Month.

Further sessions were held by the commission appointed to investigate the possible need of a provincial *Factories Act* in *New Brunswick*.

It was announced that the Dominion of Canada in July next would assume full charge of the *garrisons and defences* situated at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C.

A plebescite taken at Charlottetown, P.E.I., respecting *civic ownership* of the electric light plant, resulted in 641 votes being cast for civic ownership and 152 against.

A resolution was passed by the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association favouring the use of *Canadian coinage* and the removal of all foreign silver coinage from Canada.

The first issue of the *Canadian Municipal Journal*, devoted to the interests of municipalities throughout Canada, being the official organ of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, was issued under date of January, 1905.

A *commission* was appointed by the council of the city of *Quebec* to inquire into the rates charged by local gas and electric light companies. The commission, it was stated, might recommend the adoption of a system of municipal ownership if satisfactory terms were not obtainable from the companies.

The use of truck cars for *snow removal* with mechanical means for loading and unloading was advocated by the Montreal Street Railway Company. It was estimated that the force of carters and shovelers employed by the company and by the city would be reduced by at least one-third by this arrangement.

At the annual convention of the International *Journeymen Tailors Union* a resolution was passed relieving local unions in Canada desirous of affiliating with the Dominion Trades and Labour Council from paying their per capita tax to that body. The amalgamation of the custom tailors and garment workers unions was endorsed by the convention.

A meeting of the *Niagara Power Commission* was held at Toronto. The work of preparing the report on the possibility

of furnishing power to municipalities was intrusted to a firm who will employ a staff of hydraulic and electrical engineers, and report in full detail with regard to the value of lighting and power plants in the different municipalities, and what they might be purchased for.

In a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the *Canadian Press Association* printers were urged to observe the conditions required by the insurance companies in order to secure better rates. Relief from excessive rates, it was stated, would require a strict observance of rules of cleanliness, order and sanitation. A former declaration of the association in favour of government ownership of telegraphs and telephone systems was reaffirmed.

The steel bridge under construction over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec will have a span of 1,800 feet, and will weigh about 35,000 tons. The entire length of the bridge will be 3,300 feet with a clear headway for ships of 150 feet above the highest tide. The cantilever towers will rise 360 feet above the river. The bridge will be 80 feet wide over all, and will carry a double track railroad, a double track trolley, a highway and two sidewalks. The masonry piers of the bridge are now completed.

At a preliminary joint meeting of representatives of the *Trades and Labour Congress* of Canada and the *Canadian Manufacturers' Association*, it was decided to submit a number of resolutions to a formal conference between the committees to be held in May. The resolutions referred to tariff conditions as affecting relations between employers and employees, the immigration question, the establishment of a joint board for the settlement of labour disputes, and minimum and collective bargaining between employers and employees with regard to wages and hours of labour.

The question of a *rural telephone system* in Waterloo County, Ont., was dis-

cussed at a meeting of the county and town councillors and agriculturists, held at Berlin on February 22. A proposal was submitted by the Bell Telephone Company for the establishment of a farmers' system centred in Berlin at \$15 a phone and at least one subscriber for every mile of wire. A special committee was appointed to consider the matter further.

The master bakers of Kingston, Ont., petitioned the city council to make the *standard loaf* 1½ and 3 pounds respectively, instead of 2 and 4 pounds, as at present. All bread made in the city at present is in 1½ and 3 pound loaves. Under the present by-law each loaf differing from the standard must have a printed ticket attached showing its weight. The ticket, it was stated, was objected to by the majority of citizens. It was said that in all of the cities and most of the towns of Ontario 1½ and 3 pound loaves were adopted as the standard.

A statement relating to the administration of the *Ontario Factories' Act* was issued by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture on February 17. In certain cases, it was stated, permits had been issued by police magistrates with the intention of allowing boys under age to continue work in a factory after having been notified by the inspector that they must quit work. It was pointed out, however, that no person had power under this law to grant permits of this kind, although individual instances might have occurred in which hardship was occasioned by the strict enforcement of the Act.

The organization of a *co-operative* shipping company with a capital of \$50,000, in connection with the fruit-growing industry in the neighbourhood of Thornbury, Ont., was announced. The company has secured a cooper shop and has collected tenders for material for the making of barrels for the use of its members. A cold storage shipping warehouse will also be built. The Forest Co-operative Shipping Company is also erecting shops for the making of barrels for the use of members of the com-

pany during the coming season. Last year the company secured barrels at an average cost of 28 cents. The cost this year will be reduced to 26½c.

At an exhibition held under the auspices of the *Handicrafts' Guild*, in Montreal, at which many specimens of native handicraft work from every province of the Dominion were on view, considerable progress in the movement during the past two years was shown. The guild was originally founded for the purpose of encouraging old loom work in the province of Quebec, but has since extended its scope into other branches of work throughout the different provinces. The object of the association is to stimulate and educate workers in home art industries and to bring the work before the notice of the public. Over \$2,000 have been paid to workers by the association in the past 18 months.

Telephone extension in Western Canada, it is stated, will be very active during the coming season. At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada it was stated that the capital of the company had increased during the past twenty-five years from \$397,000 to about \$8,000,000, with a reserve of \$2,000,000. In 1885, the long distance mileage of the company amounted to 2,000. It is at present 32,000. Subscribers have increased from 29,000 to 66,000 during the past ten years. Nearly 9,000 subscribers were added during the past year, and 1,242 miles of wire. The total revenue for the year was \$701,000.

In the Speech from the Throne with which the Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on February 9, reference was made to the general prosperity prevailing throughout the Dominion during 1904, the steady operation of the Nova Scotia coal mines and the progress of railway construction. Reference was made at the opening of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island to the general progress of the province, though there had been a shortage in the crop yield last year as a result of the dry season. The importation and distribution of fodder by the government was referred to in this connection.

The annual meetings of the *Boards of Trade* of several of the Canadian cities were held during February.* Prosperous conditions and a favourable outlook were generally reported. At the meeting of the *Halifax* Board, the membership was stated to have increased by over 50 per cent during the past year. The *Montreal* Board held its annual meeting on January 31. The trade record for the past year was stated to be most favourable, and the financial outlook very promising. The business of the port was dealt with at length. The sixth annual meeting of the *Toronto* Board was held on February 10, the conflagration of April 9, the purchase of gas stock by the city council, the outlook for Canadian trade with Mexico and other questions of industrial importance being discussed. The annual meeting of the *Winnipeg* Board of Trade was held on February 8. At the annual meeting of the *Regina*, N.W.T., Board, reference was made to the exceptional prosperity of the town during 1904, during which a water works system was installed, and buildings to the value of \$500,000 were erected.

Negotiations were begun between the Quebec Board of Trade and local labour organizations directly interested in the shipping business of the port, with a view

to the organization of a permanent *conciliation committee* for the settlement of labour disputes arising in connection with the shipping business of Quebec. A preliminary meeting was held on February 6, at which the proposal was discussed in outline, and a plan submitted to the Trade Council and a joint committee of the interested unions. On February 20, a second interview was held between representatives of the Board of Trade and the unions and the matter was again discussed at length. The proposal, as approved by the meeting, provided for the organization of a joint committee to be composed of one delegate from each of the five labour organizations interested and two representatives from the Trades Council, the Board of Trade to name a committee of seven members, representing the shipping interests and the Board itself; this committee to be known as a conciliation board, to which all grievances may be submitted in writing; the board, if necessary, to summon witnesses, the majority to decide all questions and all diligence to be employed in reaching a decision. It was thought that with a committee of this kind in existence an arbitration board would be necessary. The proposal was sent to the Board of Trade, to the Trades and Labour Council and to the different labour organizations for ratification, and in order to give an opportunity for full discussion.

* Reference in more detail to some of these meetings will be found in the reports of the correspondents to the *Gazette* in the present issue.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING February, Mr. Harry Peters was appointed a correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* for Berlin, Ont., and district, and Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent for St. Hyacinthe district, in place of Mr. Napoleon Sampson, resigned.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The heavy snow storms of February interfered with labour conditions generally,

but less in the mining districts near Sydney than in other parts of the province.

The steel industry continued to show increasing activity. About 150 new coke ovens are to be built when weather conditions permit.

The coal trade was much the same as in January. The Cape Breton coal companies will not bank any considerable quantity of coal this year, as they did last winter. The mines are being put in readiness for handling large outputs so that fresh mined coal will be the only product for sale from

the Nova Scotia collieries in 1905. The mainland collieries at Inverness were dull, partly because of bad weather, and partly owing to trade conditions.

Wholesale and retail trade was dull in the Sydneys and about the collieries. Shipping also was quiet, only four of the Dominion Coal Company's boats carrying coal against sixteen in the summer season. The ore boats are tied up until navigation opens.

A company has been organized for the manufacture of cement from slag taken from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's steel works at Sydney. Work on the plant will commence as soon as weather conditions permit. The daily output will be about 500 barrels. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, and the city will pay a bonus of \$8,000 in yearly instalments of \$2,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—It was stated that a number of lumbermen had to leave the woods because of the depth of snow.

Railroad construction and employment.—The electric companies operating in Cape Breton have found it difficult to keep their lines open. The shore branch leading from Reserve, by way of Glace Bay, to Bridgeport was blocked for two weeks. The Intercolonial Railway, however, maintained a fair service. . Nothing like the present severity of the weather has been experienced in this province for the last thirty years. There was but little freight moved. The Intercolonial Railway ferry 'Scotia' has not been troubled with ice this winter owing to the formation of an ice bridge in the Hastings direction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were quiet. Painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers and gas and steamfitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and

helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were well employed, and stove mounters, blacksmiths, boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, tool sharpeners and horse-shoers were active. Jewellers and watch case makers were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers, and wood carvers were quiet, but the other branches were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were quiet, but garment workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers, trunk and bag makers were actively employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, and clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were fairly well employed. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees, laundry workers, &c., were active.

Transport.—Railway employees were all busy. Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were not active. Street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen were busily employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class was busy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Londonderry.—The iron works have been affected by heavy snow storms. The number of men employed is about 900, and the monthly distribution of wages is close on \$25,000. The daily output of pig iron in the busy season is about 100 tons. Extensive ore areas at Torbrook have been purchased by the Londonderry Iron Company, and are being prospected. The quality of the Torbrook ores is said to be very good, and the mining of it less expensive than that of the ores situated near the iron plant.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month has presented somewhat unusual features. The weather had been exceptionally severe, and the quantity of snow greater than in many years past. Outside work was completely stopped and idleness prevailed in all the trades dependent thereon. On the other hand the amount of employment afforded in removing the snow has been the greatest on record. Night and day men were employed, and the sum spent in this connection was greater than ever before reported.

Commercial activity was diminished by the tie up caused by the snow. Steamers which called to receive freight from the the I.C.R. and D.A.R., in many cases were compelled to sail light, the freight being stalled and unable to reach the city. One ocean steamer, which intended to take 13 carloads of apples, had to leave without them owing to the D.A.R. trains being unable to reach Halifax. Inquiries at Deep Water elicited the fact that over 600 cars of reight were at one time stalled between St. John and Campbellton. Most of this freight was for Nova Scotia, and a good portion of it for the city of Halifax. The tie-up on the railways was unprecedented. For ten days there was no D.A.R. passenger or freight trains either arriving at or departing from Halifax. The Midland, Halifax and South-Western, the P.E.I., and the shorter lines in Cape Breton, also were completely tied up. The loss to the railways will be heavy, their revenue being cut off, and operating expenses greatly increased.

A serious aspect of the situation was that prices of commodities were increased owing to the scarcity due to lack of transportation. Butter went up from 25 cents to 30 and 35 cents per pound.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was particularly dull, though prices were high. Local fishermen were largely prevented from pursuing their calling because of the accumulation of ice and the rough weather.

Lumbering.—This industry was retarded by the deep quantity of snow in the woods.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of these trades were dull, excepting plumbing.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders reported work normal. Machinists and horseshoers were busy, and blacksmiths fairly active, with all other branches dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions were fairly active.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers were not as active as in January. Pressmen continued busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, boot and shoe workers were dull.

Transport.—All railway employees were very busy. Street railway employees were also busy. Teamsters were exceptionally active, all available teams being employed in the removal of snow.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was rushed during the past month.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. Nash, corresponaent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The unprecedentedly severe and stormy weather and unusually heavy fall of snow made the month of February exceptionally dull, in almost every department of labour. Unskilled labour found a considerable amount of employment in snow shovelling in the city and along the railway line, where trains had the severest weather conditions to contend with in the history of the road. Railwaymen also had very difficult

conditions owing to the succession of storms. The country roads for the greater part of the month were badly drifted, seriously interfering with trade, and merchants report this month one of the quietest for years. Building operations were practically at a standstill, and some work in the city was held up owing to the difficulty of communication. Since January 24 the winter steamers have not made a crossing, causing a complete suspension of freight traffic for over a month. Fortunately there was no scarcity of provisions as a good stock had been laid up before the severe weather set in, but the freight handlers on the winter steamers were deprived of employment that yielded them 20 cents per hour. The snow shovellers on the railway at Charlotte-town were at first receiving \$1 per day of ten hours, but struck for \$1.25 per day and secured the increase, which was made general all along the line.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations were confined practically to caring for stock, as the deep snow made other work almost impossible. The shortage of hay and straw consequent on the droughts of early summer was severely felt and the difficulty of the situation was intensified by the stoppage of the winter boats and the holding up at Pictou of three thousand tons of hay which were urgently needed.

Fishing.—Fishing was at a standstill, as there was no means of shipping the smelts and eels which are usually sent away in large quantities to the United States this time of year.

Manufacturing.—The new factories in the city were operated as usual.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the branch line was entirely suspended this month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were idle and carpenters and joiners had a quiet month. Lathers and plasterers reported employment scarce. Plumbers

had steady employment. Builders' labourers had a dull month.

Metal, engineering, and ship building trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers were fairly busy. Machinists and engineers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers had a quiet month. Car builders were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had a quiet month. Boot and shoe workers were fairly active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers reported trade quiet.

Leather trades.—Saddlers were fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly busy but hotel employees had a quiet month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors locomotive engineers, firemen and trainmen had heavy work forcing the snow blockade. Freight handlers and longshoremen had a very dull month. Steamboat men were idle and teamsters and expressmen had a quiet month.

Unskilled labour.—Snow shovelling furnished a considerable amount of employment.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour during February was fairly well employed, considering the exceptionally stormy weather which prevailed. The building trades were only partially employed. The new building for the *Telegraph and Times* Publishing Companies has been closed in, and the repairs to the McMillan building recently destroyed by fire are well advanced. The recent heavy snowstorms completely interrupted railway traffic be-

tween New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mails for Nova Scotia were forwarded by the Dominion Atlantic Railway steamer to Digby, and thence to Yarmouth. British and European mails, also mails for Halifax, Sydney and Eastern Nova Scotia, were forwarded by the Allan line steamer Parisian.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 23 amounted to \$3,323,141, and for the corresponding period last year \$3,309,427, being \$13,664 greater in 1905 than in 1904. For the four weeks ending February 24, the city chamberlain paid out \$2,754.37 for water and sewerage purposes, and \$9,604.62 for street purposes including the removal of snow, making a total of \$12,358.99. The cost of snow removal alone amounted to \$7,286.17.

The following prices of commodities were quoted: Beefsteak, 12 to 20 cents per lb.; lamb, 7 to 12 cents per lb.; mutton, 8 to 11 cents per lb.; ham, 16 to 18 cents per lb.; bacon, 16 to 18 cents per lb.; fowl, 75 cents to \$2 per pair; chickens 65 cents to \$2 per pair; wild ducks, 50 cents per pair; geese, \$1 to \$1.70 each; turkeys, 20 to 25 cents per lb.; eggs, 30 to 35 cents per doz.; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl.; carrots, \$1.75 to \$2 per bbl.; turnips, 75 to 85 cents per bbl.; beets, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl.; squash, \$4 per bbl.; cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 per doz.; parsnips, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl.; celery, 90 cents to \$1.50 per doz.; onions, 5 to 6 cents per lb.; apples, \$1.75 to \$1.50 per bbl.; roll butter, 23 to 30 cents per lb.; pork, 8 to 12 cents per lb.

The Factories Act Commission held three sessions in St. John during February, and will meet in Fredericton, March 1, to consider its report to the government.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Owing to the stormy weather fishermen have not been able to ply their calling with any degree of success, but the market is well supplied. The following retail prices prevailed: Cod, 5 cents per lb.; haddock, 5 cents per lb.; halibut, 15 cents per lb.; smelts, 10 cents per lb.; mackerel, 15 cents per lb.; shad, 8 cents each; white

fish, 12 cents each; Newfoundland herring, 24 cents per doz.; lobsters, 25 cents each; pike, 10 cents each.

Lumbering.—It is estimated that the cut of the Gibson Lumber Company this season will total about 20,000,000 feet. The cut on the south-west branch of the Miramichi will be 31,000,000 feet. The cutting of logs on the St. John river has been finished, and the several gangs are busy hauling. On account of the cut being greatly reduced this season fewer men were required, and in consequence the contractors were able to secure enough help at lower wages than in the past.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, painters, decorators, stonecutters and builders' labourers were dull; carpenters and joiners were well employed; plumbers, gas and steamfitters were very busy.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—Iron moulders were very well employed. Iron workers and helpers, blacksmiths and boilermakers had a good month. Machinists and engineers reported fair conditions. Electrical workers and linemen were busy, as were also sheet metal workers. Horseshoers were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed, but single weavers were dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, ice cutters and drivers had a good month. Cigar makers reported fair conditions.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad tele-

graphers, trainmen, switchmen and trackmen were very busy. Freight handlers had a fair month. Ship labourers had a very good month. Street railway employees were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed shovelling snow.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Chatham.—Winter fishing has closed; the season has been unfavourable. Some of the fishermen did fairly well, but others who had to procure new nets, &c., came out with only a small balance to the good. The weather has been continuously cold and favourable for the preservation of the fish while in transit.

Grand Manan.—Owing to the heavy gales and stormy weather the lobster fishing has proved a failure.

Nelson.—Thomas W. Flett's saw-mill was burned February 10. The loss is about \$20,000, insurance \$5,500. The mill had been idle for some time.

St. Stephen.—Owing to a misplaced switch, a flat car on a siding was struck by an incoming passenger train on February 24 and carried into Haley's mill, damaging a planer and other machinery. About fifteen hands were thrown out of employment owing to the accident.

Sackville.—A number of buildings will probably be erected next summer. Plans have already been made for some, and as soon as spring opens, work will be commenced. The Enterprise Foundry Company purpose erecting a building about 40 x 60 feet, to be used for general offices.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Except among snow shovellers, boiler-makers and machinists, labour conditions were generally dull during February, though comparing favourably with January.

Two meetings were held between a special committee of the Board of Trade and representatives of the ship labourers, long-shoremen and batteaux mens' unions, in affiliation with the National Trades and Labour Council, with a view to the formation of a board of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of labour disputes arising in the local shipping trade. If the plan is adopted it is stated to be the intention of the Board of Trade committee to endeavour to have all trades in the city included within the jurisdiction of the board.*

American anthracite coal sold at \$7.75 per ton during February; when delivered in bags, an additional charge of 50c. per ton was made.

On February 16, 22 lasters employed in the boot and shoe factory of Messrs. Tourigny & Marois, went on strike for an increase of 25c. per case on certain lines of work. The men returned to work on the 23rd, the increase having been granted. The settlement was obtained largely through the good offices of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A scarcity of water was still complained of.

Lumbering.—Favourable conditions prevailed, the snow fall not having been deep enough to interfere with the hauling of the logs. The cut will be considerably below that of last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers had a dull month. Painters had a fair month in some of the shops. Plumbers and steam-fitters had an active month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, boilermakers and en-

* See reference under the heading 'Notes of the Month' in the opening article of the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

gineers were busy refitting in preparation for the opening of navigation. Iron ship-builders were dull. Electric workers and linemen had a good month's work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a good month, overtime prevailing in a few establishments. Bookbinders had plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Some of the boot and shoe factories were working overtime, but at least one-half of the number were not working to their full capacity, and a few men left during February to work in Ontario.

Leather trades.—Conditions were quiet in sympathy with employment among the boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters and drivers were busy; the ice cut was estimated to be larger than last year. Cigarmakers had a good month.

Transport.—Freight traffic was heavy, though much inconvenience was caused by delays resulting from the snow blockade in the maritime provinces. Passenger traffic was light.

Unskilled labour.—Snow shovellers had active employment, though no storm occurred of sufficient magnitude to seriously affect street railway traffic.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The severe weather of the past month interfered considerably with employment and business, and there have been more workmen idle in the city than for some time past. The machine shops were very quiet, and many hands have been laid off, while those retained worked only on alternate weeks. The heavy snow fall gave employment to many in clearing the streets. There have been no new industries started, though there is every indication that when spring opens the building trades will have plenty of work.

It is reported that tenders for a new \$50,000 drill shed will be called for. The Dominion government has spent \$2,000 in improving the accommodation at the local post office.

Customs duties collected at the port during January showed an increase of \$1,608.38 over the corresponding month of 1904. The Eastern Townships Bank, with headquarters in Sherbrooke, has opened three new branches during the month, viz., at Acton, Waterville and Hemmingford. Wholesale trade reported orders fully up to the average, but retailers had a dull month, due to the severe weather, which kept the farmers from visiting the city, the Saturday markets being poorly attended.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers complained of a scarcity of water in many districts as a result of the cold weather, which has frozen up well and brooks; in many instances they have had to haul water for their stock. Several farm buildings in this section of the township were destroyed by fire recently, and in several cases losses were incurred.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen suffered from the large quantity of snow, which seriously impeded operations.

Manufacturing.—Several of the manufacturing establishments were running full time, and in the woollen mills, with the exception of one, orders were plentiful. The Magog woollen mills were closed down for a few days on the first part of the month by a fire which broke out in the picking room and damaged a large quantity of wool, which was being prepared for the machines.

Mining.—The King asbestos mines and mill situated at Thetford Mines, were closed down for ten days at the commencement of the month, owing to a delay in the installation of machinery. The Johnston mine at the same place, closed down about the middle of the month owing to scarcity of water. A number of workpeople were thrown out of employment, but an opportunity was taken to repair the machinery in the mill and this gave employment to many

of the hands who otherwise would have been idle. When the spring opens marked activity in mining in this section is anticipated.

Other industries.—The Sherbooke Power, Light and Heat Co., provided it gets a ten-year contract from the city, will spend \$150,000 in improving its plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons have not been steadily employed, the only building under way being the court house. Carpenters and joiners were well employed on interior work, and plumbers were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders and machinists have not been well employed, and many were looking elsewhere for work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work in the sash and door factories and in the carriage and wagon making establishments, was fairly good.

Printing and allied trades.—The month has been a fairly good one in the printing offices and binderies.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors reported business somewhat dull, but the wholesale clothing houses were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a good month, and ice cutters and drivers, and cigar makers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a quite month, and the same conditions prevailed with hotel and laundry workers.

Transport.—Carters, teamsters and expressmen found work plentiful removing snow from the street.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for men to remove the snow from the streets gave employment to a large number of this class also.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Way's Mills.—The mills of the Barnston Woollen Mills Co., were totally de-

stroyed by fire on January 26. The loss is said to total about \$10,000, partially covered by insurance. The company has decided not to rebuild, and several heads of families will have to look elsewhere for employment.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed during February, but the demand is becoming lighter on account of the rigorous weather. Industrial activity was very general, and there were few idle hands. In certain industries marked activity prevailed, especially in the leather trades. Tanners and curriers have more orders than they can fill, and will be obliged to increase their means of production. Business slackened somewhat in the organ factory, but appearances are for increased trade next month. In the boot and leather and sash and door factories work was plentiful, but carpenters and joiners on out-door work had a poor month on account of the inclemency of the weather. Iron workers were slack, but prospects are brightening. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, but results for the month were on the whole satisfactory. The banks had a good month. There have been no changes in the rates of wages nor hours of labour, and cordial relations have existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had excellent weather for marketing produce, for which the local and outside demand was active. High prices prevailed.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were generally very busy, and expect a further revival of trade next month. The new cigar factory is in full operation.

Railways.—Railway employees were very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building.—Stonemasons, bricklayers and carpenters had a quiet month on account of the stopping of building operations. Plasterers, painters, plumbers and steamfitters were fairly well employed, but builders' labourers have not been busy, though prospects are better for next month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders reported quiet conditions. Core-makers and machinists had a fair month, and electrical workers were very busy repairing damages done to the telegraph lines by the heavy storms. Blacksmiths and tinsmiths have been well employed; with the latter conditions are improving. Boiler-makers had a very quiet month, orders being very scarce, though more favourable conditions are now in view.

Woodworkers and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a pretty good month. Carriagemakers had plenty of work, as had also upholsterers, varnishers and polishers.

Printing and allied trades.—Craftsmen in these trades reported great activity, with prospects of continuing and increasing business.

Clothing trades.—In these trades conditions have been quieter than during January, but prospects are brightening.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported an exceptionally busy month, and production had to be increased in order to meet the orders, which are increasing continuously. Trunk and bag makers reported a fairly good month, but are expecting a better month in March.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were very busy. Cigar-makers stated the month has been a good one, and prospects most encouraging.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had a fair month, but not so good as January.

Transport.—Railroad men and freight handlers were very busy. Expressmen and

teamsters had an excellent month. Cab drivers also had plenty of work, with good prospects for March.

Unskilled labour.—There has been a little work for unskilled labour, but considerable idleness prevailed owing largely to the severity of the weather.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during February continued about the same as in January. The heavy and frequent falls of snow gave employment to a large number of labourers, upwards of 1,500 carters and 800 snow shovellers being set to work after several of the snowfalls. Over \$100,000 have already been expended by the city, and it is estimated that over \$150,000 will be spent for snow removal before the end of the season.

Though no special activity was noticeable in any particular trade, the coming spring promises unprecedented activity in the building and allied trades. The number of building permits issued to date last year was twenty-six; this year the number is sixty-four. Three large apartment houses are to be erected, viz., the Grosvenor house, Bishop street apartment house, and the new Sherbrooke, an extension of the Sherbrooke house. The Bank of Montreal will erect two branch banks. The H. Vineberg Clothing Company will erect a seven-story factory, to cost about \$75,000.

Several small strikes occurred during the month, and remain unsettled. Employees of the Tassé Cigar Company, the Warden King Company, Iron founders, and the Dominion Cap Company, were affected. The cigarmakers and the iron moulders strikes were due to a reduction in piece-work rates, while the employees of the Dominion Cap Company claim to have been locked out, with the option of returning to work at a reduced scale.

The Canadian Federation of Shoeworkers have signed an agreement with the shoe manufacturers for a period of three years.

An important event of the month was the passing of an early closing by-law by the city council, by which all dry goods stores will be compelled to close at seven o'clock two nights a week, viz., Wednesday and Thursday. Candy and cigar stores, hotels and places where newspapers, periodicals and refreshments are sold, are not included under the by-law.

Dr. A. DeMartigny, who was commissioned last June by the Health Committee of the city council to investigate the Mar-morek method of treating tuberculosis, has made his report to that committee. He strongly recommends the council to take the necessary steps to give the system a trial.

The Handicraft Guild, under the auspices of the Women's Art Association of Canada, held an exhibition of portières, homespuns, linen embroideries, lace, bead-work, basket work, &c., made by Indians, French Canadians, Scotch, English, Irish, Doukhobor and Gallician Canadian women. The exhibit was held in the Art Gallery from February 14 to 28.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were fairly well employed. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters were actively employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers' helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers and steam engineers had a good month. Electrical workers and linemen were quiet. Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass-workers experienced similar conditions to last month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, polishers, wood carvers, car builders and pattern makers were fully employed. Coopers were very busy, and could absorb more help.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades all reported conditions favourable for this season of the year.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers still complained of stagnation in trade, with a large number of men out of work. Prospects, however, were better than last month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were fully employed. Ice cutters and drivers were rushing work before the thaw sets in.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery employees were well employed. Hotel, restaurant and theatrical people were also fully employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railway telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen and railway freight handlers were well employed. Street railway employees and cab drivers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour found plenty of work on the roads, although there were 200 or 300 men who could not find work owing to recent arrivals of Russian refugees.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of February was somewhat more active than January, but not so active as February of last year.

Two large fires occurred at the beginning of the month, one in the Tuckett Cigar Factory, throwing out of employment 60 men, and also 25 girls employed by the Merchants' Telephone Company, whose offices were in the same building. In this fire three firemen were more or less injured. Damages to the building were placed at \$8,000, and the Tuckett Company estimated the loss in stock at \$100,000. The second large conflagration was at Galibert Tannery, where two tanners were burnt

to death. This also caused the enforced idleness of 40 men. The tannery was valued at \$5,000, but the firm lost about \$20,000 in stock, machinery, &c., and the workmen their tools and working clothes.

The corporation of the City of Montreal has spent upwards of \$100,000 for snow cleaning since the beginning of January.

Rents in Montreal have increased from 25 to 50 per cent, and a scarcity of tenements is complained of. The Montreal Lane and Improvement Company has authorized its manager to build twenty-two tenement houses and ten single tenement houses near the Angus workshops of the C.P.R.

The city council has adopted an early closing by-law affecting all shops, with the exception of tobacconists, news vendors, hotels and saloons, fruit stores and confectioner's stores. In future these shops will have to close at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and remain closed until five the next morning throughout the year, excepting when these days precede a holiday, and during the last two weeks of December.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council resolutions were adopted asking the corporation to obtain from the Provincial Legislature power under its charter to fix the rentals of dwellings in the city in accordance with the assessment roll. The resolutions were as follows:—

1. That proprietors be obliged to clean their buildings and premises in accordance with the regulations of the Health Bureau.
2. That all taxes be paid by the proprietors and included equitably in the monthly rent.
3. That differences which may arise between landlords and tenant be settled definitely and without appeal by the Recorder of the City of Montreal according to equity and justice.

According to the Building Inspector's report 1,335 permits for building were issued in 1904, 799 being for new buildings and 536 for alterations. The revenue from the issue of building permits was \$3,304.50, the value of buildings erected was \$3,047,429, and of those altered \$599,055.

The following statement will show the increase in building in the past eight years:—

Year.	Permits.
1897..	408
1898..	351
1899..	357
1900..	331
1901..	443
1902..	826
1903..	1,010
1904..	1,335

A marked increase in land values in the suburbs of Montreal during the past three years has taken place. The town of Westmount has grown from a population of 1,850 and an assessment of \$4,400,000 in 1890, to a population of 9,670 and an assessment of \$13,000,000 in 1904.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly employed. Carpenters and joiners were well occupied. With painters, decorators and paper hangers trade was dull. Plumbers, gas and steam-fitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers iron ship-builders and jewellers were busy. Horse-shoers were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers were actively employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Craftsmen in these trades reported favourable conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters have had plenty work. Ice cutters and drivers were extremely busy. Cigar makers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant, theatre employees and laundry workers reported active

conditions. Furriers have been well employed.

Transport.—Steamboat and steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were in their dull season. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen and carters had a good month. Teamsters and expressmen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Arrivals of immigrants, especially of Russians, caused a good deal of idleness among this class.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions showed a slight decline during February. Low water and heavy accumulations of ice interfered with industrial operations at the Chaudière Falls. Night work in the Booth mill was stopped, and about seventy-five hands, including teamsters and other classes, were laid off. A number of men have returned from the shanties. Employment will be given to a large percentage of these by the opening of the mills, which will take place at an unusually early date. In the meantime no instances of distress were reported. There were no changes in wages or hours and no industrial disturbances during February.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Under the arrangements adopted last year, chopping was begun at a much earlier date than usual. The hours of labour per day were considerably increased thereby, a fourth meal being supplied to the men. In previous years little chopping was done before the snow fell. In case of severe illness compelling a labourer to return home, he is charged the amount of his fare. A labourer returning for other reasons is charged his fare and the wages of a workman to take his place.

Manufacturing.—The Handle factory employs about twenty-five people. The operations of this establishment have

caused a revival of hardwood chopping in the district. Logs of all dimensions are used, and a good market afforded to proprietors of hardwood limits. The cement factory has been in partial operation since February 1, but will not be fully under way before the opening of spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All signs point to an early opening of the season of activity. Quarries were busy getting out stone for building purposes. A few painters and carpenters were working on odd jobs. The other branches were generally dull.

Transport.—The construction of an iron steamboat hull was begun by a Sorel firm. About a dozen men were employed at \$2.50 per day. About thirty hands were employed in making repairs to the Murphy fleet of lumber barges.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For what is usually the quietest month of the year conditions in Ottawa during February were on the whole satisfactory. Unskilled labour had abundant employment at snow shovelling, and the trades were all fairly active.

Up to the end of February the city spent \$13,000 for snow cleaning, a considerable advance upon last year. This is accounted for in part by the frequency of high winds, which occasioned heavy drifting, and involved an exceptional amount of shovelling. The greatest number of men employed at one time was about three hundred, during and immediately after a storm. About thirty men were constantly employed leveling sidewalks, digging trenches, &c. The Ottawa Street Railway Company spent \$16,000 up to February 28, on snow cleaning, which is said to be one of the largest expenditures on this account in the history of the company. In addition, there was considerable money expended by private citizens for removing snow.

Mr. J. H. McGuigan, general manager of transportation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, stated in an interview that the Canada Atlantic shops would not be removed from Ottawa when the Grand Trunk took over the Booth system.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission has spent \$452,000 to date in beautifying the city. A busy season's work is anticipated. Extensive improvements will be made to Rockcliffe Park.

The Ottawa city police have taken steps to organize a relief fund. A nucleus will be formed out of \$1,200 now in the treasury of the Police Athletic Association.

A notice of motion has been given that the city expropriate the plant and water powers of the Consumers Electric Company.

Farmers in North Gower township have organized for the purpose of securing suitable farm help by bringing men direct from England. Rev. A. T. Jones will go to England as agent for the farmers.

The mercantile section of the Ottawa Board of Trade will start a campaign against the Trading Stamp system.

According to recent assessment returns, the population of Ottawa proper is 62,000, with a population of 81,000 within a radius of two miles from the city hall.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported the marketing of produce difficult owing to the heavy roads. Complaint was also made of a scarcity of water in the country, many having to melt snow. This had a serious effect on the milk supply, and also on the supply of butter, which sold as high as 33 cents a pound.

Lumbering.—Reports from the timber limits were all of a favourable character, conditions being suitable for the getting out of the logs. During the month a limit owned by the Bronsons Company, on the Montreal river, Temiskaming, was reported to have been purchased by the Shepherd and Morse Company for \$250,000. Mr. J. R. Booth was also reported to have sold

the square timber cut on one of his limits to Quebec agents for the British market. The mills were being got in readiness for spring operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were looking forward to a busy season. Several large public buildings are to be started, and private enterprise is likely to prove active. The Dominion government has announced an addition to the Western Departmental block. The contracts for the Royal Mint and the Victoria Memorial Museum buildings have been let. The J. W. Woods Company have contracted for the erection of a large factory. All the indications point to a very active season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades continued busy in connection with the work of preparing for the starting of saw-mills and other industries.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades were quiet. The local car shops were fairly busy on orders from the Ottawa Street Railway Company.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy, with men scarce. Linotype operators were not available.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutters had a busy month, and the harvest this winter was reported excellent in quality, the ice being of great depth and unusual purity.

Leather trades.—These trades were only moderately active.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were busy, the session of Dominion Parliament having a stimulating effect on business.

Transport.—Railway men were busy, but transportation was interfered with considerably by snow.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Renfrew.—The P. R. Cummings Manufacturing Company, Limited, closed down on February 17. Fifty hands were affected.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The continued blockade of snow greatly hampered business in this district during February. During the greater part of the month a large staff of men and teams were continuously employed in keeping the electric railway and the various other lines entering the city open for traffic. Tons of snow were removed from the streets and railways, as the fall was the heaviest reported in many years. The country roads were in many sections rendered impassable. The result has been to seriously retard transportation, embarrass the local markets and cause a temporary suspension of business in many lines.

On the night of the 15th, the Gardener Biscuit factory was completely destroyed by fire. The total loss on buildings, machinery, &c., is estimated at \$16,000, with an insurance of \$4,000. Thirty hands were thrown out of employment.

General activity prevailed in connection with the shipbuilding and repairing trade. At the M. T. Company ship yards seventy-five men were employed making repairs to plant. The barge *Hector* is being rebuilt on the ways. The barges *Montreal* and *Kildonan* are receiving new decks. The barge *Quebec's* deck is being replaced. The steamer *Bothnia* is receiving a new centre board box, and repairs to her after cabin. General repairs are being made to the rest of the fleet, including boiler and machine work. Thirty-five men were engaged in repairing the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company's barges at Portsmouth. The *Cherokee* is receiving extensive additions. The *Jet* and *Lapwing* are receiving new decks, &c.; the *Hiawatha*, a new keelson. The balance of the fleet are receiving a general overhauling, about \$10,000 being spent in repairs. The Davis Company has the contract to build a triple expansion engine for the steamer *Varuna*, of Belleville. This and other important contracts will supply sufficient work to

keep a large staff of workmen busy until May next.

The Board of Works of the city council is advertising for the construction of about sixty permanent walks. Many walks are at present in bad condition. The city engineer intends to have the walk construction begun this year earlier than usual. At a meeting of the Civic Finance Committee it was decided to recommend to the council that an application be made for special legislation to carry on the debentures of the late Light, Heat and Power Company to the amount of \$108,000 for the twelve years over which they are to run.

The Bay of Quinte Railway Company is asking parliament for authority to construct and operate a branch line from Bridgewater, in Hastings county, northerly to the Acanolite mines, the line to be commenced within two years and finished within five years.

Several meetings of the bondholders of the Street Railway Company were held. Among the important items for discussion with a committee of the city council was the question of supplying motive power. The company is to produce its books, and show the necessity of the city coming to its aid at this time. At present the company is paying 13-10 cents a kilo-watt hour, whereas it costs 17-10 cents to produce the power. The committee agreed that the city ought to have at least ten per cent profit on its investment; to do this a rate of not less than two cents per hour would have to be charged.

In view of the applications of several heads of departments to the Civic Finance Committee for increases of salary, the following statement of salaries now being paid to city officials will be of interest:—

City Treasurer.. . . .	\$1,300
Assistant Treasurer.. . . .	700
City Clerk.. . . .	1,200
Waterworks Superintendent.. . . .	1,100
Light Plant Collector.. . . .	1,200
Waterworks Collector.. . . .	750
City Engineer.. . . .	1,200
Engineer's Clerk.. . . .	750
City Assessor.. . . .	900
City Solicitor.. . . .	800

The carpenter contractors of the city were notified by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that after April 1 the wage demanded will be \$2.50 per nine-hour day, with an eight-hour day on Saturday; overtime to be paid for at time and a half.

No strikes or lock-outs occurred during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

February was a dull month for *agriculturalists, fishermen, lumbermen, miners* and those engaged in *railroad construction*. Sectionmen and general labourers found abundance of employment as a result of the heavy snowfall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipbuilders, shipwrights and caulkers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers reported much activity.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—

Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon makers reported favourable conditions, with increased activity towards the end.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and allied tradesmen were very quiet.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were very quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers found business dull. Ice cutters and drivers had a busy month.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were rather quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom makers, clerks, delivery employees, furriers, and

hotel, restaurant and laundry workers had a poor month's business.

Transport.—Railroad employees were much impeded by heavy snowfalls. Freight handlers, steamboatmen and street railway employees, cab drivers and teamsters had a poor month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers found abundance of employment as the result of the snow blockades.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The president of the Prince Edward County Farmers Labour Association has cabled for 350 farm labourers and 50 domestic servants, all of whom are to be placed in Prince Edward and Hastings counties.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The continued cold weather and deep snow seriously interfered with business; even the coal dealers felt the effect, finding it difficult to deliver orders. Gangs of men were employed clearing the streets of snow, and a large amount of money was distributed in this way by the city and private individuals. The railway companies were hiring all the men it was possible to secure for the purpose of keeping the tracks in the city and vicinity clear of snow. They have also re-engaged all the spare locomotive engineers and firemen laid off during the summer. The cement works management found it necessary to lay off a number of men who were employed on construction work in consequence of the bad weather.

About 100 men have been steadily engaged in getting out the ice crop, which is the best in several years—averaging over 20 inches in thickness. Much of the ice is being sent to Kingston.

The almost impassable condition of the roads caused a scarcity in many of the principal articles of food. Butter retailed at from 30 to 35 cents a pound, and was

very scarce. Fresh eggs were 35 cents a dozen, and although said to be plentiful, weather conditions prevented them from being brought to market. Potatoes rose in price 25 cents a bag during the month, selling at \$1 a bag.

Merchants had a fairly active month, although the blocking of the roads affected those dependent upon country trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers generally experienced difficulty in obtaining water, and express the opinion that it may cause a scarcity of butter.

Fishing.—Nothing but rough fish was taken, and these in limited quantities.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen state that it has been an excellent month, with a suitable amount of snow in the woods, and to fill the streams when it melts.

Manufacturing.—All the factories were running full time. The Belleville Hardware Co., proposes to build a large extension to its premises in the spring. Tenders have been called for.

Mining.—Mining was active in some localities, although the accumulation of snow interfered with operations. A carload of corundum was shipped from Bancroft to the United States for analysis.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were inactive, the erection of buildings, &c., being practically at a standstill. All the building trades, except plumbers and gas and steamfitters, were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and engineers were working steadily. Electrical workers and linemen are always busy in February. Blacksmiths reported a dull month, but boilermakers had a busy month, and shipbuilders were busily employed at repair work on the vessels wintering here.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, wagon and carriage makers reported an excellent month, but coopers were not very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—All printers were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors, boot and shoe workers reported a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Ice cutters were also busy throughout the month.

Miscellaneous.—All engaged in the various branches of railway work were busy. Trackmen were kept busy shovelling snow, and cab drivers had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour found employment in different ways, principally shovelling snow and cutting ice.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The cold and stormy weather interfered with industrial activity during February. Freight traffic on the railways in particular was hampered. Some of the manufacturing establishments were also affected. The masonry work of the new shovel factory was under way, and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, giving employment to a number of men. A number of carpenters and painters were at work on the Y.M.C.A. building, which is to be completed in the spring.

Business was quiet, especially during the first half of the month. The banks reported a fair local trade, and considerable improvement took place during the closing week of the month. A new branch is being opened by the Bank of Nova Scotia in Peterborough.

The Peterborough Cereal Company, a new corporation, with a capital of \$25,000, has completed arrangements for the opening of a factory and elevator. About 150 H.P. will be required to operate the plant, and a large number of men will be employed on construction.

There was no change in wages, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Dullness prevailed during the first half of the month. The bad roads made it impossible for farmers to get to market. Work in the woods was interrupted by the heavy snowfall. Butter was very scarce, selling at 30 cents per pound. Eggs brought 30 to 35 cents per dozen. Chickens sold at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair; turkeys at from \$2.50 to \$3 per pair; potatoes at 80 cents per bag and apples at \$1 per bag. Pork was very scarce, bringing from 8 to 9 cents per pound in bulk, but beef was more plentiful, selling at 6 cents per pounds. Oats sold at 45 cents per bushel.

Fishing.—A few men were employed in fishing through the ice in the northern part of the county.

Lumbering.—The local saw-mills were very quiet, only a retail trade being done.

Manufacturing.—Certain branches were very well employed. The Hamilton Company was busy, and the three canoe companies were actively engaged in getting out the season's stock of boats. The Auburn Woollen Company reported a steady business. The Central Milling Company worked 24 hours per day to meet demands of the trade. The Peterborough Lock Company and the Ackerman Harness Company worked full staffs on full time. Generally speaking, however, manufacturing is not as active during the winter as at other seasons of the year.

Mining.—Conditions were quiet.

Railway construction and employment.—The work of snow shovelling was very active, a number of men being housed in boarding cars along the different lines.

Other industries.—Ice dealers have stored over 8,000 tons of ice for the summer trade, besides having filled other small contracts.

The Machine Telephone Company has finished its underground wiring, and was busy getting the rest of the plant into working order.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A few bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were employed, but the trades were generally quiet. Painters were fairly well employed, and some firms of plumbers were busy. Gasfitters, stonecutters and builders, labourers were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Dullness prevailed for the most part. Electrical workers and metal polishers were fairly active and linemen were busy. Sheet metal workers and jewellers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers in shops and carriage and wagon makers, varnishers and polishers were fairly busy. Upholsterers, however, were generally quiet, and wood carvers, pattern makers, car workers and gilders were dull.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were fairly active, but hat makers were quiet. Boot and shoe workers were busy on repair work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and ice workers were busy. Butchers and cigarmakers had a fairly good month.

Leather trades.—Conditions were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel employees and laundry workers were generally busy. Delivery employees and furriers were quiet.

Transport.—Railway traffic was interrupted by the snowfall, but trainmen were fairly well employed. Steamboatmen were in idleness. Cabmen, hackmen and carters were quiet, but street railway employees were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There was a considerable number of unemployed of this class.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The blocking of the roads had an injurious effect on business throughout the district. An early opening of the cheese

factories owing to the prevailing scarcity of cheese is anticipated. Stock breeding is an important industry in this district. The Matthews Company have instructed the farmers as to the best class of stock for the home and foreign market. Wood sold at \$6 to \$7 per cord and hay at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Skilled labour as a rule found abundant employment during February, except in the trades adversely affected by the season. There is every prospect also of activity for some time to come, though in some lines recent immigration has resulted in an influx beyond present requirements. Owing largely to the same cause, there has been for some time a surplus of unskilled labour, though this has been lessened considerably by the demand for labourers for railway construction and the temporary employment afforded in removing snow after the heavy storms of the earlier part of the month.

On the whole the winter season has been a favourable one, and the coming season is likely to witness an active demand for men, especially in railway construction. There have been no serious labour disputes, and indications are favourable to a pacific arrangements of the annual agreements between employers and employed in the building trades.

The shareholders of the Labour Temple Co. elected a board of directors on the 12th February. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. D. A. Carey was elected president, and Mr. James Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

The estimates of the Toronto Fire Department for 1905 amounted to \$274,393, as compared with an expenditure of \$248,395 of 1904. An increase in the number of firemen is provided for and certain increases in salary granted.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Heavy snowstorms and severe weather interfered considerably with the marketing of farm produce. The question of procuring farm help for the busy season received much attention. Many applications for the services of immigrants have been forwarded from the farmers in this vicinity to the Provincial Bureau of Colonization from those willing to make a yearly or long term agreements. The tide of immigration has set in earlier than usual this season, and many new arrivals are finding situations with farmers.

Manufacturing.—Local factories were generally active and anticipate a prosperous season. The iron trade is feeling the stimulus of the demand for material in connection with railway building and construction work of all kinds, and the increased demands of the west are a powerful factor as regards manufacturing industries generally.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The milder weather which has latterly prevailed has been favourable for work in such contracts as were still outstanding. Bricklayers, stonemasons, builders' labourers and other out-of-door workers, however, had not much to do. Carpenters were fairly well employed for the time of year, but many were out of work, especially recent immigrants. Plumbers, steam and gas fitters were fairly well employed. The prospects for a busy season are excellent, owing to the continued demand for dwellings and business structures.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Most of these trades reported a good month. Blacksmiths, boiler makers, moulders and sheet metal workers were busy, and machinists were generally well employed, though a few men were idle. Brass workers had abundant employment, especially brass finishers, and silversmiths and jewellers had steady work. Structural iron workers found trade a little quiet, but have prospects of plenty of work ahead.

The electrical trades were actively employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers found trade a little slack, but coopers had steady work. Piano workers considered trade rather better than at this season last year, and had plenty to do. Woodworking machinists and carriage workers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade was a little quiet, with a number of men looking for work. Bookbinders had a good month with plenty to do.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were fairly well employed, considering the season. Garment workers, hat, cap and neckwear workers were all busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers and tobacco workers had steady work. Bakers, butchers and abattoir workers were actively employed, and ice cutters and handlers had abundant work.

Leather trades.—These lines were all doing well.

Transport.—Railway employees were very busy during the earlier part of the month, freight traffic being extremely active. Later the snow blockades interfered considerably with work.

Unskilled labour.—There was a good deal of unskilled labour on the market in excess of ordinary demands. Much of it, however, was temporarily absorbed in the work of snow clearing, both in the city and on the railway lines.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—It is proposed to build a large abattoir in connection with the stock yards for the slaughtering and packing of hogs, it being the intention to kill about 3,000 per week and to give employment to some 300 hands.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February has been the quietest month in local industrial circles for some time past, a general falling off in employment having occurred owing chiefly to the severity of the weather. Factories were running on short time, and in some cases with reduced staffs; building was temporarily at a standstill, and the only line of employment showing activity was the railway service. Trade was generally good and financial operations satisfactory.

A movement among the labour organizations towards obtaining higher wages in the arrangement of the spring schedule was reported. The demand for shorter hours is less active.

Low water in the Niagara river and heavy runs of ice seriously embarrassed the city waterworks, and the service has been irregular.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers are generally idle at this season.

Fishing.—The fishing along the lakes, occasionally very profitable in winter, reported small catches during February.

Manufacturing.—Work was light in factories.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was no railway construction under way. The heavy snowfalls caused much inconvenience on the railways. Train crews have been working overtime, and extra trackmen and snow shovellers were engaged. Both freight and passenger traffic was seriously obstructed, and at times entirely blocked on some lines. Some live stock on the principal east and west lines was frozen in the cars. The Wabash, Grand Trunk and Michigan Central main lines were kept open with difficulty. Branches of these roads, and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway were blocked for a time and mails much delayed.

Other industries.—On the electric power development works steady progress

was made. The contract for lining the Electric Development Company's tunnel with brick has been let. The Canadian Niagara Power Company will soon have 50,000 horse power on the market. This company is having trouble with ice in the intake.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades found employment scarce owing to the suspension of nearly all outside work. Bricklayers and masons were only fairly employed, and there were a lot of idle carpenters, lathers, plasterers and stonecutters. A number of painters were employed on the interior of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's power house. Plumbers usually work short hours at this season, but they have been busier than usual this year. Gas and steamfitters were all working.

Metal and engineering trades.—Foundry and machine shop men were pretty well employed. No lack of work was reported by electrical workers and linemen.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Local pattern makers were all working.

Printing and allied trades.—Employment was fair, though inclined to be quiet.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were all working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Ice cutting and packing has given some employment in different parts of the district.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and office workers found employment fair, with the supply and demand well balanced. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Full winter staffs were employed on all the railways. Traffic has been heavy, but without any unusual pressure. Team drivers were well employed, work in that line being plentiful. Street railway men and employees on the inter-urban electric lines have been rushed with work on account of the heavy snow. Overtime was the rule for a considerable period.

Unskilled labour.—There was practically no demand for unskilled labourers.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—Canal and harbour contractors are overhauling their marine drills, dredges, &c., and building new ones. The brass works closed by insolvency of the old company has been bought by local men, and will be re-opened.

Welland.—The carpenters and federal labour unions have opened a reading room.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in the labour market from last month, and February compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. All trades were well employed, except those prevented from working by weather conditions. The severe weather prevented much outside work being done in the building trades, and operations were largely confined to inside work, of which there was considerable on hand, giving steadier employment to those trades than during the corresponding month of last year. Ice cutters, packers and teamsters were also busy harvesting the supply of ice, which was of good quality this year.

The new Grand Trunk Railway Company station on the Welland division at St. Catharines is nearing completion, and is much more convenient than the old one destroyed by fire.

The construction of the piers and concrete work for the new bridge over the new Welland canal at Niagara street is well under way. This bridge is to accommodate the proposed new electric railway, to be built from this city to Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenston.

Transportation was considerably hampered by the snowdrifts and ice upon the tracks. A large body of men were kept busy clearing the tracks for traffic.

Very favourable reports were received as to the conditions of the wholesale and retail trades. Stock-taking in most business establishments showed a very satisfactory year's sales.

There were no labour disturbances during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the condition of the roads farmers found great difficulty in getting to market, and as a result prices for some commodities, which were already high, tended upwards, and even at the prices quoted below were hardly obtainable:—

Butter, 25 and 30 cents per lb.
Eggs, 30 and 35 cents per doz.
Beef, fore quarter, \$5 per cwt.
Beef, hind quarter, \$6.50 per cwt.
Pork, carcass, \$7 per cwt.
Ducks, \$1 per pair.
Chickens, 14 and 15 cents per lb.
Cordwood, \$5 per cord.
Cordwood, hard, \$6.50 per cord.
Timothy hay, \$8 and \$9 per ton.
Clover, \$6.50 and \$7 per ton.
Vegetables were correspondingly high.

The vegetable growers of the district have fully organized, electing Mr. H. H. Lee Virgil, president, and Mr. Wm. McCalla secretary, of their association. Their aims are to place their goods upon the market in the best condition, and under the most favourable circumstance to the consumer and fair returns to the producer. To this end, the aim to co-operate in the packing and shipping of fruit co-operation may also be extended to other branches of the trades. They have asked from the canning factories \$1 per ton for corn and 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes. The request has not been granted, and the association stated that unless these prices are met by March 1 they will grow no tomatoes or corn for the factories this year, and will establish a co-operative cannery next year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades were fairly well employed for the season of the year. The only exceptions were in the outside trade. Carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers had fair

employment, and painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers, blacksmiths and horseshoers were steadily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon makers had fair employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were slack. Boot and shoe workers had fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters, cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported trade good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, leather workers and saddlers had steady employment.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, railroad trainmen, trackmen, freight handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in some cases in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold.—The labour market was much the same as last month. Labour was generally well employed, with a slight demand for labourers. Business compared very favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Samuel Landers, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Notwithstanding the unusually cold weather labour generally, including skilled labour, was fairly well employed during February.

Several new industries are securing buildings in Hamilton. The Canadian Meter Company from Windsor has purchased a building on York street. The Otis Elevator Co. has decided to double its capacity, and will erect a \$30,000 addition to its present plant. The Westinghouse addition will soon be ready and several hundred additional skilled mechanics will soon be employed at the works.

During the month the city council passed a by-law providing for the placing of water meters in laundries. A charge of 12 cents per thousand gallons for the water was also made. Rent charges for the meters and to cover inspection and repairs were imposed as follows : Half-inch meter, \$4 per annum; $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, \$4.40; 1-inch, \$5; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, \$7; 2-inch, \$8; 3-inch, \$15; 4-inch, \$30; 6-inch, \$50.

The Aberdeen Brick Company, of Hamilton, secured a provincial charter with a capital of \$50,000, as did also the Webster Floral Company, with a capital of \$40,000.

During the month several civic employees had their salary increased as follows : city auditors from \$400 to \$500 per year; assistant city engineer from \$1,000 to \$1,200; secretary waterworks department from \$1,000 to \$1,200; one engineer at pumping station from \$2 a day to \$2.25, and one from \$1.75 to \$2; caretaker at city baths from \$35 to \$40.

The application of the Hamilton policemen for an increase of 25 cents a day in their pay was refused, but in lieu they received an extra day off each month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were dull.

Fishing.—Dullness prevailed.

Manufacturing.—Trade was fairly active for the season.

Railroad construction.—There is no railway construction going on at present.

Other industries.—Pennsylvania capitalists have applied for a charter for the Canadian Drawn Steel Company. They expect to build a factory at Hamilton, and to have it in full operation by June. The new industry will give employment to about sixty men. There is no industry of the kind in Canada. The company will manufacture shafting and steel for the making of farm implements. It intends to secure raw material from the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades has progressed fairly well all winter. There have been no disturbances in the various trades, and the prospect is that none will occur. An agreement was signed between the bricklayers and contractors to take effect April 1, fixing nine hours at 45 cents an hour as the scale for the succeeding twelve months. This is the same as last year. The painters' employers did not attempt to enforce the open shop agreement and the masters and men are now negotiating for a settlement. The members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators are asking for an advance in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour, to take effect April 3. A contractor secured the job of calsoining the city hall with a clause in the contract that union labour must be employed. Carpenters have the wages scale under consideration. The other building trades are not asking for an advance.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Workers in the iron trades had only a fair month, and machinists were fairly busy. Horseshoers, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the woodworking trades men have been steadily employed during the month. Millmen, furniture workers, carvers, &c., reported work fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Newspaper and job printers have had a fair month. Bookbinders were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Trade among the tailors improved somewhat. Custom tailoring has been very quiet. Boot and shoe workers have enjoyed a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—A large number of men have been employed at ice cutting. Butchers, bakers and confectioners reported work fair.

Leather trades.—Leather workers reported work dull.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom makers have had a fair month. Retail clerks also reported fair conditions. Delivery drivers were busy. The police magistrate fined two drivers one dollar each for having no bells on horse or sleigh, as provided by by-law.

Transport.—Railway and transportation employees generally have not been very busy, and longshoremen, cab drivers and street railway employees were also quiet. Teamsters and expressmen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—With this class employment was fairly active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Employment was active, all factories being busy and a large number of skilled and unskilled men being employed in the various establishments. A serious fire took place at the New Century Refrigerator and Door Company's plant and at Pennington's new factory, located in the extreme west of the town. The kiln contained about 75,000 feet of lumber of the most expensive kind.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has not been as well employed during the past month as in January. Three of the larger factories have been lay-

ing off men. The building trades have also been completely idle so far as outside work was concerned. The malleable iron works and the wagon works, however, were active, and the Farmers Binder Twine Company has been advertising for operatives.

A plating and specialty company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000.

The local fire brigade petitioned for an increase in wages, and the following changes were made:—

OLD SCALE.

First year, per day.. . . .	\$ 1 30
Second year, per day.. . . .	1 40
Third year, per day.. . . .	1 50
Assistant foreman, per day.. . . .	1 70
Foreman, per day.. . . .	1 85
Chief, per year.. . . .	900 00

NEW SCALE.

First six months, per day.. . . .	\$ 1 30
Second six months, per day.. . . .	1 40
Second year, per day.. . . .	1 50
Third year, per day.. . . .	1 60
Fourth year, per day.. . . .	1 75
Assistant foreman, per day.. . . .	1 85
Foreman, per day.. . . .	2 00
Chief, per year.. . . .	1,000 00

The maximum is now reached in four years instead of in three. Twelve men are affected by the increase.

In the schools also several increases were granted to teachers. The salary of the principal at the Darling street school was increased from \$925 to \$1,000 per annum, and a commercial master's salary from \$800 to \$900. A bonus of \$50 was granted to another teacher for long service.

The local market has been quiet, but with prices at times exceptionally high, butter selling at 40 cents a pound, and eggs at 35 cents a dozen. Meat advanced about 3 cents a pound during the month. Retail merchants found business fair.

The 15th annual report of the Brantford Fire Department for the year ended January 31, 1905, showed a total loss of \$5,321. The average yearly loss since the paid department was instituted was about \$16,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists have been idle, except on small jobs, a blockade of

snow rendering outside work almost impossible. Teaming was almost entirely suspended, and work in the bush was attended with much difficulty.

Manufacturing.—Work in the agricultural implement shops has been slack, and three of the factories have laid off men. The engine works and a few of the smaller factories were getting busier.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers and plasterers, and painters not working in the factories, were idle. The majority of carpenters were employed in the woodworking factories, where they usually find work after the close of the outside building season. Plumbers were busy on repairs as a result of the severe weather.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove plate moulders were busy, but for iron moulders work was slack, and a number were out of employment. Core-makers had a steady month's work, and machinists, engineers and horseshoers worked full time. Electrical workers had a fair month, and metal polishers, buffers, platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and sheet metal workers had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern makers and millwrights were steadily employed. Carriage and wagon makers were getting busier. Coopers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a steady month's work, and some overtime was worked.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were not so busy as in January.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade normal, with all local men employed. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were not very busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers reported trade somewhat quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an average month.

Furriers found trade slackening a little. Hotel and restaurant employees had steady work, and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Railway trackmen have been busy keeping the tracks free from snow. Freight handlers and teamsters were slack. Street railway employees have worked full time in nearly all cases, but cab drivers were not very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There was considerable unskilled labour unemployed at the close of the month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock.—The present has not been a hard winter. Begging was reported as uncommon, there being but one charge laid in the police court this winter. Work was fairly plentiful.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During February the demand for labour was not as active as in January, and the month on the whole was the quietest for some time. Among factory workers short time was still being worked in some shops, and there was little demand for help or noticeable activity in any trade. The snow blockade did not materially affect employment, and no scarcity of coal or supplies was reported as owing to it.

There is a prospect of several new factories being opened, including a men's garment factory, a woodworking machinery shop, and another large addition to the Taylor-Forbes works.

The city assessor's report shows an increase in assessment of \$372,100, and a gain of 308 in population. All of the city's public utilities, including the G. J. Railway, the street railway, the gas and electric plants, and the waterworks, showed an increase in earnings in 1904 over previous years.

There were no wages changes and no unrest among workers.

The most recent returns placed the population of the city at 12,239; an increase of 308 as compared with last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have had little to do, but prospects point toward an active season in the spring. Plans have been prepared for considerable work, but there is a general complaint of high prices. The wages rates are not expected to show much change. Carpenters and joiners were partially employed on inside work, but painters, bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a fair month, with one shop working eight hours a day. The busy season is about over in the stove foundries. Machinists and their helpers in some shops were fully employed, but in one shop short time was worked.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers had a fair month. Upholsterers also had a good month for February, which is usually a quiet season. Carriage workers and trimmers in some shops worked full time, but in one there was a slackness. Piano workers had a good month, and organ workers a fair one.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a good month, with no men idle.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were only partially employed, but garment workers had a better month than in January.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a fair month. Ice cutters have completed the harvesting of the crop, which was a good one.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel employees, clerks and delivery employees had a fair month, though the cold weather somewhat affected their business.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour has not been much in demand, though some men found work shovelling snow from the railway tracks at \$1.50 a day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—The new foundry will soon be in operation. In spite of the shutting

down some time ago of one of the mills, there are no vacant houses in town, and no men idle.

BERLIN, QNT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in February was more favourable than in January, though not as favourable as in the corresponding month last year, when there were fewer idle men. Painters and decorators have been busy all winter, but work in other outside trades was practically at a standstill, and masons, carpenters and labourers were nearly all idle. Prospects for the coming season, however, are exceptionally good. With the opening of spring it is expected a number of factory extensions will be under way. There is also a prospect of a large number of dwelling houses being erected. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet. There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour and no disputes between labour and capital.

Negotiations were under way for the establishment of a rural telephone service in this locality. It is proposed to charge \$15 a year, and 10 cents a call to Berlin, or \$25 a year for the full service.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Conditions were about as usual at this season of the year.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing has not been up to last year's standard; a considerable amount of work has been done on stock rather than on orders. The Lang Tanning Company will build a large addition to its tannery early in the coming spring. The building will be of brick laid with cement, and the capacity of the new plant will be one thousand sides a day, which will mean employment to more men. The tan yards will be materially increased and the power will be doubled.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was no railroad construction under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, carpenters and joiners were not well employed, but painters, decorators, paper hangers, plumbers and gas and steam fitters were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers, electrical workers and bicycle workers were all busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were not busy, but garment workers reported trade very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers were exceptionally busy for this season of the year.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, and trunk and bag makers were steadily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers, clerks and delivery men had steady work.

Transport.—Freight handlers and street railway employees were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labourers were fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

There are 82 persons in the House of Refuge whose total age is 5,195 years, an average of 62 years. There are 34 persons in the house whose age is 78; 15 whose is 84; one over 96 and one over 98.

Galt.—The town council gave the final reading to the by-law reducing Galt hotel licenses from 9 to 7.

Elmira.—The factories were all running full time, and all classes of labour were well employed. The town is enjoying general prosperity.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Joseph T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market continued active, though there was a falling off in the demand for out-door workers as is usual at this season. A number of men were engaged for a week or ten days shovelling snow and keeping the railway tracks clear.

The engine and most of the machinery has been installed in the new carriage factory, and operations have commenced with a staff of twenty or thirty men. This factory was to have been finished at the end of the year, but delays have occurred.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very satisfactory.

There were no changes in hours of labour or rates of wages, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with their usual winter work, attending to stock. The cold weather and deep snow greatly interfered with the cutting and marketing of wood and other products of the farm.

Manufacturing.—The factories and industries reported a fairly satisfactory month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were at a standstill, but this is usually the case for a few weeks during the winter. The planing and woodworking mills were running steadily. Plumbers, tinsmiths and gasfitters had a good month.

Metal and engineering trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths were well employed; also horse-shoers and jewellers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and polishers were fairly busy. Carriage makers and coopers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, considering this is their slack season, reported fairly good employment. Garment workers had a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and cigarmakers had steady employment. A number of men and teams were employed cutting and storing ice for the summer trade.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were busy, and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railway train crews reported a busy month. Trackmen experienced some difficulty in keeping the roads open for traffic in consequence of the snowfall.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Clinton.—The Doherty Organ Factory was destroyed by fire on the night of February 16, throwing 150 hands out of employment. The loss amounted to \$30,000.

New Hamburg.—The new flour mill is now completed. It is built of brick and is of three stories. The elevator is built to contain twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat. The mill began churning this week, and will produce flour in a few weeks. It is expected to ship one hundred barrels of flour daily.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions were fair during February considering the time of year, and though a large number of men were out of employment they were mostly those engaged in the building trades and other outdoor work.

Contracts have been let for the building of a factory 50 by 150 feet in size. The factory is a branch of the Wilcox Hardware

Company of Chicago, and will employ fifty hands from the start.

Wholesale trade was hampered somewhat by the weather conditions affecting the railroads, and making it impossible for travellers to get about as usual.

The local fire department petitioned the city council to increase their salaries; the police department also asked that the schedule of hours for the men be changed, so that they can get an occasional Sunday off work.

Granulated sugar is now selling for \$5.77 per hundred, or 14 to 16 pounds for one dollar. A year ago it sold for \$4.12 per hundred, or 18 to 22 pounds for one dollar. Yellow sugar has gone up to \$5.22 per hundred from \$3.52 a year ago.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm prices have gone up very materially during the month. Butter sold at times at from 35 to 40 cents a pound, the highest ever known here. Winter wheat reached \$1.05 per bushel; a year ago it was only 85 cents. Oats reached \$1.13 per hundred, the highest price in two years. Although there was abundance of hay in the country it reached the high price of \$9 per ton, owing to the bad roads keeping the farmers from market. Potatoes were an exception, as they dropped from \$1.10 to 75 cents a bag, owing to imports from Michigan where they were plentiful.

Railroad construction and employment.—On the railroads, last winter's conditions reappeared, though in a much lighter form. On the main lines, during part of the month, trains were five to six hours late; on the branch lines trains were sometimes stalled from ten to twelve hours at a time. In some cases it was impossible to keep steam up in the engines owing to the extreme cold.

Contracts have been let for the double tracking of the G.T.R. from London to Kingscourt Junction, and work will commence as soon as the snow melts. Contracts have also been let for the removal of the old G.T.R. roundhouse.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were nearly all out of work, but prospects are bright for spring. Carpenters were nearly all working. Lathers and plasterers had considerable work, but could not touch it while the cold weather lasted. About one-half of the painters were out of employment and plumbers and gas fitters were slack. Stone cutters and builders' labourers also had little employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders were busy and a large number of apprentices were taken on, some of them being married men. Iron workers reported trade fair. Machinists were not as busy as they were, one firm having laid off eight hands during the month. Electrical workers and linemen had little to do, and metal polishers found trade slack. Brass workers and stove mounters were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers reported an improvement in trade. Car builders were busy on repair work and coopers exceptionally busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy, with no idle men in the city. Bookbinders had plenty to do.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were not busy, but expected business to better next month. Garment workers also reported a falling off in work. Boot and shoe workers reported trade fair. Cap workers were busy; their union has ceased to exist.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners have fallen off in employment. Ice cutters had to cut a double supply this year, as the first supply, cut from a pond four miles from the city, was found inferior in quality, and the patrons of the icemen would not accept. Cigar-makers reported a number of their members signing the out-of-work roll for the first time in two years.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers reported business active. Furriers were slack.

Transport.—Firemen and engineers have been very busy, owing to the number of double headers being sent out, and the snow ploughs being in almost constant use.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour which depends on outside work has little to do this winter.

NOTES.

A list recently prepared by the Assessment Commissioner of public buildings exempted from taxation in London is as follows :—

	Land.	Buildings.	Total.
Public schools.....	\$ 87,600	\$267,100	\$354,700
Separate schools.....	13,800	25,000	38,800
Hospitals and public charities.....	43,350	257,800	311,150
Academies and universities.....	58,850	112,110	170,960
Court house.....	22,000	60,000	82,000
Dominion Government buildings.....	194,328	470,572	574,900
Ontario Government buildings.....	13,000	74,000	87,000

There was also a number of factories exempted from taxation, bringing the total exemptions under by-laws to \$480,264.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions during February compared favourably with the preceding month. Retail trade was dull, as is usual at this time, but for general labour the month was better than last year, the improvement being principally attributed to the activity of freight traffic on the railways, more especially on the Père Marquette line. As a consequence, overtime prevailed in the local repair shops of the Père Marquette Company, in addition to the plant being operated night and day with a double staff.

The piece-work system was finally installed in the car department of the Michi-

gan Central shops. Heretofore the new system was only in partial operation.

An important agreement has been arrived at between the Southwestern Traction Company and the city council, whereby the company secures the privilege of running its cars through the city en route to Port Stanley, the terminus of the London and Port Stanley line. The work of completing the road will be commenced as soon as weather conditions permit, the rails being already laid as far as the city limits. This work, together with a proposed expenditure of \$30,000 on improvements to the city waterworks plant, and the good building prospects for the coming season, give promise for an early beginning of activity for the large number of men who have had intermittent employment only during the winter.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A number of meetings of farmers have been held at different points in the county. Important subjects, such as dairying, fruit-growing, breeding of stock, &c., have been discussed, and much valuable information disseminated.

Manufacturing. — There was little change from last month. The local broom factory experienced some difficulty in getting a supply of broom corn, and the output was curtailed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, a considerable amount of inside work was in progress, and a large percentage of resident carpenters, lathers, plasterers and plumbers were employed. Bricklayers were mostly unemployed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—For machinists and boilermakers overtime prevailed, and moulders had steady work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were quiet, as were also garment workers.

Transport.—The heavy fall of snow caused much extra work for traffic hands,

and many labourers found employment for a short time at snow shovelling.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during February showed but little change from the preceding month, except in the local factories, where a number of men who had been laid off were taken on again, and business restored to its normal condition. In the building trades conditions were very quiet, but prospects for an active spring season are fairly good. The contract for the building of the armoury has been let to a local firm, and tenders are being called for for the erection of a new market building, police station and public offices. The Defence Iron Works Company, a new corporation, will also have plans ready shortly for the construction of a new building.

There was no special activity in any particular branch of industry, owing chiefly to seasonable conditions. Transportation was about normal, and wholesale and retail trade quiet.

The rates of wages remained unchanged. Some firms which had reduced the hours of labour have returned to normal conditions.

Harmony existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—This is the slack season for farmers, the care of stock alone requiring attention.

Manufacturing.—All local factories were running full time, with full staffs of hands.

Railroad construction.—There was no railway construction under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers, painters and paperhangers reported trade quiet. Plumbers and gasfitters were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths and horseshoers reported business fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers were fairly well employed. Coopers found trade a little slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, bookbinders and pressmen were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade quiet, but boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were all fully employed, and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers reported trade fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers were working steadily.

Transport.—Railroad men had a fairly good month, and cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was not in much demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The cold weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month seriously affected outdoor work. One or two factories also had to shut down. A change in the closing week, however, caused an immediate improvement, as some of the builders have begun construction work, giving employment to a number of men. It is only a matter of a week or two till every carpenter in the city will be working again, as there is a big demand for houses to rent at from \$10 to \$25 a month. A prominent real estate dealer stated that he had orders

for twenty-five houses, but that there are no suitable houses in the city at the present time available to rent. A house famine in the spring is accordingly threatened.

The customs receipts for the port of Windsor during January amounted to \$123,977.15, the largest amount collected in one month in the history of the port.

The Peninsular Tool Manufacturing Company has begun operations, and is giving employment to twenty-five hands to start with, and expects to double the number in a short time.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair.

An agreement between the carpenters and joiners and the Builders' Exchange, and millmen has been entered into as follows:

1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.
2. Union labour only shall be employed.
3. One helper only shall be allowed each contractor to every five men in his employ.
4. The minimum wage shall be 25 cents per hour.
5. That time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime after 6 p.m.
6. This agreement shall remain in force until April 1, 1906.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had very little to do except to look after stock and bring produce to market. High prices prevailed. Butter sold at from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound; poultry from 12 cents to 15 cents a pound, and fresh eggs at 30 cents a dozen.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in all lines showed greater activity than last month. The Ontario Traction Company had a gang of men building bridges on the survey of the road which the company intends to build in the spring.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Nearly all branches of the building trades were idle, including bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, stonecutters, carpenters and builders' labourers. Painters and paperhangers found little to do. Owing to the extreme cold weather plumbers were kept busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were all working.

The Walkerville Bridge Company had to lay off one hundred men, owing to its inability to get steel on account of the snow blockade. Brass workers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworking and furnishing trades have not been very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported trade good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had a busy month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were all working.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were not very active.

Miscellaneous.—Owing to the cold weather, barbers have not been very active. Clerks, delivery employees, furriers, hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were all fully employed.

Transport.—Owing to the heavy fall of snow and the quantity of ice in the river, all employed in the transportation and team service had all the work they could do, most of them working over time. Street railway employees were all fully employed, but draymen and teamsters were not very busy.

Unskilled labour.—The board of works had a large number of unskilled labourers employed shovelling snow.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Leamington.—An oil well was shot on February 23, which in the first fifteen hours flowed 350 barrels. It is thought that the field is a permanent one, and that it will be only a short time before an oil refinery will be located here.

SAULT STE. MARIE AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market remained pretty much the same in Feb-

ruary as in January. New features were the installation of a paper making plant by the Lake Superior Company, and the resumption of work by the Mond Nickel Company at Victoria Mines.

The Lake Superior Company manufactures only building paper at present. It intends in the near future to make wrapping paper, and later on to supply the finer grades also. As its chemical pulp mill is not working, the company is obliged to purchase the necessary amount of sulphite pulp from other sources. It will use its own mill as soon as practicable.

The Mond Company employs about 300 men when running at full capacity.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann are about to erect blast furnaces at Port Arthur, and two new mining companies have applied for incorporation in Sault Ste. Marie. The establishment of a customs smelter here will no doubt have the effect of putting a considerable number of properties in operation now owned by parties who could not go to the expense of building a private smelter.

Trade while fairly good did not seem commensurate with the large amount of money paid out every month. This may in part be accounted for by the fact that the various building and loan companies are stated to receive each month between \$70,000 and \$80,000. The pay-roll of the Lake Superior Company alone, however, is in the neighbourhood of \$150,000 monthly.

The officers of the Lake Superior Company reported that their industries were at no time in a more flourishing condition than at present. They claim to have on hand orders sufficient to keep the steel plant in continuous operation not only for the current year, but also for a portion of 1906.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The board of trade of Sault Ste. Marie recently recommended to both the Dominion and Provincial Governments a loan of \$1,000 to each actual settler in New Ontario, the loan to be guaranteed by a first mortgage on the land, and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. They instance the Argentine Republic as

having adopted a somewhat similar plan thereby largely increasing its population.

Fishing.—There are no organized fishing companies in Sault Ste. Marie, nor is the fishing industry largely followed by Canadians in the district, except possibly at Port Arthur and Blind river. There are, however, several persons who fish on a small scale, and complaint comes from these that the American companies are rapidly exhausting the supply, one boat last season averaging a catch of 41 tons per month in the vicinity of Michipicoten.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen reported very active operations. The season so far has been very favourable.

Mining.—The mines of the Copper Cliff Company are working on single shift. It is only in recent years they have been operated at all in winter.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort William.—A period of industrial and commercial development is setting in throughout this district. The increased transportation facilities which the Grand Trunk Pacific will afford and the development of the Kakabeka water power will be leading factors in this progress.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

February is usually a dull month for labour in Winnipeg, with few opportunities for employment in outdoor work. The city has kept large gangs of workpeople busy on sewer construction all winter, but work in the woods has barely been up to the normal. The large influx of labourers in 1904 has not been wholly absorbed by the demand. Old hands of known experience have all been engaged, but for the last two or three years the demand for larger numbers of men in the woods has forced into service many inexperienced hands, to whom such work for winter was

very acceptable. Many of these have had difficulty in finding employment this year. Excepting among immigrants, however, there has been no distress as a result of lack of employment.

Building permits issued in Winnipeg amounted to close upon \$10,000,000 last year, and the railways constructed aggregated approximately 800 miles. Throughout the whole west railway betterment was vigorously prosecuted, and in almost every village and town building operations were active. In spite of this activity, however, the supply of labour was generally sufficient. With regard to the present year, employment agents say that contractors for whom they generally act are not yet in possession of information as to the season's demands, except for men to work on the extension of the Canadian Northern as far as Edmonton. They are not as yet advised more-over of any preparation being made for railroad extension on nearly as large a scale as during 1904. In the building trades, also, there is not so large a volume of work as yet in sight as in 1904. Many undertakings are being talked of, but it would be well on in the summer before any demand for labour beyond the normal supply for these would be felt. In the carpentering branches there is at present a large number of unemployed.

A new foundry and new malting establishment will be established, and sites have been secured for both. The Winnipeg Electric Company state that by the fall of the present year they will be in a position to supply electric current in Winnipeg at much lower rates than at present prevail. Their new power works are located on the Winnipeg river, about 60 miles from Winnipeg.

Business conditions generally were dull, as is usual at this season. Collections were slow. Wholesalers, however, were buying liberally, and looking forward to increased business during the ensuing portion of the year.

The only changes in wages reported affected stonecutters. It will date from July of the present year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Stock Breeders' Association of Western Canada held a convention in Winnipeg during the week ending February 25. There was a large attendance, and experts from eastern Canada gave addresses.

Fishing.—The last shipments from Lake Winnipegosis of whitefish will be made this month. The season has been a good one.

Lumbering.—Lumbering generally has been dull, consequent upon the lower prices of lumber. Fewer men have been employed than last year.

Manufacturing.—Local manufacturing enterprises have been normally active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad improvements decided upon include a new depot in Winnipeg for the Canadian Northern Railway. The recent session of the Manitoba Legislature passed an Act guaranteeing four per cent bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000 for that purpose. In connection with these terminal facilities, a bridge across the Assiniboine river, close to its junction with the Red river, will be built, and will be furnished with double tracks. Another Act guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$10,000 per mile on a line 100 miles in length from Carberry to Brandon, and thence to the western boundaries of the province of Manitoba; also on branches from Winnipeg to Bird's Hill, and from Winnipeg to Oak Point, and from the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway to a point between Woodridge and Sprague. The Canadian Pacific Railway will re-construct on the most modern and substantial plan about two thousand miles of its telegraph system. The Winnipeg Street Railway Company purposes extending its lines north of Winnipeg on the Bird's Hill road, a distance of two miles. A committee of the city council has been appointed to ar-

range with the company for an extension of its line westwards also on the south side of the Assiniboine river to a point adjacent to Assiniboine Park, situated about one mile outside the limits of the city and in the municipality of Assiniboia.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Considering the season, building operations were unusually active, plasterers, plumbers, painters and glaziers being fairly busy, especially the first. The tendency, however, was to slacken off a little. Excavations for the new post office were being completed, and caissons for the cement foundations sunk. Interiors were being completed, and on one or two large structures the steel work was steadily proceeding. The following table shows the classes of buildings erected in Winnipeg during the last three years:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Frame dwellings on stone basements, all modern..	728	522	598(a)
Frame dwellings on surface foundations, semi-modern..	321	....	....
Frame dwellings, non-modern..	597	470	....
Brick dwellings, all modern.	139	79	21
Brick veneer dwellings, all modern..	34	63	6
Churches, schools, theatres, fire halls..	25	17	16
Warehouses, business blocks, factories, club buildings, power house and freight sheds..	77	101(b)	65(b)
Tenements, apartment blocks, hotels, immigration and depot buildings.	45	....	....
Storehouses, mills, kilns, car barns, exhibition buildings, stables..	90	....	....
Alterations..	212	228	205
	1,768	1,227	822

(a) In 1902 and 1903 the building inspector's returns do not show the respective number of modern and not modern frame houses.

(b) In 1902 and 1903 the returns include under the head of warehouses and kindred buildings, all that cannot be classified as dwellings, churches or schools.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the foundries and machine shops activity was slightly slackened, but a confident feeling prevails.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were in some instances

worked overtime; others said they could handle more business. Orders were being completed, however, and it will be some time before further details are ready to figure on.

Printing and allied trades.—In printing and allied trades conditions were satisfactory, and steady and unusual confidence prevailed amongst both workpeople and employers.

Clothing trades.—The slack season in the clothing trades was now in evidence. Comparatively speaking, however, conditions gave satisfaction.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Food and tobacco trades were in normal condition of activity.

Miscellaneous.—There was an excess in the supply of labour, as far as male employees were concerned. Every winter brings into the city a large surplus seeking indoor employment.

Transport.—Staffs were all full and there was not much prospect of immediate expansion.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The specifications and contracts for the new ammunition magazine to be erected at *Fort Osborne* for the Dominion Government, were received from Ottawa. The contracts which have been signed by the builders, call for the work to begin as soon as the weather will permit, and to be finished early in the year. The building will be 70 feet long by 21 feet wide and one story high. The interior is laid out for separate rooms for projectiles, powder, &c., being protected by charging rooms. All interior fittings are of copper, and every precaution has been taken to make the building thoroughly safe.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reports as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Industrial conditions were somewhat dull during February, which is not unusual at

this season. There was very little demand for labour generally and a surplus of unskilled labour prevailed throughout the city and district.

The staff of the track department of the C.P.R. and of the bridge and building departments has been considerably decreased. A number of telegraphers were also laid off until business increases.

A considerable number of farmers throughout the district were making arrangements for extra help during the coming season.

There has been no new industry started since January. The binder twine factory has been closed for some time, and it is not certain as yet whether it will open this spring or not.

The city council is preparing to make additional civic improvements during the coming season. Some of the improvements contemplated are in connection with the waterworks, sewers and sidewalks.

Architects and builders are anticipating a busy season, to judge from plans and specifications under way.

Transportation and wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

There have been no changes in wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and the Territories met in annual session at Brandon on February 9, 1905, over two hundred delegates being present. Resolutions were passed against the action of the British Columbia lumbermen in endeavouring to have a duty placed on rough lumber coming into Manitoba and the Territories. The convention also favoured the removal of the duty from dressed lumber. It was stated that lumber required for settlers in Manitoba and the west is procured from the outside, and in consequence of this is more expensive than in any other part of the Dominion. To incoming settlers the cost of lumber was said to be a matter of great import-

ance, and anything that will tend to increase the burden of the settler will retard immigration.

Manufacturing.—The sash and door factories which were closed a short time for repairs have re-opened for the season's operations, with increased orders, which indicates that the coming season will be a very busy one. The Alexander Milling Company and the Kelly Milling Company reported business very active. The latter company shipped twenty-six carloads of flour for the east during one week.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company has a large staff of men at Douglas, grading the marsh. There is very little construction work done at this season of the year, but as soon as spring opens business will be very active.

Other industries.—The shareholders of the Brandon Machine Works held a meeting last week, and reported a very successful business year. They have begun the manufacture of gasoline engines. A dividend of six per cent on last year's operations was declared.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, carpenters and joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were quiet. Plumbers and steamfitters were fairly active, and stonecutters fairly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and jewellers reported trade good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers found trade very good, but pattern makers were quiet.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen reported trade very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers found business active. Boot and shoe workers also reported trade fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—With bakers and confectioners trade was active; also with butchers, ice cutters and drivers and cigarmakers.

Leather trades.—Business was somewhat slack with tanners and curriers. Leather workers and saddlers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Men employed in all lines of transportation on the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the Canadian Northern Railway were dull, but those employed in the passenger service were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—There were a considerable number of unemployed men in the city and throughout the district, who will not likely find employment until spring opens.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Over 10,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped out of Oxbow market during the past season. It is estimated that some 15,000 bushels yet remain in the elevators, with 12,000 bushels more to be marketed from last year's crop. The grades have ranged about equal between No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern. From returns from different line elevators, Oxbow has the reputation of having the best grades of wheat that have been shipped this year from the west, as has been the case in preceding years.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour was dull during February, and there was less work under way than at this time last year. Weather conditions were unfavourable for the greater part of the month and many idle men were to be seen.

A new company is starting a woodworking factory to meet the demand created by building enterprises.

Wholesalers and retailers have been rather quiet, especially the latter.

Bricklayers and masons asked for and obtained an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were active looking after stock.

Fishing.—A company was busily engaged taking out large quantities of white fish from the lakes north of Edmonton for shipment east. This caused great activity among teamsters, as the fish have to be hauled a long distance to Strathcona for shipment by rail.

Mining.—Coal mines are mostly running to full capacity.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades has been quiet. Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, stonecutters, lathers, painters and many carpenters have been idle until the last week of the month, when a little work was begun. Plumbers and steamfitters were fairly busy.

Metal and engineering trades.—Machinists and blacksmiths were dull. Electrical workers and linemen had not very much to do. There were not many tinsmiths idle, but no particular activity was shown.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly well employed getting ready for the summer's rush.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported an increase in business toward the end of the month. Boot and shoe workers were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Butchers were fairly busy, a large district being supplied from this point with meat. Ice cutters were busy gathering in their harvest.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all working full time. Hotel employees were busy as were cooks and waiters in restaurants and helpers about the theatres. Laundry workers had all they could do. The trades council is opposing Chinese laundries and the employment of Chinese cooks in hotels and restaurants.

Transport.—Railway men reported business improving. Draymen were not very busy, but teamsters were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—There are hundreds of unskilled workers here and in the immediate vicinity of Calgary at present. The outlook on the whole is not favourable for this class.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market during February were more favourable than in January, owing to the good weather. Machinists, iron workers and carpenters have been in demand.

Three more salmon hatcheries, each of twenty million capacity, are to be erected by the Dominion government, and a large number of men are now employed on the construction of the first one. Extensive additions have been made to the building and plant of Messrs. Cliff's can-making factory, with a view of increasing the output and number of employees. Work on the erection of a new Indian building, for the federal government, has been commenced, and is giving employment to a large number of men. A company has leased a portion of the water front from the city, for a number of years, and are erecting a sawmill there. The selection of New Westminster as the place for holding the Dominion Fair, the grant of \$50,000 by the government to the same, and the large

expenditure of money for additional building, will mean much to this city. Already tenders have been called for, and the merchants are looking forward to doing a large business. Plans are also being prepared for the erection of a large hotel.

Owing to the passing of an Order in Council by the Dominion government prohibiting the catching of herring for use in oil and guano works, the Fraser river oily will close until the salmon run commences.

During the past month fire destroyed close upon four million shingles at the Ruskin shingle mills. The work of rebuilding the destroyed kiln was at once commenced.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy marketing their stock and produce, which brought good prices. Many were making extensive improvements to their buildings, and were generally preparing for spring work.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was very dull. The men were engaged preparing their gear for spring salmon fishing.

Lumbering.—The lumber camps were all busy, the mills working full time, and the mill owners preparing for a busy trade with the east.

Manufacturing.—The fruit box factory and the salmon case factory are preparing for their season's work, which is expected to be an extra busy one.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Great Northern Railway Company were employing a large gang of men in ballasting its line from the boundary to this city. The company intends to put on faster passenger trains and heavier engines on the freight trains. Considerable work is under way on the Canadian Pacific Railway, chiefly in the maintenance and improvement of its right of way. The building plant of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company was employing fifty skilled mechanics, consisting of car-

penters, machinists, blacksmiths, painters and glaziers, and this number will soon be considerably increased. The company has orders at the present time for the construction of twenty-one new cars of different sizes.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work was normal for the time of year, considerable jobbing being carried on. Carpenters reported a good month, with good prospects for some time. With plasterers work was quiet; many of the men have moved to other towns for the winter. Painters also reported work quiet, but prospects good for a busy spring. Plumbers have been very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Among machinists and iron workers conditions have improved, and numbers of the branches were fully employed. For blacksmiths work has been plentiful, and a demand was made for men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work was good, and prospects bright for a good season's work. The demand for shingles still continues.

Printing and allied trades.—All members of this craft were employed, and reported work plentiful.

Clothing trades.—Work was active, both for tailors and garment workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers reported work active, with no men idle.

Transport.—Trade on the river was dull, and many steamboatmen were idle owing to ice interfering with navigation. With the clearing of the ice in the course of a week or so the freight and passenger trade will be active. The street railway employees reported work exceptionally busy, many of the men working extra time.

Unskilled labour.—Residents of the city had fair employment, although a large number of men from outside points have been coming in and were generally idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ladner.—At the annual meeting of the Delta Creamery Company, Limited, the

president reported that during the year the company had manufactured and sold 100,600 pounds of butter for \$28,864, an average gross price of \$28.68 per 100 pounds. This is the highest record for any year since incorporation. A dividend of 7 per cent was passed on the capital stock of the company, and a sum of \$550 is to be distributed as a bonus amongst the patrons. Real estate continues active throughout the district, a number of farms changing hands at good prices.

Vernon.—The Southern Okanagan Land Company has acquired possession of the Ellis estate at Penticton, comprising 30,000 acres, and intends to lay the property out in farms of from ten to forty acres.

Revelstoke.—Work in the building trades is still active, a large amount of last year's work is still uncompleted. Several new business blocks are to be erected.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the fine weather an early start was made in outdoor work. Several excavations for business blocks were commenced and indications are that business during the coming season will be active, especially in the building trades.

Trade in commercial circles was reported quiet, though an early improvement is generally expected. On the local market quotations for the most part remained unchanged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Several large shipments of Washington State apples have been received, as choice native fruit was somewhat scarce. This was accounted for by the increased local demand owing to the rapidly increasing growth of the population, and also to the fact that many growers have shipped to the North-west instead of to the coast as better prices were obtainable in the former market. Owing to the ad-

vance made in fruit culture in this province the importation of apples from Ontario has largely ceased.

Lumbering.—The Merrill Ring-Bliss Company, a new lumber company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, has been incorporated at Seattle, to manufacture lumber in the state of Washington and the province of British Columbia.

With the present activity in real estate, which it is thought will continue, a number of new real estate and brokerage firms have been organized.

Mining.—Advices from the interior state that prospects are improving. The increase in the price of zinc is one of the factors and some large shipments are being made.

Fishing.—The following are local quotations for fresh fish:—

Retail.	Wholesale.
Salmon, 15 cents lb. or 2 lbs. for 25 cents..	9c. p. lb.
Halibut, 10 cents per lb. or 3 lbs. for 25 cents..	6c. p. lb.
Bass, 4 cents lb..	
Flounder, 5 cents lb..	4c. p. lb.
Rock cod, 15 to 35 cents each..	
Herring, 5 cents lb..	4c. p. lb.
Smelts, 5 cents lb..	
Black cod, 8 cents lb..	4c. p. lb.
Soles, 10 cents, 3 lbs. for 25 cents..	4½c. p. lb.
Clams in shell, 2½ cents lb..	
Shrimps, 15 cents lb, 2 lbs. for 25 cents	

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons lathers, plasterers, painters and decorators, stonecutters and builders' labourers reported trade dull, but prospects good. Carpenters and joiners reported trade good for the time of year, but plenty of hands. It is estimated that in one locality alone (Fairview, or ward 6) over 250 dwellings will be erected during the coming season. Plumbers reported trade good, all hands being well employed.

Metal, engineering and ship building trades.—Iron moulders found trade fair. but iron workers and helpers reported no demand for men. Coremakers were busy but machinists and engineers, shipwrights, steam engineers, electrical workers and

linemen all reported trade very quiet. With blacksmiths trade was good, but there was no demand for extra men. Boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders were fairly active, and sheet metal workers and horse-shoers were very busy, with good prospects. Jewellers reported trade quiet; there are about twenty-five journeymen jewellers in the city, and the wages paid are about \$3 for nine hours.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers reported trade very quiet, with prospects uncertain. Upholsterers reported all hands employed, but no extra work. Wagonmakers were busy, with prospects encouraging, but shingle weavers found trade very dull, with no improvement in sight.

Printing and allied trades.—On the newspapers, business was quiet, but with job printers trade was fairly active. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, but there was no demand for extra men. Butchers were active, with prospects good. Cigarmakers found trade very inactive, with uncertain prospects; this is accounted for by the fact that large importations are being made by dealers from the east.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade fair, with no demand for extra hands. Clerks and stenographers found the demand for this class of workers at a very low ebb and many idle.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A pamphlet was recently issued by the Provincial Bureau of Information relating to agricultural conditions in the Bulkley Valley.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market has not changed materially since

January, there being still a considerable surplus of labour in nearly all branches. The only trades to develop exceptional activity were in connection with ship building.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The terms of purchase and the respective plans of the purchasers and sellers are not yet communicated to the public. The interest transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway includes the right of way from this city to Wellington, all stations, buildings, offices, rolling stock, &c., and the steamship system operated in conjunction with the road.

The British Pacific Fishing and Canning Company, with a capital of \$200,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of entering into the halibut fishing business in the north. The head office of the company will be at Victoria, and its main station at the north end of Vancouver Island in close touch with the rich halibut banks of Hecate Straits. A fleet of sloops will be operated, halibut and herring being taken for drying and curing. The fresh fish branch of the trade will be reserved for future development. There will be an accommodation at the station for twenty land workers and twenty or thirty fishermen. The plant will be in operation by the end of March.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will soon commence the construction of 600 feet of additional wharfage to abut the wharf constructed last summer.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Active operations have been commenced on the construction of two canneries at Esquimalt. Both will be completed in time to put up this season's pack of salmon.

Lumbering.—The mills are all running full time. Application has been made to the city council for foreshore privileges for the erection of another sawmill. If the request is granted construction work will commence soon.

Railroad construction and employment.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has contracted for the delivery of 8,000 ties to be used in the extension of their street railway system in the suburbs. It is expected the work will be completed by the end of March.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work remained inactive in all branches, but for the season of the year conditions were fair, being much more favourable than for the corresponding month of last year. For bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters and paperhangers, there was a considerable surplus of labour on the market. Plumbers were fairly well employed throughout the month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were but partially employed. Machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen were fairly well employed. With blacksmiths work was dull, but boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had a good month, and shipwrights and caulkers were well employed. Sheet metal workers had fair employment. Horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were fairly well employed. Carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Work was slack with journeymen tailors. The garment factory of Lenz & Leiser was partially destroyed by fire early in the month, consequently about thirty hands were temporarily thrown out of employment. Work in the other factories was fair.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were well employed. Cigar-makers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were well employed. A scarcity of work was reported among clerks and delivery employees. Laundry workers reported conditions favourable.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were fairly well employed. Street railway employees reported active employment. Hack drivers, draymen, teamsters and expressmen reported only partial employment.

Unskilled labour.—While there was still a large number unemployed, conditions have slightly improved since January.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market showed some improvement over last month with fair prospects in some branches of labour, though the supply of labourers was still in excess of the demand. In business circles there was a general improvement, principally among retailers, who are beginning to feel the effects of the additional employment in the mines. There were no changes in the rate of wages, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Among fishermen, except in connection with the local market, conditions were quiet. The herring season has closed. Satisfaction was expressed at the action of the Dominion government in prohibiting the wholesale taking of herring for the manufacture of guano and fish oil. This, while it may affect some companies on the mainland, is considered to safeguard the growing industry of curing herring for food.

Lumbering.—The sawmills have not shown increased activity, but prospects are improving. In the logging country there was a good deal of activity, some large

timber claims changing hands and the demand for logs being on the increase.

Mining.—In the quartz mining districts work was quiet. In the coal industry there was an improvement. The local company is getting its property into condition to employ more men and largely increase its output. There has already been a large increase in the number of men employed with prospects for further increases. The other companies in the district were working full time and employing a large number of men.

Railroad construction.—There was no construction work under way on railroads. The E. and N. Railway was bought by the C.P.R. Co.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Quietness prevailed. Painters reported employment dull, but plumbers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers stated that outside of regular work there was not much work under way. Blacksmiths and carriage makers were fairly well employed for the time of year.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers found trade quiet.

Clothing trades.—There was very little employment among tailors and garment workers.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were not well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There was very little work for unskilled labour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

In the district conditions were much the same as in the city. The smelters were working steadily.

AWARD OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS TELEGRAPHERS.

THE award of the Board of Arbitrators appointed on August 27, 1904, under the provisions of the 'Act to aid in the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes,' § by the Hon. Sir William Mullock, K.C.M.G., Minister of Labour, to inquire into and report upon certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and certain of its telegraphers, was given out by the board on February 20, 1905.*

*Statutes of Canada, 1905, chap. 55.

*An account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the Hon. the Minister of Labour, under The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, at page 168. The proceedings of the Conciliation Committee appointed under the Act, and the appointment and proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators during August were reported in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1904, at page 286. Subsequent proceedings of the board during September, October, November and December, 1904, and January, 1905, were reported in the October, November, December, January and February issues of the *Gazette* at pages 366, 500, 627, 747 and 869 respectively.

The award is signed by Mr. Justice Teetzel the Chairman of the Board; and Mr. Harvey Hall, the representative of the telegraphers; Mr. Shepley, K.C., the representative of the company presented a minority report.

Section 12 of the Railway Labour Disputes referring to the award of a Board of Arbitrators Act, is as follows:

12. For the information of Parliament and the public the report shall without delay be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

The following is a copy of the award, published in pursuance of the above section.

Award of the Board.

In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers.

*To all to whom these Presents may come,
Greeting:*

Whereas, under the provisions of the said Act, the said differences were referred to a Committee of Conciliation, composed of Hon. J. V. Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., which committee being unable to effect an amicable settlement, the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, referred the said differences to arbitration under the provisions of the said Act; and whereas, the telegraphers having named J. H. Hall, Esq., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitration, and the said company having named the said George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., to be a member of the said board, and the said telegraphers and the said company having agreed in naming the said Hon. J. V. Teetzel to be the third member of the said board, the said Hon. Minister of Labour on August 27, 1904, established the said Board of Arbitrators, to be composed of the said three parties, with all the powers and duties by the said Act conferred upon them in respect of the said differences so referred to them.

Now know ye, that the said arbitrators, having taken upon themselves the burden of the said reference, were attended by the said parties and their witnesses, and proceeded to make a thorough and careful inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the differences and the cause thereof, and having considered what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the said parties with a view to putting an end to the said differences and to preventing their recurrence.

Therefore we, J. V. Teetzel and J. H. Hall, being a majority of the said Board of Arbitrators, hereby respectfully report to the Hon. the Minister of Labour pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the said Act, as follows:—

(1.) At several meetings of the Board between September 19, 1904, and January 7, 1905, fourteen witnesses were examined

under oath on behalf of the telegraphers, and eleven on behalf of the company, and the evidence of such witnesses and the exhibits produced accompany this report.

(2.) From such evidence and exhibits we find the following material facts and circumstances bearing upon the said differences and our findings thereupon, namely: that there are continuously in the employment of the said company an average of about seven hundred and fifty telegraphers, whose rights, duties and minimum pay were revised and actually agreed upon by representatives of the telegraphers and the company in May, 1902, as appears by the schedule of rules and rates of pay which took effect on May 1, 1902, being Exhibit 17 in the evidence.

That during the latter part of 1903, negotiations were begun between the representatives of the telegraphers and the company for the alteration and revision of the said schedule, which negotiations continued until July, 1904, and resulted in an agreement upon all but three of the items in the proposed new schedule, and that it was the refusal of the company to accede to the request of the telegraphers in reference to these three items that was the cause of the difference, for the adjustment of which the Conciliation Committee and the said Board of Arbitrators were appointed. The said items as presented by the telegraphers for acceptance are as follows:—

ITEM 1.

‘Day operators and agents acting as day operators required to work on Sundays, except attending to regular passenger trains, will be paid extra, *pro rata*, on schedule of salary for such services, based on thirty days per month (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour), with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour’s service shall, if required, be rendered. All telegraphers are to report for duty on Sun-

days at their regular hours without extra compensation, when, if not required for work other than to attend to regular passenger trains, they will be excused by proper authority.'

ITEM 2.

'Telegraphers who have been in the employ of the company four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during the year to a telegrapher entitled to it under the above rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.'

ITEM 3.

'The minimum salary shall be as follows: Agent and operator with dwelling, fuel and light on main line, \$45, branch lines, \$43 per month. Agent and operator without dwelling, fuel and light, on main line, \$50, on branch lines, \$48 per month. Telegraph operators, main line, \$45, branch lines, \$43 per month.'

ITEM 1.

With reference to Sunday work, a provision for many years has been in effect that telegraphers were not required to work on Sundays except when necessary to protect the company's interests. On the main lines a great proportion of the telegraphers do considerable work beyond attending to regular passenger trains, but except at periods of the year when grain is being shipped, comparatively little Sunday work is done on the branch lines. All telegraphers are paid by a monthly salary, and while some allowance has been made by the company on account of Sunday work, in fixing the rates of pay, we do not think such allowance is adequate. The schedules of pay fixed by the Michigan Central Railway Company and on the Intercolonial Railway, allow extra pay for all Sunday work by telegraphers, while on the Canadian Pa-

cific Railway the schedule contains a provision in the exact words of item 1. We are of the opinion that a similar provision should be made by the Grand Trunk Railway.

ITEM 2.

While there never has been any general provision whereby telegraphers have been entitled as of right to a vacation while in the company's service, we find that in the past the managers have not been unreasonable in allowing employees off duty, without deducting pay, when they could arrange with other employees to do their work, and when the company's interests would not suffer. While the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial grant annually to their telegraphers two weeks' leave of absence with full pay, we do not consider the refusal of the company to accede to this request unreasonable, for if the men are adequately paid for the time they actually put in, the matter of granting leave of absence may be fairly left to be dealt with as in the past, upon individual application, and we think it should be left to the company of its own motion to pay for services not actually performed.

ITEM 3.

On the main lines the present minimum salary is five dollars, but on branch lines six dollars, per month less than the amounts stated in item 3. The rates proposed in this item are exactly the same as the rates paid on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under its schedule taking effect June 1, 1902, and on the Intercolonial in its schedule which took effect May 1, 1904. At present one hundred and thirty-seven telegraphers are in receipt of the present minimum pay, but the total who would be affected by the proposed increase would be two hundred and ninety-five whose salaries would be respectively increased from seventeen cents to six dollars per month. The total increase in the company's monthly pay roll for telegraphers in Canada, which now amounts to \$34,434.11, would be \$1,171.67, or an addition of about 3½ per cent

to the total. Of the said two hundred and ninety-five whose pay would be affected by the proposed increase, one hundred and seventy-two perform the duties of agent at a station as well as operator, and represent the company there in its freight and passenger business. At stations where one or two operators are employed, twelve hours, including meal hours, constitute a day's work. While the actual duties at many of the stations could be performed in two or three hours, if consolidated, the operator is required to be on duty, or within call, the whole day. While the duties are not onerous, they are exacting, and require great care, and fair intelligence in their performance, and to become equipped as an operator one must serve an apprenticeship, without pay, for about one year. Having regard to these considerations, to the general increase in the cost of living, to the general prosperity of the country, and to the fact that for more than two years the minimum wage for men in similar positions and performing similar duties on the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been the rate now proposed, we are of the opinion that the company should have granted the increase asked.

Recommendations.

With a view to the removal of the said differences and the prevention of their recurrence, we make the following recommendations:—

Item 1.—Sunday pay.

That paragraph 13 in the schedule of rules and rates issued by the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on July 15, 1904, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

‘Day operators and agents acting as day operators required to work on Sundays, except attending to regular passenger trains, will be paid extra *pro rata* on schedule of salary for such services based on thirty days per month, (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour) with a

minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. All telegraphers are to report for duty on Sundays at their regular hours without extra compensation, when, if not required for work other than to attend to regular passenger trains, they will be excused by proper authority.’

Item 2.—Leave of absence.

That the telegraphers should withdraw and abandon their claim for leave of absence without pay.

Item 3.—Minimum pay.

That paragraph 21 of the said schedule, dated July 15, 1904, be amended by providing that the minimum salary per month for agent and telegrapher with dwelling, fuel and light, on main line, shall be \$45 per month, and on branch lines \$43 per month, instead of \$40 and \$37, respectively, and that such minimum wage without dwelling, fuel and light, shall be \$50 on main line and \$48 on branch lines, instead of \$45 and \$42, respectively, and that the salary of all other telegraphers, who are not also agents, shall be \$45 on main line and \$43 on branch lines, instead of \$40 and \$37, respectively. In other respects the said paragraph 21 shall stand.

We further recommend that the above recommendations shall take effect on March 1, 1905, and shall continue and be accepted by both parties for a period of three years thereafter.

Witness our hands and seals this twentieth day of February, A.D. 1905.

(Signed) J. V. TEETZEL,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. H. HALL.

Witness :

(Signed) W. WALTER PERRY.

Minority Report.

By a ruling of the board early in the history of the arbitration, the subject-matter of the arbitration was confined to three demands made by the telegraphers:—

1. An increase in the minimum wage.
2. Overtime pay for Sunday work.
3. Two weeks holidays with pay during each year, in certain cases, with an alternative of two weeks' extra pay.

In my view, the duty which the arbitrators have to perform is a judicial duty. Under the tenth section of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, their duty is to 'consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference,' and to make their 'recommendations with a view to its removal and the prevention of its recurrence.'

It appears to me that our duty, therefore, is to consider whether it would be reasonable or proper for the company to make the concessions which the telegraphers demanded, or any one or more of them, and to make our recommendations accordingly, and that duty, in my opinion, ought to be performed by a judicial application of legal principles.

In this particular case we have not to determine the rights of the parties according to the contract now existing between them, but if the dispute had been upon the construction of that contract, or upon an allegation that one party or the other had broken its provisions, we should, it must be conceded, have been compelled to interpret the contract in the one case to determine whether its provisions had been broken in the other, by the judicial application of legal principles of which I have spoken, and our functions cannot be made other than judicial by the nature of the dispute. If they are judicial in the cases supposed, they must equally be judicial in the case of the present, or indeed any dispute to which the statute is applied.

The fundamental error in the majority award seems to me to be the departure of the majority of the board from judicial rules of conduct in dealing with the matters in dispute.

There does not appear to me to be any reason for departing from certain well es-

tablished, and indeed elementary, principles of law in conducting the inquiry and making the recommendations. The telegraphers are endeavouring to disturb the present status, and upon them, it seems clear, rests the burden of satisfying the arbitrators that the demands made are reasonable and proper to be conceded.

If the dispute had arisen out of an attempt by the management to impose new terms upon the telegraphers, the burden of proof would, in my opinion, have similarly been upon the management, and in the absence of evidence clearly satisfying the board that the new terms were reasonable and proper to be imposed, it would, in my opinion, have been the duty of the board to recommend against the imposition of the proposed new terms.

It also seems clear to me that our duty is to determine the questions raised upon a consideration of the evidence which has been placed before us. I do not see why the power to take evidence was conferred upon us if we are at liberty to make speculative recommendations without evidence.

I have thought it proper to indicate my view of the principles upon which we should proceed, and in the departure from which I am unable to accompany the majority of the board.

With regard to the first demand, viz., an increase in the minimum rate of wage, three main considerations were advanced on behalf of the telegraphers. They were :—

(a.) That the increased cost of living had made the present minimum wage not a living wage.

(b.) That the duties and responsibilities of the men at the minimum stations had been substantially increased since the present minimum was fixed.

(c.) That certain other roads, viz., the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Michigan Central Railway and the Intercolonial Railway had each fixed a minimum wage in excess of the Grand Trunk Railway minimum.

The first inquiry then is: Is there evidence before the arbitrators which ought to satisfy them judicially, that the existing minimum is, by reason of the increased cost of living, less than a fair living wage? In dealing with this inquiry, is it proper to say that there is some general evidence that the cost of living has been generally increased, but that is only one step towards establishing the proposition put forward. There is no evidence whatever that any of the telegraphers who are receiving the minimum wage, are not able to live fairly upon it, which is the other step. It was noticeable that men filling the minimum stations were not called to give evidence upon the subject. I do not see how we can say that as a result of what has been proved and argued the arbitrators are judicially satisfied upon the evidence that this first ground, put forward as making an increase reasonable and proper, has been established.

With respect to the alleged increase in duty and responsibility, some attempt to establish such alleged increase was made, but the evidence was in itself far from convincing, and was completely met by the evidence given on behalf of the company.

It does not appear to me that the fact that a higher minimum exists in the case of the other roads named, is at all relevant, without proof that the conditions underlying the policies of the other roads named, in respect of the minimum wage, are substantially similar to the conditions existing with regard to the same question between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers. No such evidence was offered, and it would, in my view, be the purest speculation to say, without any such evidence, that the minimum which was presumably fair in the one case is fair also in the other case.

I do not suppose that any person professing to exercise judicial functions would determine that A. ought to be paid the same wages as B. without having in evidence the circumstances which have brought about the fixing of B.'s wage.

But besides the absence of such proof, a comparison of the wages paid telegraphers of all classes by the Grand Trunk Railway Company with those paid by the other roads named, shows that the average wage paid by the former is at least as high as, and it is apparently higher, than the average wage paid by any of the other roads.

With regard to the second demand, it was, during the early stages of the arbitration, contended that the prevailing monthly wage fixed with reference to the fact that the telegraphers are, in some cases, required to work on Sunday, and it was alleged that when the change was made in 1897 from the daily to the monthly method of payment, the Sundays were added in to make the whole year, and added in at the then prevailing daily rate. Against this, however, it is to be said that the monthly rate prevailed in some portions of the Grand Trunk Railway system prior to the change, and in those cases the change does not seem to have had any effect. But beyond this, I do not think that it was shown that full allowance was made for the added Sundays. In many and perhaps most cases, there was some alteration to the benefit of those who did not then work on Sunday, but were afterwards required to do so. It is extremely difficult to measure this, and I do not think that, having regard to the daily rates of pay previously existing and to the monthly rates which took their place, it is shown that the monthly rates made adequate allowance, in the majority of cases at all events, where Sunday work was afterwards for the first time required.

I should have been prepared, therefore, to join in an award implementing the Sunday allowance in certain cases so as to make it adequate in the sense I have indicated. The award of the majority, however, seems to me to go too far. It applies the rule to all who work on Sunday, while, upon the evidence, those who were working on Sunday before the change and were paid by the day were paid for so working, and continue to be so paid since the change.

As the award, however, is not unanimous in other respects, and as I find myself, therefore, unable to sign it, this divergence of view does not affect the result.

With regard to the demand for two weeks' vacation each year without loss of pay, this demand cannot, I think, be sustained upon the evidence. For the reasons which I have already indicated in dealing with the question of the minimum wage, I do not think the fact that some of the other companies give their telegraphers this

privilege has, in the absence of the class of evidence to which I have there alluded, any relevancy. It does not appear to me to be reasonable and proper that this demand should be acceded to, and I understand that in this respect the arbitrators all agree.

Dated February 20, 1905.

(Signed) GEO. F. SHEPLEY.

Witness :

(Signed) W. WALKER PERRY.

CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND CREDIT SOCIETIES IN CANADA.

CO-OPERATIVE savings and credit societies in Canada, owe their existence to the altruistic purpose and able initiative of Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, a resident of the city of Lévis, Quebec, and one of the officials of the House of Commons, Ottawa. For over ten years Mr. Desjardins has been a careful student of co-operation, and has watched with interest the progress of the co-operative movement in England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria and other countries. One form of co-operation, in particular, has appealed strongly to him, impressed as he has been, with the need of encouraging thrift amongst his fellow-townsmen and countrymen, and of finding for the financially feeble some means of effectively supplying the need of personal credit, where merit and circumstances alike warrant and opportunity alone is lacking. The form is spoken of as co-operative credit.

This form of co-operation has found expression in the several countries of Europe in credit societies and people's banks, extending to the number of several hundred and even thousands. In France *Les Banques Populaires* and *Les Caisses Rurales*, as they are called, number over 2,000. In Germany there are 12,000, and more co-operative credit societies and loan banks. In Italy the *Banche Popolare* (*Banques Populaires*), the *Casse Rurale* (*Caisses Rurales*)

and the 'Catholic' banks, number over 2,500; in Belgium over 300; and in Austria nearly 5,000. In Russia the number of similar institutions is over 5,500. In England the people's banks and co-operative credit societies are also numerous and have been increasing yearly in number.

All these institutions have this in common; they aim through the encouragement of thrift to create a capital out of the savings of persons of very limited means, which capital may be profitably invested and opportunity thereby afforded such persons of securing advances and loans at reasonable rates, where otherwise loans might be obtainable only at usurious rates, or not obtainable at all.

Origin of the Lévis Society.

Mr. Desjardins undertook, in 1900, to establish among the people of his own locality a co-operative savings and credit society, or people's bank. In September of that year he brought together at his residence a dozen of his fellow-townsmen whom he had interested in the project, and carefully outlined his plan. During the course of the following three months they drafted a constitution, subscribed a number of shares at \$5 a share, which were subsequently paid in instalments, and established what they designated as 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis'—a co-opera-

tive savings and credit association, with a variable capital and limited liability. As members of this co-operative society they had henceforth the right to share in the direction of its affairs, participate in its profits, and on complying with its requirements to obtain credit in limited amounts.

On December 6, 1900, the number of shareholders of La Caisse Populaire de Lévis was 100, and the number of shares subscribed, 560. The institution grew steadily in favour and in the confidence of the people on whose behalf it had been established. In a year the number of shareholders more than doubled. By December, 1902, the number was 450. At the beginning of the present year (January, 1905) the list of shareholders included over 900 names, representing over 5,500 shares.

Objects of the Lévis Society.

The objects of the savings and credit society are more far-reaching and important than is suggested by the name, though its objects are disclosed in part therein. Broadly speaking, they may be said to be in their nature, moral, economic and educational, in that, supreme among its purposes, is the encouragement of thrift and the promotion of honesty and honour; the furtherance of self-reliance and economic independence; and the fostering of an appreciation of business principles, and a practical knowledge of business relations. In a general way, the society also aims at serving the industrial needs of the community in which it is established, by providing a means to less fortunate members of carrying on work or enterprises which but for its assistance could not be undertaken.

The several objects are set forth in detail in the constitution of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis.' Stating, precisely and concisely as they do the objects of this particular and similar institutions, they may be quoted at length.

The objects of the association are :—

1. To protect its members against reverses of fortune, the results of enforced idleness, sickness and want, by teaching them the inappre-

ciable benefits of wise providential measures based on mutual assistance and co-operation, and, in particular, by instilling and developing in them the taste for and the constant and energetic practice of economy even on the most modest scale ;

2. To aid them by a wise and prudent system of credit in the shape of loans and advances, the proposed employment whereof must be communicated to the association, be approved by it and be in accordance with the spirit in which it is founded ;

3. To enable persons devoid of fortune but who are industrious, honest and laborious, to form part of the association by granting them facilities for paying up their shares in the capital stock by means of very small weekly instalments ;

4. To secure the practice of the Christian and social virtues that mark the good citizen, the honest, laborious and honourable worker, by exacting above all moral warranties of the highest order from the shareholders who borrow from the association ;

5. To combat usury by means of co-operation and mutual assistance by providing all who are deserving of the same, through their fondness for work, their skill and the integrity of their conduct, with the moneys they require for carrying on their business or occupation, and which they cannot obtain from existing financial institutions owing to the insufficiency of the present system ; thereby making them independent of lenders who levy exorbitant commission or interest, or of those who impose too onerous conditions in connection with credit ;

6. To foster the spirit of enterprise and promote local works, whether of an industrial or agricultural character, by the prudent use of the savings effected within the district covered by the association's operations ;

7. To spread amongst its members a practical knowledge of the elementary principles of economic science and to teach them respect for their engagements established by their signatures, as also the advantages inevitably derived by those who faithfully fulfil the obligations they have undertaken ;

8. To create and foster mutual confidence between shareholders by means of economic relations based on the security of warranties of a high character, inasmuch as they are founded in a very great measure, on morality, honesty, order, love of work and prudence ;

9. To gradually procure them—by persevering efforts towards securing economy and consequently a just measure of credit—that economic independence which inspires and fosters the feelings of personal dignity and convinces one of the need of relying above all upon oneself to improve one's position and raise oneself in the social scale.

Operations of the Lévis Society.

The objects of the society are sufficient to indicate the nature of its primary functions. In the first place it encourages savings by the formation of a capital made up of shares which are small in amount, payable in weekly or monthly instalments, and on the basis of which the division of the year's profits is made. Secondly, it re-

ceives from its members deposits of any amount of not less than 5 cents, on which interest is allowed; and, thirdly, it grants loans, makes discounts and advances to members on their own signature and the personal security of other members of the society. The society is restricted in its operations to doing business with its members only, and the membership is restricted to a certain area.

Shares and Shareholding.

To become a shareholder and thereby a member of the society, persons desiring to become such must be accepted by the society in the first instance. Applications for allotment of stock are required to be submitted to a council of administration appointed at a general meeting of members of the society, which council may require every application to be seconded by two shareholders. Every shareholder must be reputed as of good habits, sober and punctual in payments. Either men or women may become shareholders, but female shareholders are not allowed to hold office. Shareholders are liable for the debts of the society only to the amount of their shares, and each share entitles the holder to a proportion of the yearly profits. The shares are of the value of \$5 each and amounts may be paid in weekly or monthly instalments, and until the full amount of the share has been paid off the holder is not entitled to participate in profits. A fee of 10 cents is charged as an entrance tax on each share subscribed for.

Any shareholder may cease to belong to the society and withdraw the instalments he has paid on the shares subscribed by him by giving a written notice of thirty days to the council of administration, and a member may be expelled if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent or his property is liquidated judicially because of refusal to pay his debts, or failure to punctually fulfil obligations he has undertaken towards the society, or has in other ways attempted to abuse the privileges of the society or deceive its officers. Instalments

paid by a shareholder up to his expulsion are repaid him, minus the interest for the current year and entrance fees. The quality of shareholding is forfeited by resignation, by death, expulsion, or for any cause which would have prevented a shareholder's admission to the society.

Deposits.

Savings deposits of as small an amount as 5 cents may be made, and may be received, repayable on demand, or after notice, at a specified date. Interest on savings deposits of all kind is fixed by the council of administration, which has authority to adopt special measures in connection with savings deposits and deposits payable at a specified date, by allowing a higher rate of interest on the latter, according to the length of the period at which they are repayable. Every shareholder making a deposit is given a pass-book. The rate of interest on the savings deposits is fixed by the board of management and is posted up in the office. It is paid and capitalized at the end of each year. The society receives deposits to afford facilities to its shareholders for the payment of their rent, contributions to mutual benefit societies, life and fire insurance premiums, &c., which deposits are repayable only at the date specified by the shareholder in opening his account.

Loans and Advances.

The society may make loans or advances on simple notes or acknowledgments, but only such loans and advances as can yield a profit or a saving for the beneficiary are allowed. All applications for loans or advances are forwarded to the manager, who is obliged to submit the applications to a committee on credit and management, which committee decides whether the application is to be granted or refused, and all decisions of the committee with regard to applications must be adopted unanimously. Members of this committee are not allowed to borrow from the society nor become security for any loan or advance. In the event of a refusal by the

committee on credit and management to grant a loan or advance, the interested shareholder may appeal to the council of administration, who, after hearing the members of the committee, as well as the shareholder, give their decision according to the majority of the votes. The council of administration determines the rate of commission and interest to be charged, as well as the duration of loans and advances. Small loans and advances are always to receive preference over large ones, when the security for repayment is equal.

It is generally agreed that the repayment of loans and advances shall be by instalments which are, as far as possible, of equal amounts and are payable weekly, fortnightly or otherwise as agreed upon. These instalments as paid are entered as deposits which bear interest at the rate provided; or, as instalments are paid in, the interest charged on the loan is reduced in proportion to the amount of the loan paid up. For example, a man borrowing \$100 for five months, repayable in monthly instalments of \$20 each, will receive interest on the first instalment paid in for four months, on the second instalment for three months, &c., in each case the instalment paid in on account of loan being treated as if it were a new deposit. Or supposing the loan to have been made subject to the right of repayment in two instalments, at any or specified dates, the interest on part of the loan to the extent of the amount covered by the first instalment would terminate with its payment, and the interest of the balance with the payment of the second instalment.

As a rule, the loans and advances are secured by the signature of two solvent sureties who must be shareholders, but in addition to these signatures the committee of credit and management is obliged to inquire carefully into the personal financial standing and condition of the borrower, and ascertain whether reasonable confidence may be placed in his promptness to repay the loan. Above all, they are obliged to obtain accurate information with

regard to the honour, the spirit of order, activity, honesty and ability of the borrower, and the latter is always bound to state in his application for credit the use he intends to make of the moneys asked for. The society may open credits on current accounts, with or without security, but the amount due is not at any time allowed to exceed \$100.

Administration and Management.

The affairs and management of the society are under the direction of a council of administration, a committee of credit and management and a committee of supervision, whose powers and action are determined by the shareholders as a whole, in general meeting assembled.

To preserve the democratic nature of the institution, and to further successfully its main objects, two principles have been regarded throughout as fundamental. In the first place, the number of shares to be acquired by any one person is limited, by the general meeting of shareholders, and in the second place, in the management and direction of affairs, the votes have been on the basis of membership rather than on the basis of the number of shares held—one associate, one vote. In this way the controlling interest of all the members has been made dominant over an otherwise possible cumulative interest of a few. Another fundamental principle is the local control, no branch system being admitted.

The General Meeting.

A general meeting of shareholders is held annually, and where occasion demands, extraordinary general meetings may be called. At the general meeting the officers of the society and the members of the various committees are elected. No shareholder is allowed more than one vote, whatever may be the number of shares he owns, and no one can vote unless he has been a shareholder for at least three months, and is in good standing with the association. Decisions are adopted by the majority of the

votes. The general meeting receives the reports of the council of administration and the committees of credit and management and the committee of supervision, which reports it examines, approves or rejects. It determines, subject to the provisions of the by-laws of the society, the dividends to be paid, and the maximum of advance to be given to a single shareholder.

The Council of Administration.

The *council of administration* consists of nine members chosen from amongst the shareholders by the general meeting. Its members are known as directors, and are elected for three years, three members retiring at the expiration of each year.

The council thus elected chooses a president, vice-president and secretary, who are likewise the president, vice-president and secretary of the society. This council meets at least twice a month and as often as may be necessary in the interests of the society. Its powers are most extensive, including the admission and refusal of admission of shareholders, the expulsion of members, the filling of vacancies in the council and the several committees, the appointment and removal of employees, together with the fixation of their duties, salaries, &c.; the making of agreements and regulating of transfers and withdrawal of shares, the making out of balance sheets and dividends to be paid, the manner in which moneys, reserve, provident and other funds are to be employed, and generally, the taking of all measures that may be deemed advisable in the interests of the society. They also appoint and remove the manager of the society and determine the expense of management. They may borrow money on the credit of the society from one or more shareholders to meet applications for loans and advances when the available funds are insufficient. To the same end they may rediscount securities on hand, though their power to borrow for this purpose is restricted to \$300, except by special authorization from the general meeting of shareholders, and their power to rediscount, to \$500, without the same authorization.

They determine the rate of interest to be allowed on savings deposits, and the conditions connected with the calculation and payment thereof; also fix the rate of commission and interest on loans and advances, and determine the duration of the latter and of conditions respecting renewals.

The members of the council of the society incur no personal or joint liability in connection with the operations of the society. They are responsible solely for the execution of their duties.

The Manager.

The management is entrusted to a salaried official called *the manager*, who represents the society, under the immediate supervision of the council of administration. He has full control over the staff and proposes the appointment or suspension and dismissal of employees to the council of administration, who decide finally.

The manager, under the superintendence of the committee of credit and management draws up daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly, statements of the society, and submits a general report of its operations, the statements show the position of affairs from the beginning of the year to date, and are placed at the disposal of the shareholders by being posted in the office or otherwise. The manager, moreover, makes an inventory at the end of each fiscal year, and this, with a report showing the exact position of the society's affairs, is communicated to the annual meeting.

The Committee of Credit Management.

The president and other shareholders chosen for the purpose at the general meeting, constitute a *committee of credit and management*, the shareholders so appointed not being allowed to belong to the council of administration or to another committee. Their term of office is two years, one-half retiring each year. No transaction in connection with the loan or advances can be made by the society without the previous approval of the committee of credit and management, and its decision must be unanimously adopted by the members present

—the presence of three members, at least, being required to render decisions valid. They cannot borrow from the society. Should their decision not be unanimous in any matter, it is brought before the council of the society, whose decision is final.

The services of the officers and various members comprising the council of administration, the committee of credit and management and the committee of supervision, who are charged with the administration of the operations of the society, are gratuitous. They are, however, entitled to travelling expenses when necessary, as well as expenses necessitated by the performance of special duties entrusted to them.

The Committee of Supervision.

The general meeting selects yearly from amongst the shareholders, three members, who constitute a *committee of supervision*. This committee watches over all the operations of the society and frequently checks the cash, investments and securities; sees to the carrying out of the by-laws and regulations and decisions of the committee of credit and direction, especially as regards loans, renewals and advances. They must ascertain frequently and at least once a month, the exact value of the securities in hand, and have the right to examine and audit all the books of the society. Where urgency demands it, they have power to suspend officers and to call a general meeting of the shareholders.

The members of this committee must be chosen from amongst the shareholders, other than those who are upon other committees, and are not allowed to borrow from the society. They must meet at least once every month and draw up a minute of their checking and auditing and submit a written report to every annual general meeting.

Funds and Resources of the Society.

In carrying on its business the society has, by way of funds and resources: (1.)

the entrance fees paid by each shareholder, which amounts to 10 cents per share; (2.) the capital represented by the shares subscribed and paid up by the shareholders (shares being of the value of \$5 each); (3.) the reserve fund, the provident fund, and such other funds as may be established; (4.) instalments paid on shares not yet fully paid; (5.) the moneys at any time deposited by shareholders, and the resources obtained by temporary loans or by rediscounts.

A reserve fund is established to secure the soundness of the institution, and to have ample security for deposits made. This fund is made up from (1) the entrance fee of 10 cents on each share; (2.) an assessment of 25 per cent of the net profits of the year until the fund amounts to at least double the maximum obtained by the paid up capital at any time; (3.) the interest on investments effected with the resources pertaining to such fund; and (4.) the amounts received from the subsequent payment of debts written off as loss on a previous year's account. This fund so established remains the exclusive property of the society, which is obliged by its constitution not to adopt any decision calculated to weaken the fund so established. The resources of this fund are laid out and invested at the discretion of the council of administration to the best advantage for the interests of the society. As it is established chiefly for the securing of deposits and for assuring a proper working of the society, it is affected only by extraordinary losses extending beyond other resources at the disposal of the society.

A *provident fund* is established to cover extraordinary losses resulting from the operations of the society. It is constituted by means of an assessment of 5 per cent on the net profits of the year until the fund is equal to at least one-half of the paid up capital.

Speculation by the society in stocks and all hazardous operations are formally prohibited.

Profits.

After providing for all the costs of management and for losses, the net yearly profits are divided as follows :—

(1.) Twenty-five (25) per cent to the reserve fund; (subject to previous provision.)

(2.) Five (5) per cent to the provident fund.

(3.) Five (5) per cent to local benevolent or charitable works.

(4.) Four (4) per cent in the discretion of the council of administration as additional remuneration to the salaried employees of the association as a reward for good conduct in the performance of their duties.

The balance is divided amongst the shareholders in proportion to the period and amount of paid up shares. This amount is not to exceed 8 per cent until the reserve fund reaches double the maximum attained by the capital at any time.

Financial Situation of Lévis Society.

To show the practical working and financial condition of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis,' a statement may be given of the situation of this institution as it stood on February 14 of the present year. On that date the amount of paid up subscribed capital was \$24,584.62; the amount of savings deposits, \$5,529.70; amount interest still to be paid on savings unpaid, \$34.81; amount of dividends unpaid, \$408.20, making in all a total of \$30,557.33. The amount paid as entrance fees on shares subscribed from December 1 to February 14, 1905, amounted to \$40.90. The reserve fund amounted to \$1,306.76, the provident fund to \$130.05, these together with a surplus of \$236.42, making a grand total in addition to the capital of \$1,714.13 for the protection of deposits, &c.

The profits from December 1, 1904, to February 14, 1905, amounted to \$296.09. The grand total of liabilities on February 14 was, therefore, \$32,567.55.

Of the assets of the society there were loans to the amount of \$25,631.18, general expenses \$15.50, cash in hand \$6,920.87, the whole making a grand total of \$32,567.55.

As shown in the monthly statement of the manager of the society these amounts appear as follows :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE 'CAISSE POPULAIRE DE LÉVIS' ON FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

Assets.	
Loans..	\$25,631 18
General expenses..	15 50
Cash on hand..	6,920 87
	<hr/>
	32,567 55
Liabilities.	
Paid-up capital..	\$24,584 62
Deposits..	5,529 70
Interest upon deposits..	34 81
Dividends (unpaid)..	408 20
	<hr/>
Total liabilities..	30,557 33
Entrance fees..	\$ 40 90
Reserve fund..	1,306 76
Provident fund..	130 05
Surplus..	236 42
	<hr/>
	1,714 13
Profits..	296 09
	<hr/>
	32,567 55

Certified correct,

Lévis, February 15, 1905.

(Sgd.) ALPHONSE DESJARDINS,

President-Manager.

Business Done by Lévis Society.

The following figures will show the amount of business done by the society from the time of its establishment in December, 1900, up to February 14, 1905. The total amount received on account of capital subscribed has amounted to \$29,943.10. Comparing this amount with the total amount of paid up capital on hand on February 14, it would appear that since the commencement of the society, \$5,358.48 has been reimbursed to shareholders who for different reasons desired to withdraw their shares. The total amount paid on account of entrance fees (being 10 cents per share on shares subscribed) was \$693.90, which would indicate that in all 6,939 shares have been subscribed. The total amount received in profits on account of loans, &c., has been \$3,326.50. This amount, added to

the amount on account of entrance fees, makes a total of \$4,020.40, which total has been divided as follows :—

To the reserve fund.. . . .	\$1,306 76
To the provident fund.. . . .	130 05
On account of surplus.. . . .	236 42
As interest on deposits.. . . .	240 01
On dividends distributed among shareholders.. . . .	1,598 02
On account of general expenses.. . . .	187 65
Amounts not as yet appropriated.. . . .	321 49

The total amount received on account of deposits, from the establishment of the society up to February 14, was \$12,257.27, out of which the sum of \$6,727.57 has been reimbursed to the depositors, leaving the amount on account of deposits at the present time, \$5,529.70. Since the inception of the society to February 14, 1905, a total of \$104,554.94 has been loaned, of which the borrowers have repaid \$78,923.56, leaving a balance of loans outstanding of \$25,631.18. Taking a general survey of the entire business of the society from its establishment it appears that the society has handled funds amounting in all to \$125,144.33.

Set forth in statistical form, as presented in the semi-monthly statement of the manager of the society, these amounts appear as follows :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BUSINESS OF
'LA CAISSE POPULAIRE DE LEVIS,'
FROM JANUARY 23, 1901, TO FEBRUARY
14, 1905.

Receipts.

Paid up capital.. . . .	\$29,943 10
Entrance fees.. . . .	\$ 693 90
Profits.. . . .	3,326 50
	<hr/> 4,020 40

These two last amounts being divided as follows :—

Reserve fund.. . . .	\$1,306 76
Provident fund.. . . .	130 05
Surplus.. . . .	236 42
Interest on deposits.. . . .	240 01
Dividends.. . . .	1,598 02
General expenses.. . . .	187 65
Unappropriated amounts.. . . .	321 49

4,020 40

Savings deposits.. . . .	12,257 27
Loans repaid.. . . .	78,923 56

125,144 33

Disbursements.

Withdrawals of shares.. . . .	\$ 5,358 43
Withdrawals on deposits.. . . .	6,727 57
Loans.. . . .	104,554 94
Interest on deposits.. . . .	205 20
Dividends.. . . .	1,189 82
General expenses.. . . .	187 65
Cash on hand.. . . .	6,920 87
	<hr/> 125,144 33

Certified correct.

Lévis, February 15, 1905.

(Sgd) ALPHONSE DESJARDINS,
President-Manager.

Benefits Derived by Shareholders and
Community.

Mr. Desjardins, the president and manager of the society, states that the great majority of the shareholders of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis,' are workmen, most of whom hold two or three shares each. Nearly 700 different loans have been made since the establishment of the society, to about 100 different borrowers, in sums varying in amounts from \$1 to \$500, the majority averaging from \$50 to \$100. Most of the loans have been made for a period of four months, and have been to small traders, mechanics, farmers, and others, to enable them to make advantageous purchases, to tide over temporary difficulties and to meet pressing demands. Of all the loans made not a single borrower has failed to make payment of the amounts advanced.

It is, so Mr. Desjardins states, the general consensus of opinion of the shareholders that but for the establishment of this savings and credit society not \$2,000 out of the \$32,500 which has been deposited in the bank in the form of shares and deposits would have been saved. Among the shareholders are many young men who are apprentices or mechanics and who commenced with taking only one share, and have at the present time as much as \$200 laid aside in the form of paid-up shares or deposits. These amounts have been accumulated chiefly through the opportunity afforded of acquiring shares by the payment of small amounts in weekly or monthly instalments. Having commenced by making a weekly deposit of 10 cents, many have acquired the habit of depositing regularly

with the bank and have shown a disposition to increase the amount of their deposits from month to month and year to year.

Not only have the members of the society received assistance by way of advances and acquired habits of thrift from the practice of making regular deposits, but not a few have been saved from serious embarrassment and from extortion at the hands of usurers.

The operations of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis' are restricted to the town of Lévis and the parishes of St. David and St. Louis, the total population of the area being about 7,500. To serve the financial needs of this locality, there are four large banks, as well as the post office savings bank.

Up to the present time the business of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis' has been conducted almost entirely by Mr. Desjardins himself. He has given his services gratuitously and has had the office of the society in his own residence. For the convenience of the working classes, an office has been opened on Saturday nights in a central part of the city, at which office, deposits are made by workmen after the receipt by them of their weekly wages. The business of the society has grown so considerably

and rapidly that the necessity of having a regular office with paid assistants is becoming more and more urgent.

Other Co-operative Societies.

After the formation of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis,' a similar co-operative savings and credit society was organized at St. Joseph de Lévis, an adjoining parish. This society, which is in a rural parish, has been formed on identical lines with 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis,' and has at the present time about 100 shareholders. In September, 1903, a third co-operative credit society was organized at Hull, Que., also after the model of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis.' It has at the present time about 80 shareholders. The last society to be formed was organized in January of the present year at St. Malo in Quebec East. Notwithstanding the very short time since its establishment, this society has already a membership of over 200.

Citizens of other localities have applied to the manager of 'La Caisse Populaire de Lévis' for copies of its constitution and by-laws, and have indicated that under favourable circumstances other society will be instituted in the near future.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SURVEYS.*

THE report of His Honour Judge Winchester, the Commissioner appointed on May 26 last to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, together with the evidence taken before the Commission, was presented to Parliament by the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, on March 1. The report covers 65 printed pages, and the evidence 593 pages, there being also a copy of the Commission and the

Order in Council referring to it, and an index to the names of witnesses and places at which evidence was taken. The report is concise in its statements, and is carefully arranged, so as to show at a glance, with the assistance of sub-headings, the several topics dealt with.

Extent of Inquiry.

In the opening paragraph the communication from the Minister of Labour to His Honour Judge Winchester, accompanying the Commission, is set forth, and is followed by an account of the steps taken by

* Copies of the report may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour, Canada.

the Commissioner in prosecuting the inquiry. In this connection the report shows that it was the desire of the government that the inquiry should be as thorough and expeditious as possible, and that in furtherance of this end, the Commission having been issued on May 26, the Commissioner commenced the taking of evidence in the city of Montreal on the 30th of the month, after due notice had been given in the press of the intended sittings at that date. The inquiry having been begun in Montreal, was continued in Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton, N.W.T., Regina, N.W.T., North Bay, Toronto, Ottawa and Kingston, Ont.; evidence having been taken on two occasions in Winnipeg and on several occasions in the city of Montreal. The taking of evidence was completed on August 3. The government was represented during the inquiry, with the exception of the first day's examination in Montreal, by Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., and during the examination of all the witnesses counsel appeared on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway, and with the exception of Ottawa, took part in the examination. In all 140 witnesses were examined.

Interim Reports.

The report shows that during the progress of the investigation the Commissioner forwarded seven interim reports to the Minister of Labour, recommending the deportation of certain American citizens on the ground of their being in Canada contrary to the Act to restrict the importation and employment of aliens. Twenty-four persons in all were named in these reports as having been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act.

Applications of Canadians.

Having outlined the nature and extent of the inquiry and made mention of the interim reports sent to the government, the report deals next with the applications of bona fide residents of Canada for positions in connection with the surveys of

the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and gives a detailed account of the manner in which appointments were made to the most important positions, and the nationality of the persons appointed. It was found that applications had been made to the head office of the company at Montreal by at least 100 Canadians for positions as engineers and a large number of applications for subordinate positions, such as those of transitmen, topographers, &c. At the Winnipeg office, 18 applications for the position of engineer were on file from bona fide residents of Canada, of which five had been appointed, while 78 applications for subordinate positions were found at the same place, and 250 applications for rodmen, chainmen, &c. At Edmonton the number of applications made by Canadians for the position of engineer numbered 18, and for subordinate positions 34, in addition to a large number of applications from rodmen, chainmen, &c. At North Bay, 12 applications were found for the position of engineer, 48 for positions as transitmen, &c., and 31 for positions as rodmen, &c.

The circumstances attending the appointments of the assistant chief engineer of the company, the harbour engineer, the division engineers and clerks, the office engineer and the district engineers are dealt with in the report in the order named.

Appointment of Assistant Chief Engineer.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in his evidence before the commission, testified that it had been the desire of the company that Canadian engineers should be given the preference in the work of locating the route of the railway. In carrying out this policy he had sent, in the first instance, for Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden with a view of putting him in charge of the proposed work. Mr. Lumsden, according to the statement of Mr. Hays, had refused the position on the ground that he did not wish to sever his connection as engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A letter from the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada, to the Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway dated December 26, 1902, was subsequently discovered by the Commissioner among the correspondence produced by the solicitors of the company, in which Mr. Lumsden and two others were recommended for positions as engineers in charge of surveys, and a number of recommendations made for positions as transitmen, &c. With the exception of Mr. Lumsden, however, no offer was made to any of the persons named in this letter.

In the examination of Mr. Hobson, Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway system, it was further stated that Mr. Lumsden had been recommended for the position by Mr. Hobson. The salary mentioned was \$4,000.

Mr. Lumsden, on examination, stated that the position offered to him by Mr. Hays and for which he had received the recommendation of Mr. Hobson, was that of assistant to Mr. Hobson, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and had nothing whatever to do with the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; which up to the time of his interview with Mr. Hays he had never heard of. Had he understood that the offer mentioned by Mr. Hays was in connection with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific he would probably have entertained it.

Mr. Hays, without further effort to obtain the services of a Canadian engineer, wrote, according to the report, on December 2, 1902, to Mr. J. W. Kendrick, third vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, Chicago, Ill., asking him to recommend a good man for the position in question and making confidential inquiry with regard to a Mr. Graham, an engineer in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, in connection with the position. Mr. Kendrick replied stating that Mr. Graham was a very good man and would satisfactorily fill the position. He also highly recommended Mr. J. R. Stephens, an engineer in the

employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. On failing to obtain Mr. Graham's services Mr. Hays telegraphed to Mr. Stephens to come to Montreal. Mr. Stephens complied, and was offered the position of assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at a salary of \$6,000 which was increased to \$7,500, and was accepted by him. He entered the service of the company about February 20, 1903. Mr. Stephens, the report states, was an American citizen and not personally acquainted with this country or with Canadian engineers. Mr. Hays when engaging him mentioned the fact that, other things being equal, Canadian engineers should be given the preference, but that the company desired first the question of capability, merit and experience to govern in selecting the men. The carrying out of this policy was left in Mr. Stephens' hands.

Mr. Stephens in his first examination stated that a salary of \$6,000 was offered to him, and that this was the amount being paid to him. It was subsequently discovered by the Commissioner in the examination of the auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway that a salary of \$7,500 was being paid to Mr. Stephens. This Mr. Stephens on reexamination admitted to be amount he was receiving, and stated that he had not understood the question when first put.

Appointment of Harbour Engineer.

The report from this point on quotes extensively from the evidence of Mr. Stevens with reference to the various appointments to the staff of engineers in connection with the work. Up to May 30, 1903, three divisional engineers, an engineer in charge of a party, a draftsman and a harbour engineer, all of them from the United States, had been appointed among others by Mr. Stephens.

With respect to the harbour engineer, Mr. James H. Bacon, appointed by Mr. Stephens, the evidence quoted in the report shows that the work required by the posi-

tion was to examine harbours and report thereon. The salary offered was \$300 a month. No effort was made in connection with this appointment to obtain a Canadian, and some applications from Canadians were declined. Mr. Stephens stated originally in his evidence that he had asked several prominent engineers to accept the position and that they told him they were fully occupied and were receiving better salaries. On cross-examination it was made clear that no Canadian engineer had been asked to accept the position. Mr. Bacon stated in his evidence that he had been offered the position by telegram from Mr. Stephens. He had been engaged previously in the hydraulic service of the United States government for about fifteen years, but had had no experience in the locating and building of railways. His engagement in the United States was a permanent position and he did not sacrifice it by coming to the Grand Trunk Pacific, having obtained leave of absence for three or four months in order to undertake the work. Mr. Bacon is a citizen of the United States and has always been one.

On July 5 the Commissioner reported Mr. Bacon as coming within the Alien Labour Law.

Appointment of Division Engineers and Clerks.

In connection with the appointment of division engineers, Mr. Stephens in his first examination, as quoted in the report, stated that he had not personally invited any one to come from the United States until he had exhausted every effort to secure Canadian engineers. He further stated that he had never visited the United States with the object of securing engineers, though he had had a conversation with a number of engineers at Chicago on the subject. Mr. Kyle, Mr. Knowlton and Mr. Van Arsdol, all citizens of the United States, were later appointed division engineers at a salary of \$4,000. Mr. Stephens testified

originally that he had invited Mr. Kyle and Mr. Van Arsdol to join the staff of the company, but that he had not invited Mr. Knowlton. Mr. Kyle, he stated, had been appointed after the position had been offered to Mr. Cecil B. Smith, chief engineer of the power plant at Niagara Falls, in an interview which took place in Mr. McGuigan's office at Montreal. Mr. Smith, he stated, had refused the offer. Mr. Kyle prior to his appointment by the Grand Trunk Pacific was engaged in the services of the Northern Pacific, Tacoma, Washington.

With regard to Mr. Van Arsdol, who was later appointed divisional engineer at Edmonton, Mr. Stephens, according to evidence quoted in the report, endeavoured in the first instance to secure his services as assistant to Mr. Kyle.

Mr. Kyle was finally engaged on March 25, 1903, and arrived at Winnipeg, the headquarters of the division for which he was appointed, about April 2, 1903. Mr. Kyle, in his evidence before the Commission, stated that he had known Mr. Stephens since 1890 and had received employment from him in South Africa in 1895. He also stated in his evidence that his policy had been to appoint Canadians in preference to others and that he had always carried out that policy. The report, however, shows conclusively that he did not carry it out. Letters written by Mr. Kyle to friends in the United States are quoted in the report in support of this statement, Mr. Kyle in one communication having used the expression, 'We are in the unpleasant position where it is advisable to fill minor positions with natives, and are therefore handicapped.' In another letter he stated, 'The policy of the company is to use Canadian and English wherever we can so consistently, but think later on we will have to import some American brains to carry the thing out successfully.'

With regard to the statement of Mr. Stephens that Mr. Kyle's position had been offered in the first instance to Mr. Cecil

B. Smith, a letter was obtained from Mr. Smith stating that no definite offer in the matter of salary had been made by Mr. Stephens. This Mr. Stephens denied. Mr. Smith on examination, however, as quoted in the report, stated very emphatically that no offer had been made to him though he had endeavoured to secure one.

With regard to the appointment of Mr. Knowlton, who was employed by Mr. Stephens about April 2, 1903, as divisional engineer, with headquarters at North Bay, Ont., the evidence quoted in the report shows that Mr. Knowlton was in the employ of the New York Central at a salary of \$200 per month and expenses, prior to Mr. Stephens' offer. Mr. Knowlton had been a resident of the United States since his tenth year and enjoyed all rights and privileges of an American citizen, though born in Canada.

Mr. Van Arsdol's appointment, according to evidence quoted in the report, was made by telegram by Mr. Stephens on July 14, 1903. The position was similar to that offered Mr. Kyle and the salary was the same, Edmonton being the headquarters of the division offered to him. Mr. Van Arsdol was previously in the employ of the Rock Island system. Prior to Mr. Van Arsdol's appointment, some inquiry was made by Mr. Kyle at the request of Mr. Stephens as to the qualifications of Mr. John Woodman, of Winnipeg, engineer, with the view of appointing him divisional engineer. Mr. Kyle reported adversely as to Mr. Woodman, stating in a letter to Mr. Stephens on the subject that Mr. Tye and Mr. Sullivan, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, agreed that Mr. Woodman was not a desirable man for the position. Mr. Sullivan, however, on examination, stated that he had had no opportunity of judging of Mr. Woodman's qualifications. Mr. Woodman, in his evidence quoted in the report, stated that he had been engaged in railroad engineering from 1884 to 1903, having been division engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railway from 1897 to 1903 for the western division,

comprising close upon four thousand miles. He had not applied for a position on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and was not aware that his name had been considered. An unsolicited letter written by E. H. McHenry, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Mr. Woodman, is quoted in the report, and is in terms very complimentary to Mr. Woodman. A second letter by Mr. E. H. McHenry recommending Mr. Woodman in very high terms, to the Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, was also produced.

Mr. R. W. Leonard, civil engineer, of Toronto, Ont., was mentioned by Mr. Stephens as having been offered a position with the company. Mr. Leonard's statement, as quoted in the report, however, was that he had called on Mr. Hays with reference to securing an appointment, and that Mr. Hays referred him to Mr. Stephens who promised to communicate with him when the appointments were made. Mr. Stephens, however, did not communicate with him and on Mr. Leonard renewing his application later, he was told that the entire staff had been appointed. Later Mr. Stephens offered him a division at \$4,000 salary but Mr. Leonard was not at that time in a position to accept.

Mr. Mellen was brought by Mr. Stephens from the Santa Fé Company as his chief clerk. His salary was stated by Mr. Stephens to be \$125 per month. It was subsequently discovered that Mr. Mellen's salary had been increased to \$150 a month.

Appointment of Office Engineer.

Mr. A. G. Allan, the report states, was appointed to the position of office engineer at Winnipeg by Mr. Stephens, having been previously in the employ of the Santa Fé Railway Company. He was an American citizen and had known Mr. Stephens for some time. Evidence is quoted to show that Mr. Allan had on occasions used disrespectful and insulting language with regard to Canadian loyalty, having referred in speaking of the King's birthday as 'that blackguard's birthday.'

Appointment of District and Assistant Engineers.

Mr. E. R. McNeill, an American citizen, was appointed district engineer at Edmonton by Mr. Kyle, having previously been employed by the Great Northern Railway Company. Mr. W. E. Colladay, also an American citizen, was appointed a locating engineer at a salary of \$175 per month and field expenses, and a Mr. C. F. Gailor, was appointed to a position on one of the parties in place of Mr. Pim, a British subject, discharged, the experience and ability of Mr. Gailor being accepted on his own statement. Mr. Gailor called himself of St. Catharines, Ont., but was an American according to the evidence of Mr. John Armstrong, engineer, of St. Catharines, who had previously employed Mr. Gailor and who testified that the latter's experience would scarcely justify him in assuming the office of locating engineer in charge of a party.

Efforts made to secure American Engineers.

A considerable portion of the report deals with the general methods followed by Mr. Stephens in making appointments to the surveying parties. Evidence is quoted to show that distinct efforts were made to secure the appointment of Americans in preference to Canadian engineers. Mr. Stephens is shown to have made inquiries for engineers in Chicago and numerous applications were made by Americans for different engineering positions as a result. Several instances are also quoted in the report in which Mr. Stephens wrote to Americans with a view of offering them employment.

Alleged efforts to obtain Canadian Engineers.

With regard to the alleged efforts of Mr. Stephens to obtain Canadian engineers evidence is quoted in the report to show that he had no communications with the Canadian society of Civil Engineers on the subject but limited his inquiries to conversa-

tions with Mr. McNab, chief draftsmen of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Tye, of the Canadian Pacific Railway and others whose names he could not recollect. Mr. Stephens had previously stated in his evidence that he had exhausted every effort to get engineers or assistants in Canada, but under further examination admitted that he was not aware of the fact that of the 100 Canadian and British applications that had been made for positions, 40 were from members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. No inquiry was made into the qualifications of these men at all and Mr. Stephens could give no reason why none of the 40 had been employed. At the same time Americans, according to the report, were being employed though Mr. Stephens asserted it was not on account of their nationality. Nevertheless out of nine appointments made by Mr. Stephens to high positions only one Canadian was appointed. Among the Canadians applying to Mr. Stephens were many, the report states, about whose abilities there was apparently no question. A list of the members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers who had unsuccessfully applied for positions to Mr. Stephens, is published in the report, as supplied by the secretary of the society. A large list is also published of associate members of the society who made application, and another list of the remaining Canadian applicants for positions. The latter included 47 names. Many of these, according to evidence quoted in the report, were eminently qualified for high positions. The report also quotes evidence with regard to a number of specific applications made by Canadians which were refused, though the evidence showed that high qualifications were possessed in many cases. Americans were subsequently appointed to many of these positions.

Nationalities of Parties.

The report deals in detail with the nationalities of the surveying parties composing the several divisions.

In the majority of cases the assistant engineers of the parties were appointed by the division engineers, though several were

appointed by Mr. Stephens. The divisional engineer also frequently appointed the other members of the staff under the assistant engineer. The staff of a party is composed of an assistant engineer, receiving \$150 to \$175 per month and expenses; a transitman, receiving \$100 per month, and a draughtsman, leveller and topographer, each receiving \$75 per month and expenses. The foreman, roadman, chainman, axeman, cook, &c., receiving from \$45 to \$60 per month and expenses, are not considered members of the staff. At the time of inquiry there were twenty parties included under the North Bay, Winnipeg and Edmonton divisions.

North Bay Division.

This division consisted of the first seven parties. Mr. Knowlton, the division engineer, receiving \$4,000, was found, as above stated, to be an American citizen. The chief draughtsman, Mr. T. W. Stadle, was also an American. With regard to party No. 1, the assistant chief engineer, Mr. T. C. Taylor, was an American, appointed by Mr. Knowlton and approved by Mr. Stephens. The remainder of the staff were British or Canadian subjects. Party No. 2, originally in charge of a Canadian, was composed entirely of British or Canadian subjects. Party No. 3 was also composed of Canadians. Party No. 4 was originally in charge of an American, but a Canadian was later appointed in his place. The same was true with regard to party No. 5 and party No. 6. Party No. 7 was originally in charge of an American, but Mr. Pim, an Irishman, who had lived for some years in the United States, was appointed in his place. Mr. Pim was relieved by Mr. Knowlton, and Mr. Gailor, an American citizen as previously mentioned, was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

With regard to the employment of Mr. Taylor of party No. 1, Mr. Knowlton stated that he could get no Canadian for the position. It was shown, however, that a number of applications from Canadian engineers were received, and Mr. Knowlton

could not explain why one of them had not been offered the position.

Winnipeg Division.

At the head offices at Winnipeg, Mr. Geo. A. Kyle, division engineer, Mr. A. G. Allan, chief engineer, and Mr. H. S. Mason, draughtsman, were Americans. Mr. Goddard, another draughtsman, and a Canadian, resigned in consequence of Mr. Kyle appointing Americans at a higher salary to superior positions after promising promotion to himself.

In consequence of the inquiry conducted by the Commission, Mr. Kyle on June 8, resigned his position with the company, but it was discovered on July 28 that he was still in the employ of the company and was drawing up a report of the work done by him when division engineer.

Party No. 8 was found to be wholly in charge of Canadian or British subjects. Party No. 9, however, was in charge of an American, and two Americans were included in the staff as transitman and leveller. In the Thunder Bay district one branch was wholly composed of Canadian or British subjects. A second, however, was in charge of an American appointed by Mr. Kyle at the instance of a friend in Tacoma. Party No. 10 was in charge of an Irishman, a resident of the United States though not a naturalized citizen. Three of the staff, it was found, had been brought in from the United States. Party No. 11 was in charge of an American, as was also party No. 12. Some friction occurred between the head of the latter party and his transitman, the latter being transferred to another party, and a nephew of Mr. Kyle, Mr. Raymond Heckman, being appointed in his place. Mr. Heckman was later promoted to be assistant engineer in charge of a party and immediately began appointing Americans to his staff.

Edmonton Division.

Mr. Van Arsdol, division engineer, Mr. McNeill, district engineer, and Mr. Mellen,

chief clerk, were all found to be American citizens, and were reported as coming within the Act by the Commissioner. They at once left the country. The engineer in charge of party No. 13 was a British subject, though educated and practising in the United States. Two members of his staff, however, were found to be Americans and were reported by the Commissioner as coming within the Act. Party No. 14 was in charge of Mr. James Hislop, a Canadian, though a graduate of an American university, and for years a resident of the United States. An axeman and a flagman in the party were also brought from the United States and were reported by the Commissioner. Mr. Van Arsdol, it was found, had reported Mr. Hislop to Mr. Stephens as incompetent and had recommended a Mr. Brice, an American, for the position. The holding of the inquiry in the opinion of the Commissioner prevented this plan from being carried out. A transitman and a topographer in party No. 15 were Americans. Party No. 16 was originally in charge of Mr. W. E. Mann, a Canadian, who was discharged on a charge of incompetency and his place filled by a Mr. Going, originally an American citizen, but subsequently a naturalized British subject. Later Mr. Mann was re-engaged at an increased salary. In party No. 17 the engineer, transitman and draftsman were all Americans, and were reported as liable to deportation. Party No. 18 was in charge of an American citizen, and the transitman was a brother of Mr. Kyle and an American citizen. Both were reported by the Commissioner. The report states that, at the time of the appointment of these American engineers, Mr. Van Arsdol had a large number of applications from Canadian engineers well capable of filling the position as well as from a large number of transitmen, draftsmen, &c., all bona fide residents of Canada.

Habits of the Assistant Chief Engineer.

It having been sworn by Mr. Kyle, division engineer at Winnipeg, that he

had refused to employ an engineer on account of his intemperate habits, and Mr. Knowlton, division engineer at North Bay, having also dismissed two engineers on the ground of intemperance, several witnesses were examined by the Commissioner with reference to the alleged intemperate habits of the assistant chief engineer. As a result of the evidence taken, the Commissioner states in his report that in his opinion one of the reasons why Mr. Stephens obtained American engineers known to himself personally was to shield himself from any misconduct he might be guilty of. Mr. Stephens did not offer evidence in rebuttal of these charges, though given an opportunity to do so. Mr. Hays on examination stated that the charge, if true, was a very serious one, and Mr. W. T. Jennings, C.E., of Toronto, also stated that such conduct should not be entertained in an engineer. The Commissioner stated that the evidence given with regard to Mr. Stephens' habits corroborated his own opinion formed while examining him. On May 31 in Montreal while proceeding with the investigation the Commissioner was compelled to adjourn their meeting at the request of the Grand Trunk Pacific counsel, to enable him to produce Mr. Stephens. This he could not do and the Commissioner again adjourned the meeting until 8 p.m., when he was informed that Mr. Stephens was not in a position to be examined that evening.

Representations as to Employment of Aliens.

The report sets forth the different complaints made from time to time to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company with regard to the employment of American engineers. In a letter written by Mr. Hays to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister the statement was made that in July, 1903, ninety-five per cent of the staff employed in the field was Canadian, and that the practice in connection with all the work was to give Canadians the preference. Mr. Hays on examination stated that he had received this information entirely from Mr.

Stephens. The report states, however, that on the date of Mr. Hays' letter to the Prime Minister there were only three Canadian locating engineers in charge of parties, while there were five American engineers in charge of parties. On November 12, 1903, Mr. Hays, writing to the Honourable the Acting Minister of Railways, stated that only three of thirteen engineers employed on the work were Americans, although at that time there were four American engineers and six subordinates employed. Again on April 21, 1904, it was stated by Mr. Hays on the authority of Mr. Stephens that 297 Canadians and only 11 Americans were employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys. This would make the Americans $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total number of employees. According to evidence taken before the Commissioner, however, the percentage of Americans in connection with these positions at that time was 30 per cent. The exact situation in this respect on May 25, 1904, is shown in the following statement in the report :—

No.	Position.	Salary per year.	Americans.	Canadians.
		\$		
1	Chief engineer.....	7,500	1	....
3	Div. engineers.....	4,000	3	....
3	Dist. engineer	3,000	2	1
1	Office engineer.....	2,400	1	....
1	Harbour engineer.....	3,600	1	....
20	Asst. engineers.....	1,800 to 2,100	6	14
19	Transitmen	1,200	7	12
21	Draughtsmen.....	900	5	16
17	Levellers.....	900	3	14
15	Topographers.....	900	2	13
101			31	70

It will be seen that out of the nine positions to which the highest salaries were attached only one Canadian was appointed.

Certain correspondence quoted in the report between the divisional engineer and American applicants showed a warmer interest in those applicants than that taken in Canadian applicants.

Capability and Availability of Canadians.

Owing to the statements of Mr. Hays and Mr. Stephens that they were unable to obtain capable Canadian engineers for the work, the Commission made special inquiries with regard to the capability and availability of engineers who were bona fide residents of Canada. A number of eminent engineers were examined in this connection, and the consensus of opinion was that there was a sufficient number of Canadian engineers to perform the work as well, if not better, than the American engineers who had been given the positions, and that had reasonable efforts been made by Mr. Hays and Mr. Stephens they would have had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary talent for the work to be performed. The evidence of Mr. Jennings, C.E., Toronto, was extensively quoted in this connection. A letter from Sir Sandford Fleming is also quoted in the report which bears strong testimony to the ability of Canadian engineers, as based on his own personal experience in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific and other railways. The letter is quoted in full in the report. The concluding paragraph states that the writer would regard it as a national calamity if the establishment of the National Transcontinental Railway in its vital parts fell under the complete control of those who are not Canadian in spirit, and have no proper appreciation of the national importance of the great undertaking, or who would prove unfaithful to Canadian interests. A diagram showing two locations of the C.P.R. through the Rocky Mountains eastward from Kamloops is included in an appendix to the report in further illustration of the views of Sir Sandford Fleming as to the capacity of Canadian engineers. Mr. William Mackenzie, whose firm is constructing the Canadian Northern, stated that he did not know a single engineer in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway who was an American. The Commissioner of Public Works for On-

tario, who had charge of the construction of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, gave similar evidence as to the persons employed in connection with that road.

Conclusion.

The concluding statement of the report is as follows:—

‘As a result of the evidence taken before me during the investigation, I am of the opinion that there was no earnest endeavour made to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by those having authority to employ such; that had such an effort been made there would have been no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number capable not only of locating but of constructing the whole work. In the word “engineers” I include all from the chief engineer and

harbour engineer to the transitmen, draughtsmen, levellers and topographers. There was, however, a very earnest desire to obtain American engineers for the work, and in some cases applications were made to the heads of other railway companies to relieve men for the purpose of having them brought to Canada to be employed on this road. . . . I find, also, from the evidence, that the Canadian engineers are not inferior to the American engineers for the work in question, but having a superior knowledge of the country they are better qualified for that work. I also desire to state that the Canadian engineers are not asking for protection for themselves, but merely desire that no discrimination be made against them. That discrimination has been made against them, in my opinion, there is no doubt.’

The minutes of evidence are added in an appendix.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

THE legislature of the province of Manitoba was prorogued on January 31, sixty-eight Acts receiving the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Including eight measures passed at an earlier date in the session, seventy-six Acts in all were assented to out of a total of ninety-nine bills introduced.

In the Speech from the Throne, with which the legislature was prorogued, reference was made to the extension of the boundaries of the province in a westward and northward direction, the extension of railway facilities to certain portions of the province hitherto unserved, and the general prosperity of the province.

Municipal Ownership.

An important measure of the session had to do with the establishment and operation of telephone systems by rural municipalities and the powers of municipalities generally in operating electric and gas lighting plants. With regard to

the latter, municipalities are permitted by the new Act to provide interior wiring, piping, fixtures and fittings, in addition to erecting poles and wires, laying pipes, &c., as provided in the original Act. The power of constructing and operating telephone systems is extended to rural municipalities under the same conditions as prevail in towns and villages, the municipalities being permitted to connect their telephone systems with other systems built up to or within their boundaries, and to make arrangements as to the rates to be charged by such systems and the proportion of the rates to be received by the respective municipalities.

Town, village or rural municipalities operating municipal lighting or telephone plants, are given power to borrow, in addition to their other borrowing powers, a sum not exceeding one-half of the receipts of the previous year from their lighting or telephone business for the purpose of procuring fuel or other material for carrying

on the undertaking during the year in which the loan is made.

Exemptions from Taxation.

The power of town and city councils to exempt manufacturing industries from taxation, without reference to the rate-payers, was regulated by an Act passed in the form of an amendment to the Municipal Act. Under its provisions the period of exemptions granted in this way must not exceed twelve years and the industry must not be exempted to a greater extent than 60 per cent of its assessed value. Moreover, the industry exempted must engage to employ not less than fifteen workmen for at least nine months every year throughout the period of exemption. If a longer period of exemption or other terms more favourable to proprietors is desired, the proposal must be submitted to the vote of the ratepayers. The council may embody in any such by-law further conditions as to the carrying on of the industry, but every by-law or contract of this character before going into force must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Public Interest in Rivers and Streams Protected.

An Act passed 'to protect the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks' is of importance primarily to the lumbering industry. The floating of saw-logs, timber, rafts, &c., during the spring, autumn and summer freshets down all rivers, creeks and streams, was declared to be a public right and the obstruction of streams by the felling of trees and in other specified ways is forbidden. The protection of the banks of streams and of useful dams in the bed of streams was provided for. Full details were added as to the maximum size

of logs to be floated, the protection of streams from refuse, the construction of timber slides or temporary dams, &c.

Miscellaneous.

By an amendment to the Municipal Act the sale of cigarettes to children under 14 years of age was forbidden, except on the written order of the parent, guardian or employer of the child.

The Landlord and Tenants' Act was revised by the addition of a section allowing a tenant to remove within one month of the termination of his lease any building or other improvement erected by him. Notice of the intention of the tenant to remove such improvement must be given to the landlord, who has the option of purchasing the same at a price to be arranged, in case of disagreement, by arbitration.

The amalgamation of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company and the Winnipeg General Power Company was permitted by special Act, in which the terms of the indenture between the two companies are set forth.

Certain aid in the form of guaranteed payment of bonds and debentures to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, for the erection of Winnipeg terminals, was provided for in a separate statute. The Act of 1904 providing for the issue of guaranteed securities by the company, was also confirmed in a special statute.

The licensing and regulating of laundries, laundrymen and laundry companies in the city of Winnipeg is permitted under the terms of an Act to amend the Winnipeg charter. The city, in a second Act of the same title, is given power to establish a superannuation fund for the benefit of members of the police force.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

SEVERAL vessels arrived at Canadian ports during February, having large parties of immigrants on board, the sea-

son having opened at an unprecedentedly early date, and the number of arrivals up to the end of the month having been

greater than in any previous year. The quality of the immigrants was also stated to be exceptionally good.

Reports with regard to the probable number of arrivals during the season of 1905 were uniformly to the effect that it would exceed that of any former year. It was estimated by officials of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, Canada, that the total would probably be in the neighbourhood of 140,000 people, the majority being of English-speaking races. Passenger agents of the Allan Steamship Company, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and other transatlantic companies, stated that in no previous year had inquiries for passenger rates by intending immigrants been on a more extensive scale, although there has been an increase in the rates charged for passenger bookings as compared with last year. A special feature in this connection was the strong demand for second-class berths, which would indicate a superior class of immigrants. A heavy immigration from the Western States is also anticipated.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

The immigration by ocean ports during the month of January, declared for Canada, was as follows :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING JANUARY.

—	Male.	Female.	Child- ren under 12	Total.
Immigrants.....	1,793	427	354	2,574
Returned Canadians.	185	33	13	231
Tourists	15	3	.....	18
Totals.....	1,993	463	367	2,823

A summary of immigration proper by ocean ports, declared for Canada, during

the first seven month of the present fiscal year, is as follows :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS, JULY-JANUARY, 1905.

—	Male.	Female.	Child- ren under 12	Total.
July.....	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August.....	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September.....	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October.....	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November.....	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December.....	1,733	617	443	2,793
January.....	1,793	427	354	2,574
Total.....	21,824	9,411	8,450	39,685

During the corresponding months of 1903-04 a total of 32,321 arrivals were reported, making for the seven months of the present fiscal year an increase of 7,364.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John and Montreal during the month of January, 1905, is as follows :—

—	British.	Con- tinental	Total.
Halifax.....	733	440	1,173
St. John.....	316	651	967
Montreal.....	8	426	434

The corresponding returns for January, 1904, were as follows :—

—	British.	Con- tinental	Total.
Halifax.....	506	243	749
St. John.....	170	341	511
Montreal.....	10	83	93

Immigration from the United States during the first seven months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, was as follows :—

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Through Montreal—		
July	241	186
August	206	217
September	121	162
October	170	196
November	118	126
December	99	114
January	100	93
Total	1,055	1,094
Through Winnipeg and Out-ports—		
July	2,940	2,549
August	2,760	2,496
September	2,932	2,094
October	2,978	
November	2,289	2,567
December	1,113	1,280
January	770	820
Total	15,782	13,898
Customs entries	4,361	4,298
Total	21,198	19,290

Homestead Entries during January, 1905.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in January, 1905, compared with January, 1904 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda	98	61	37	
Battleford	84	88		4
Brandon	19	39		20
Calgary	100	163		63
Dauphin	30	27	3	
Edmonton	154	156		2
Kamloops	7	10		3
Lethbridge	168	74	94	
Minnedosa	11	10	1	
New Westminster	5	1	4	
Prince Albert	106	78	28	
Regina	299	223	76	
Red Deer	97	62	35	
Winnipeg	46	62		16
Yorkton	183	186		3
Totals	1,407	1,240	278	111

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during January, 1905, as compared with January, 1904, of 167.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first seven months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows :—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-JANUARY.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase	Decrease.
July	3,011	3,438		427
August	2,360	2,288	72	
September	2,015	1,845	170	
October	2,015	1,958	57	
November	2,642	2,406	236	
December	1,902	1,570	332	
1905.	1904.			
January	1,407	1,240	167	
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
Totals	15,352	14,745	1,034	427

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended January 31, 1905, the numbers of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows :—

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English	1,895	960
Scotch	121	65
Irish	90	56
Total of British origin	2,106	1,081
Foreign	641	937
Nationality not distinguished	4	2
Total	2,751	2,020

It will be seen that the net increase during the past seven months has amounted to 607.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during January, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING JANUARY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	199
" Quebec.....	24
" Nova Scotia.....	9
" New Brunswick.....	5
" Prince Edward Island.....	2
" Manitoba.....	48
" North-west Territories.....	16
" British Columbia.....	1
Persons who had previous entry.....	209
Canadians returned from United States.....	23
Americans.....	377
Newfoundlanders.....	1
English.....	165
Scotch.....	43
Irish.....	16
French.....	10
Belgians.....	4
Swiss.....	1
Italians.....	1
Roumanians.....	1
Greeks.....	1
Syrians.....	1
Germans.....	46
Austro-Hungarians.....	140
Hollanders.....	1
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1
Icelanders.....	7
Swedo-Norwegians.....	28
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	26
Mennonites.....	4
Doukhobors.....	2
Chinese.....	1
New Zealander.....	1
Total.....	1,407
Representing 3,620 souls.	

Of a total number of 400 entries made in January by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 142 were from Dakota, 87 from Minnesota, 42 from Washington, and 18 from Iowa.

Lands patented in January, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion Lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia

and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of January, 1905, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF LAND PATENTED IN JANUARY, 1905.

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.....	2	326·00
British Columbia sales.....	4	243·90
Commutation grants.....		
Homesteads.....	349	55,016·77
Manitoba Act grants.....	1	12·90
Military Bounty grant.....	1	160·00
Military Homesteads.....		
Mineral Rights.....	1	320·00
Mining Lands sales.....		
North-west Half-breed grants.....	16	3,358·00
Parish sales.....	2	230·00
Quit-claim special grant.....	1	
Railways—		
Alberta Ry. and Coal Co.....		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry.....		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	10	1,760·00
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....		
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris Branch).....	1	10,232·00
Can. Pac. Ry. Nominees.....		
Manitoba and North-western Ry.....	2	638·75
Manitoba South-west'n C'l. Ry.....	19	5,617·99
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.....	13	6,392·11
Sales.....	37	6,006·06
School lands sales.....	10	609·89
Special grants.....	4	20·00
Yukon Territory sales.....		
Totals.....	473	90,953·37

Notes.

A revival of interest in juvenile immigration to Canada was reported in Great Britain.

Immigrant arrivals at Montreal and Toronto had considerable effect on the local unskilled labour market.*

In British Columbia several parties of immigrants were preparing to go into the Ootsa Lake and Bulkley Valley districts. Reports with regard to colonization conditions in these districts were recently issued by the British Columbia government.

Ontario Children's Aid Societies when placing children in foster homes will in

*See the reports of the Montreal and Toronto correspondents in the present issue.

future insist that an ascending scale of wages be paid to those able to work. The present agreement requires proper food, clothing and school attendance. It is proposed that any remuneration earned by the children shall be placed to their credit until they come of age.

According to the statement of the secretary of the Western Canadian Immigration Association, based upon information received from government and other agents, real estate dealers and other correspondents, the arrival of immigrants to Canada from the western United States will be on a heavy scale during the coming season.

A total number of 26,073 homestead entries, covering 4,171,680 acres, were granted by the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year 1903-1904. There were also sales of 225,652 acres by the government. The nationality and origin of the homesteaders were as follows:—

British North America.. . . .	6,223
Great Britain.. . . .	4,684
United States.. . . .	7,730
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	2,228
Germany.. . . .	768
Russia.. . . .	736
Sweden-Norway.. . . .	542
Denmark and Iceland.. . . .	257
France.. . . .	154

The nationalities of the immigrants arriving during the year were as follows:—

English and Welsh.. . . .	36,694
Scotch.. . . .	10,552
Irish.. . . .	3,128
United States.. . . .	45,171
Galicians.. . . .	7,729
Germans.. . . .	2,985
Hungarians.. . . .	1,207
Austrians.. . . .	2,201
Scandinavians.. . . .	4,203
French and Belgians.. . . .	2,392
Russians and Finlanders.. . . .	2,806
Miscellaneous.. . . .	11,262

Total.. . . . 130,330

At a meeting of the Associated Charities of Toronto a resolution proposed by Mr. Goldwin Smith was passed, urging upon the Dominion government the strictest examination of all immigrants coming to Canada, and the rejection of such as would lead to lower the moral and physical well being of the Dominion.

In connection with the trial of Graeme Hunter and Gavin Cowper at Glasgow, Scotland, on charges of fraud in inducing a number of tradesmen and others to take passage to Canada on the pretence that employment had been secured for them on arrival, a circular was received by the chief of police of Toronto from the chief constable of Glasgow, asking for certain information to be used at the trial. A list of persons with whom Hunter alleged that he had made arrangements for employment for immigrants to be sent out by him was inclosed, with a request that inquiry be made of the persons and firms named as to the accuracy of Hunter's statement.

Under the auspices of the British Woman's Immigration Association, several parties of women immigrants, principally domestic servants, have been distributed in Toronto and vicinity. The utmost care, it is stated, is taken by the association in selecting the members of these parties. Since October, 1903, one hundred and twenty women have been received at Toronto and placed in positions under the personal supervision of a member of the National Council of Women, acting in co-operation with the association in Great Britain. The establishment of a receiving home for these immigrants is being advocated in order that the immigrants may have a proper period of rest after the journey before going to their situations.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the conditions and character of the agricultural and domestic land settlements organized in Canada by the Salvation Army. The expenses of the inquiry are being paid by the trustees of the estate of the late Cecil Rhodes, under the auspices of the British Colonial office.

In the special party leaving Liverpool under the auspices of the Salvation Army, by the Steamship 'Vancouver' on April 26, two classes of passengers will be included, the one paying \$37 for passage, and the other \$26. The party will not be lim-

ited to members of the Salvation Army. Strict discipline will be maintained on board and no intoxicants permitted, each applicant being obliged to furnish a certificate as to his good character and his religious belief. The immigrants will be distributed throughout Canada. The advantages offered by this method of immigration were stated by officials of the Salvation Army to be, that the immigrants would be assured of having fellow pas-

sengers of good type and character, that their journey would be on a congenial ship with no gambling, intoxication or boisterousness, that they would be in a position to obtain full information with regard to conditions in Canada and would be assisted in obtaining immediate work on arrival, the organization having exceptional opportunities for obtaining and disseminating information with regard to the labour needs of particular localities.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING FEBRUARY 1905.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour Conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, published in the present issue.

FAVOURABLE trade and revenue conditions prevailed during February, the latest returns of exports showing practically stationary conditions as compared with the corresponding month of 1904, though imports showed a slight decline. Good openings for Canadian trade with the other colonies of the empire were reported, and the revenue of the country was buoyant in tone. Domestic trade was hampered in some localities by snowstorms, but the outlook for the spring season was stated to be exceptionally favourable. More detailed information with regard to these and other features of the trade of the month will be found under separate headings below, relating respectively to foreign, imperial and domestic trade, and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

The first report of the commercial agent at Mexico recently appointed by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, was received during February. The prospect of trade development between Canada and Mexico on the Atlantic seaboard was reported as more favourable

than on the Pacific coast. Cheap and adequate means of transportation and strict attention to quality and price of goods in view of American competition were stated to be the chief requirements of the trade.

Comparative stagnation in the lumber trade of Japan was reported, and there will probably be little building and little demand for Canadian lumber during the continuance of the war. Reviewing the growth of Canadian trade with Japan, the Japanese Consul to Canada in an address at Toronto pointed out that whereas prior to 1895 the total Canadian exports to Japan were about \$8,000, in 1903 they amounted to \$325,000. The extension in trade, he stated, was largely due to the shipments of British Columbia salmon to Japan. The class of salmon being employed for this market was formerly thrown away as unmarketable.

A three years' contract with the Allan Steamship Company was signed by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for the establishment of a service between Canada and France, beginning with the opening of navigation of the present year. Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John will be the Canadian ports of call, and Cherbourg and Havre the ports in France. Not less than eighteen round trips must be made in the year, and not less than two round voyages each month must be made between May and November. A subsidy of one hundred thousand

dollars will be paid by the Dominion Government. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is to have the right to revise the rates and to state what cold storage accommodation must be provided. Mails must be carried, and a speed of not less than ten knots given.

From the accompanying table of exports and imports during January, it will be seen that though imports declined as compared with January a year ago, there has been an increase during the first seven months of the fiscal year. Exports were about on the same level for the month.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF JANUARY.		SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	10,855,154	10,595,691	85,245,209	84,195,538
Free goods.....	6,414,160	6,845,084	53,556,213	56,288,887
Total.....	17,269,314	17,440,775	138,801,422	140,484,425
Coin and bullion.....	203,666	622,933	3,346,098	7,431,997
Grand total.....	17,472,980	18,063,708	142,147,520	147,916,422
Duty collected.....	3,017,112	2,994,897	23,489,255	24,044,571

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF JANUARY.				SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY.			
	1904.		1905.		1904.		1905.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	1,982,885	15,174	1,898,667	6,122	22,508,035	142,237	19,008,525	147,134
The Fisheries.....	1,087,554	87	751,654	1,127	7,094,844	6,976	7,422,123	10,984
The Forest.....	1,071,005	144	1,000,435	534	23,079,384	264,104	21,169,605	106,502
Animals and their produce.....	3,654,049	13,398	3,970,057	31,691	46,150,417	338,719	44,074,180	451,512
Agriculture.....	3,130,587	37,771	2,697,930	50,758	24,973,179	7,697,454	21,592,884	2,445,166
Manufactures.....	1,337,662	134,992	1,681,023	190,017	11,425,967	1,461,475	11,949,633	2,076,878
Miscellaneous.....	682	35,201	1,511	125,842	16,552	280,071	23,543	376,935
Total merchandise	12,264,424	236,767	12,001,277	406,081	135,248,378	10,191,036	125,240,493	5,615,111
Coin and bullion ..	.....	18,911	.....	36,060	.....	367,166	.....	593,634
Grand total exports	12,264,424	255,678	12,001,277	442,141	135,248,378	10,558,202	125,240,493	6,208,745

Imperial Trade.

According to the weekly trade reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, the woollen and textile trade of Yorkshire, Eng., showed a consid-

erable increase during 1904, but the Hull, Eng., lumber trade showed a falling off. The outlook in the Canadian barley trade with Birmingham, Eng., was stated to be improving. From Bristol exceptional facil-

ities for the handling of an increasing Canadian trade, and an improving tone in the fruit trade, especially for first class stock, was noted, though the season has been somewhat unsatisfactory thus far. The commercial agent for Trinidad pointed out that additional profits might be obtained for Canadian exporters of hay by shipping direct instead of through New York dealers. In Australasia fair trade conditions were reported, imports from Canada having increased three-fold in five years. Some unreadiness on the part of Canadian exports to supply articles and quantities demanded during the recent drouth in Australia, was referred to. Canadian fruit when properly shipped was stated to obtain a good market. In agricultural and threshing machinery the chief import trade of Australia is now with Canada. Canadian pine and spruce, butter boxes and carriages were also in demand, and Canadian driving engines find a good market in Australia. Activity in New Zealand was reported to be increasing, the general prospect for the coming year being very good.

In discussing in the House of Commons an item of \$146,000 for a subsidy for a direct monthly steamship service between Canada and South Africa, the Hon. the Minister of Customs stated that the contract with the steamship companies was for five years, provision being made for cold storage on the vessels, and Canadian shipments being assured of a preference on 10 days' notice. A report from the agent of one of the companies stated that the vessels for some months past had carried practically full cargoes. Canadian wheat, flour, pine and manufactured goods, mild cured bacon and apples formed the bulk of the cargoes. In the steamship which left during February 5,000 sacks of flour were included in the cargo. Other shipments showed an improving outlook for Canadian products in South Africa.

Domestic Trade.

The blockade of the country roads caused a diminution in retail trade, especially in

the maritime provinces and in Ontario and Quebec. The volume of wholesale trade, however, was fair except in cases where the movements of travellers were interfered with and freight deliveries delayed by the snow blockade on the railways. In this respect, however, the month compared favourably with a year ago. The sorting trade was good, and active preparations were under way for the opening of the spring trade, which was expected to be exceptionally heavy. Collections were generally fair, though slow in some sections of the country. Prices of staple products were firm and in some cases on a higher level than in January.

Bank Statements, Reports, &c.

The statement of the Canadian banks for January showed total assets of \$720,876,763, as against \$729,915,962 in December. Liabilities totaled \$577,836,895 as against \$587,918,063 in December.

At the annual meeting of the *Union Bank of Halifax*, profits of 11 per cent on capital and of about 6½ per cent on capital and rest combined were declared. The Rest Fund was increased until it is now 72½ per cent of the capital. The circulation, deposits and liquid assets of the bank increased during the past year, but current loans were on a smaller scale.

The *People's Bank of Halifax* issued its annual statement during February, showing a balance of \$35,655.57 for the year ended January 31 on a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. The bank has \$2,831,401 of interest bearing deposits and \$722,526 of deposits not bearing interest.

At the annual meeting of the *Bank of Nova Scotia* an increase in the capital stock of the bank from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 was authorized.

At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the *Dominion Bank* profits amounting to \$459,670.91 for the year 1904 were shown. To this was added \$474,902.63 as balance of profit and loss account from 1903. The sum of \$500,000 was transferred to the Re-

serve Fund during the year, and \$300,000 paid in dividends. The assets and liabilities of the bank were balanced at \$39,225,789.51.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Official returns for the first seven months of the present fiscal year showed a total revenue for the Dominion on consolidated fund of \$40,822,859.82, as compared with \$40,317,813.20 a year ago. For the month of January a revenue of \$5,692,261.61 was shown, as compared with \$5,381,350.93 for January, 1904. It will be seen that both for the month and for the first seven months of the fiscal year the revenues of the country have shown an expanding condition.

Expenditure on consolidated fund, during the said seven months, increased from

\$27,107,713.51 to \$29,956,389.10, and also increased from \$6,393,517.71 in January, 1904, to \$8,081,174.56. A surplus of upwards of \$10,000,000 is shown for the seven months' period.

Expenditure on capital account up to the end of January, 1905, totalled \$5,386,038.80, as compared with \$5,312,353.58 to the end of January, 1904. For the month of January a falling off is shown, the totals being \$1,466,418.83 for January, 1904, and \$1,007,685.78 for January, 1905. The leading items under this heading for the month of January, 1905, were as follows:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals.	\$386,238 51
Dominion Lands..	132,076 11
Militia, Capital..	164,528 39
Railway subsidies..	112,180 00
Bounty on iron and steel.. . . .	212,960 09

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions were very little disturbed by trade disputes during February, and except in the cities of Montreal and Quebec no interruptions to industry arose through new disputes. The most important strike was one at Coleman, Alberta, which began on January 1. This one was omitted in the article on trade disputes during the month of January, which appeared in the February number of the *Gazette*, because the Department had been informed that the company affected had decided to close its works at that place. Further reports, however, indicate that the company resumed operations as soon as the difficulty with its employees had been settled. This dispute is therefore included in the present article in all comparisons made with the disputes of January.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were seven disputes in existence during the month, of which four began before Feb-

ruary 1 and three after. There was one less dispute than in the previous month, and the same number as in February, 1904. There were 3 establishments and about 92 employees affected directly, and 62 employees affected indirectly by new disputes of the month. Including those which began before February 1, there were in all 13 firms and 410 employees affected directly or indirectly by trade disputes in February.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during February was approximately 5,750 working days, a decrease of 2,225 days compared with the previous month, and of 8,805 days compared with February, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Metal trades..	1
Clothing trades..	2

Localities affected by disputes.—All the new disputes of the month took place in the province of Quebec, one of them having occurred in the city of Quebec, and the remaining two in Montreal.

Causes of disputes.—The following were the causes of the new disputes :—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increases in wages.. . . .	1
Against reduction of wages.. . . .	1
Against prices named for new classes of work.. . . .	1

Methods of settlement.—Five disputes were terminated in February, leaving two still in existence at the end of the month. Four of the disputes were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, and the settlement of one was largely due to the friendly mediation of the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Quebec.

Results of disputes.—One dispute ended in favour of the employees. In two other cases a compromise was reached, which, however, was largely in favour of the men. In the two remaining cases agreements were signed after negotiations, but their terms were not given. These may also be regarded as compromises.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The trade disputes which began before February 1, and were in continuance during the month were a strike and lockout of stonecutters at Winnipeg, Man., a strike of coal miners at Coleman, Alberta, and a strike of moulders at Hamilton, Ont.

The strike of moulders at Hamilton, Ont., which began on January 9, continued throughout February. The strike was against a reduction in piece work prices, and affected 25 employees of the Sawyer-Massie Company, Limited.

Settlement of the Strike and Lockout of Stonecutters at Winnipeg, Man.

In the February number of the *Labour Gazette* an account is given of a strike of stonecutters at Winnipeg, which began on December 28, and gave rise to a lock-

out on January 23. This dispute, which was caused by the introduction of a planer, was terminated on February 8 through negotiations carried on between the Stonecutters' Section of the Builders' Exchange and the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of Winnipeg.

Some time before this dispute took place master stonecutters in Winnipeg had tried to introduce planing machines. The Winnipeg Stone Company set up a planer in April, 1904, but it was not used owing to objections raised against it by their employees. The firm of Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons installed a machine in the autumn of 1904, but allowed it to remain idle until December 28. As soon as it was put into operation, the nineteen union stonecutters in their employ declared a strike, which was followed by a lockout on January 23, directly affecting two firms and about twelve employees. Five other firms of master stonecutters were indirectly affected, being included in the settlement of the dispute. The small number of stonecutters affected by the lockout was due to the slackness of the season, little work being done during the winter months. In the spring and summer about 200 stonecutters are employed in Winnipeg.

After negotiations between the union and the stonecutters' section of the Builders' Exchange, an agreement was signed on February 8, containing the following terms :—

- (1). Employment of ten stonecutters eight hours for each eight hours planer is run is guaranteed.
- (2). If the union can find a stonecutter competent to run the planer, he will be employed; otherwise a competent planer man, who may be affiliated with the union, will be employed, at wages dependent upon his efficiency.
- (3). Strikers will be taken back, but non-strikers must be admitted to the union on payment of usual fees and on usual terms without fines.
- (4). On and after July 1 next, wages to be raised to 60 cents per hour instead of 56½ cents as at present.
- (5). Agreement to remain in force until January 31, 1906, representatives of both sides to meet on or before January 1 next to renew or modify the agreement by arrangement.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.*
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 50.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Directly.	Indirectly.			
					Males	Females			
					Males	Females			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.									
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners	Coleman, Alta.	Demands for increase in wages and change in method of employment.	1	.....	200	..	Jan.	2 Feb. 21	Agreement signed, contract for two years.
<i>Building Trades—</i> Stonecutters.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Refused to work with a planer, without being consulted as to conditions under which it should be run.	1	.....	19	.....	.....	Dec. 28 Feb.	8 Agreement signed regarding use of planer and increase in wages granted.
"	"	Lockout, sympathy with firm whose men had struck.	2	.....	12	.....	.....	Jan. 27 Feb.	8 Agreement signed regarding use of planer and increase in wages granted.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Objection to a reduction in piece work prices.....	1	.....	21	.....	Jan. 9	.....	No settlement reported at end of month.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.									
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Montreal, Que.	Objection to reduction in wages of two employees.....	1	.....	60	.....	.....	Feb. 2	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Shoeworkers.....	"	Objection to new piecework prices	1	.....	12	.....	.....	3 Feb. 9	Agreement reached.
"	Quebec, Que.	Demand for increase in wages. .	1	.....	20	.....	.....	" 13 " 23	Increase in wages granted.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Strike of Miners at Coleman, Alberta.

On January 2, a strike was declared by 200 coal miners at Coleman, Alberta, employed by the International Coal & Coke Company, Limited. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant the demands of the men that all work in the mines be done by contract, and that an increase in wages be granted. A demand that a check system be adopted was conceded by the company. After some negotiations a contract was signed to hold good for two years, and the strike was declared off on February 21.

New Disputes.

The new disputes of the month included strikes of moulders, shoeworkers and hatters at Montreal, Que., and strikes of shoeworkers and leather workers at Quebec.

Strike of Moulders at Montreal.

On February 2, a strike was declared by moulders employed by the firm of Warren King & Son, Limited, Montreal. There were fifty-two moulders and eight apprentices directly involved, and twelve labourers indirectly affected by the dispute. The cause of the strike was a decision of the firm to reduce the wages of two of their employees by 25 per cent, alleging that they were working too slowly and were too often absent from the shop. When the strike was first declared only the moulders stopped work, but on February 7 they were joined by eight apprentices. On that date, the firm claimed that eight new men were

employed in place of the strikers. No settlement of the dispute took place during the month.

On February 3, a strike of shoeworkers took place at Montreal, involving twelve employees of the firm of James Linton & Co. The cause of the dispute was an objection of the men to prices assigned for work on new patterns which had been introduced in the leather-cutting department. A few days later an agreement was reached regarding the price to be paid on this class of work, and the strikers returned to work on February 9.

On February 13, a strike was declared by employees of the firm of Messrs, Tourigny & Marois, boot and shoe manufacturers of Quebec. There were twenty lasters affected directly, and forty shoemachine workers indirectly by this dispute. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the firm to grant a demand for an increase in wages on special lines of work, amounting to 25 cents per case. The demand of the strikers was granted after a few days, and they returned to work on February 23. The settlement of this dispute was due largely to the friendly mediation of the secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Quebec.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes of the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of February, and which have been reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the pro-

vince of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THERE were reported to the department industrial accidents which happened to 185 individual workpeople during the month of February, of whom 62 were

killed, and 123 were seriously injured. There were also 14 accidents, of which 2 were fatal, that took place in January, but had not been previously reported. The total number of accidents, which were reported to have occurred in February, was 57 less than the number which took place in February, 1904, and 22 more than the number of accidents in the month of January, including those which were reported for the first time in February.

Out of 123 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of accidents, 13 were reported to have been under 21 years of age and 110 over.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	6	8	14
Lumbering.....	4	3	7
Mining.....	5	4	9
Building trades.....	2	2	2
Metal trades.....	4	21	25
Woodworking trades.....	4	4	4
Printing trades.....	3	3	6
Food and tobacco preparation.....	6	6	6
Leather trades.....	4	1	5
Textile trades.....	1	1	1
Clothing trades.....	3	3	3
Railway service.....	28	46	74
Navigation.....	1	2	3
General transport.....	2	2	2
Civic firemen.....	1	7	8
Miscellaneous trades.....	5	6	11
Unskilled labour.....	2	6	8
Total.....	62	123	185

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

Outside of the railway service there were no great disasters during the month. Although the number of railway accidents was increased owing to unfavourable weather conditions caused by storms and snowdrifts, there was only one which caused injuries to a large number of employees. This disaster occurred on the line of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company, at Smithville, Ont., on February 17. A brief account of it is given below.

Railway Accident at Smithville, Ont.

In response to an inquiry from the department, the following particulars were furnished by the general superintendent of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company, with reference to an accident on its line, which occurred at Smithville, Ont:—

On Friday, February 17, we had two snow trains trying to open our line between Hamilton and Welland. One train, consisting of two engines and three cabooses and a number of men, was at Smithville station. The second train, consisting of one engine and one caboose, was at Grassies station, 5.33 miles west. These two trains were to be consolidated at Smithville and the train at Grassies was given running orders to the former station.

A short distance west of Smithville station on a one degree curve there is usually a bad drift to be encountered. The engineer of the second train, in anticipation of this drift, maintained what he thought was sufficient speed to overcome the obstruction of the snow and get through the drift. The drift had been recently cleared away by a gang of workmen, but owing to a snow blizzard which was raging at the time, he was half way around the curve before he became aware of the removal of the snow. He then shut off steam, applied the air brakes with the emergency application and reversed the engine, making every effort possible to stop the train before reaching Smithville station. His efforts, however, were without avail, and he passed the station at a speed of about 12 miles per hour and struck the rear of the train ahead, which was standing on the main track east of the station, demolishing two of the three cabooses, killing one man and injuring ten others.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were six fatal accidents in the agricultural industry in February, a decrease of three compared with the previous month, and of two compared with February, 1904. Two men were killed by trains when driving across railway tracks, one was killed by the upsetting of a sleigh, and another fell from a wagon and was run over. Two men were killed when chopping trees, one of them being fatally struck by a falling branch, and the other being pinned under a tree and frozen to death.

Lumbering.—Only four men lost, their lives in the lumbering industry, as compared with 10 in the previous month, and 8 in February, 1904. On February 6, two lumbermen were fatally burned at Arrow Head, B.C., when engaged in putting out a

fire in some lumber piles. On February 2, a shantyman lost his life at Cap Chat, Que., when repairing a log slide, and on February 22 a shantyman was fatally crushed between a skidway and a load of logs at Galena Bay, B.C.

Mining.—There were three fatal accidents in the mining industry, causing the loss of five lives. One occurred on February 1 at Summit Camp, B.C., when a miner struck some powder in a missed hole with his pick, causing an explosion. The mine foreman was also seriously injured by this explosion. Three men were killed by falling rock through the collapse of a mine roof at Rossland, B.C., and one man was killed by an explosion at Nanaimo, B.C., caused by his lamp falling upon powder and igniting it.

Building trades.—There were two fatal accidents in the building trades, being the same number as occurred in the previous month, and one more than in February, 1904. A painter was killed at Hamilton, Ont., by falling from a scaffold, and a plumber was crushed to death by a crane at Montreal on February 8.

Metal trades.—There were four fatalities in the metal trades, as compared with two in the previous month, and five in February, 1904. An ironworker was killed by falling ore at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and another was killed by a piece of flying steel at Sydney, N.S., a machinist lost his life at Lake Beautiful, B.C., through the derailing of a work train, and a steamfitter's assistant was killed by a derrick at Hochelaga, Que.

Woodworking trades.—There were no fatal accidents in the woodworking trades during the month. There were only four serious injuries, all of which consisted in the loss of one or more fingers, and were caused respectively by a planer, a jointer, a rip-saw, and machinery in a bedstead factory.

Printing trades.—There were three accidents to printers during the month. One man had a finger almost severed with a

saw, another had his hand crushed in a press, and the third was struck by a piece of hot metal, severely burning his eye.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were no fatal accidents in the trades relating to the preparation of food and tobacco. Two men were injured by falls, two by machinery, and two by elevators.

Leather trades.—There were four fatal accidents in the leather trades during the month. Two tanners were burned to death in a factory fire at Montreal, Que., another was caught between the rollers of a leather splitting machine at Aurora, Ont., and was caught in the belting of a machine at Hastings, Ont. The only other accident in the leather trades occurred to a trunk maker at Berlin, Ont., who lost three fingers when operating a circular saw.

Textile trades.—The only accident in the textile trades happened to a weaver at Kingston, Ont., whose hand was crushed when he was moving thread waste from a crank shaft.

Clothing trades.—There were three accidents in the clothing trades, none of which were fatal. Two men were crushed by elevators, and a laundry worker had her left hand badly cut by being drawn through a mangle.

Railway service.—There were twenty-eight fatal accidents among employees in the railway service during the month, and forty-five accidents which were not fatal. Compared with January, there were thirteen more deaths and thirteen more severe injuries, and compared with February, 1904, there was one more fatal accident, and there were six more that did not result in death. Three men were killed when coupling cars, fourteen were run over, of whom seven fell from trains, and one was run over when clearing snow from a switch. Two were struck by trains, two were killed in collisions and one met his death from the derailing of an engine.

A fireman was killed through leaning too far out of the engine cab window, his head

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F. NO. 16

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
1905.						
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Farmer	Pelham, Ont.	Feb. 3	1	1	Head crushed.	Crushed by car door when loading horses.
"	"	" 3	1	1	Body crushed.	Crushed by a threshing.
"	Near Belmont, Ont.	" 14	1	1	Face and arms badly frozen	Dazed from cold he lost his way.
"	St. Anselme, Que.	" 3	1	1	"	Sleigh was struck by a train.
"	Ruscom, Ont.	" 2	1	1	"	Struck by a train.
"	E. Zorra Tp., Ont.	" 21	1	1	Head seriously injured	Struck by a falling limb.
"	Lowe Tp., Ont.	" 8	1	1	"	Pinned under a tree and frozen to death.
"	Baden, N.S.	" 24	1	1	"	Killed by upsetting of a sleigh.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Arm broken.	Struck by a train when driving over tracks.
"	Tyendinaga Tp., Ont.	" 24	1	1	Skull crushed	Struck by a falling limb.
"	Near Kirkella, Man.	" 20	1	1	Hands and feet severely frozen.	Lost in a storm.
Farm hand	Guelph, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Lost a little finger.	Caught in a straw cutter.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 13	1	1	"	Fell from wagon and was run over.
Farmers' wife.	Otterville, Ont.	" 3	1	1	Lost an eye.	Attacked by a cow.
<i>Lumbering</i>						
Lumberman	Arrow Head, B.C.	" 6	2	2	Fatally burned.	Burned when putting out a fire in lumber piles.
Shantyman	Cap Chat, Que.	" 2	1	1	"	Killed when repairing a log slide.
"	McKenzie Island, Lake Kippewa, Que.	" 8	1	1	Hand crushed.	Caught between two logs.
"	Galena Bay	" 22	1	1	"	Crushed between skidway and logs.
Planing mill hand	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 7	1	1	Face badly cut.	Struck by a piece flying from a machine.
Sawyer	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 2	1	1	Arm broken	Struck by a board flying from a saw.
<i>Manufacturing</i>						
Miner	Summit Camp, B.C.	" 1	1	1	"	Killed by explosion of powder in a missed hole.
"	"	" 1	1	1	"	Severely injured by explosion of powder in a missed hole.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 2	1	1	Seriously injured	Struck by falling rock.
"	"	" 13	1	1	Hand badly cut.	Hurt when timbering.
"	"	" 18	1	1	Leg fractured and head severely wounded.	Struck by falling coal.
"	Rossland, B.C.	" 23	3	3	"	Killed by falling rock.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 22	1	1	"	Killed by an explosion, his lamp falling on powder.
<i>Building Trades</i>						
Painter	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb. 23	1	1	"	Fell from a scaffold
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 8	1	1	Crushed to death	Crushed by a crane.

Metal Trades—

Moulder.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	3	1	Foot burned.....	Burned by molten metal.
"	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	"	21	1	Foot badly burned.....	"
Iron worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	"	13	1	Hands and face badly burned.....	Killed by falling ore.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	19	1	Arm badly crushed.....	Jumped on a car of hot slag.
"	"	"	16	1	Badly scalded.....	Caught in a machine in a wire factory.
"	"	"	19	1	"	When working on a pony engine in a smelter.
"	Sydney, N.S.....	"	21	1	"	Killed by a piece of flying steel.
Machinist.....	"	"	7	1	Lost two fingers.....	Caught in a machine.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	7	1	Badly burned.....	Burned by molten metal.
"	Quebec, Que.....	"	10	1	Hand badly cut.....	Caught in a machine.
"	Peterboro Ont.....	"	23	1	Lost a thumb.....	Burned in a machine.
"	"	"	14	1	Index finger torn.....	Caught in a buzz planer.
"	"	"	9	1	Lost tops of two fingers.....	Hurt when operating a punch press.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	20	1	Three fingers crushed.....	Cut when operating double shears.
"	Lake Beautiful, B.C.....	"	8	1	Lost tips of four fingers.....	Crushed in a die press.
Electrical worker.....	Quebec, Que.....	"	10	1	Left leg broken.....	Killed by derailing of work train.
"	Montreal, Que.....	"	8	1	Face burned.....	Cut by a machine in a rifle factory.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	"	16	1	Hand burned.....	Fell at a fire in electric works.
"	"	"	16	1	Right hand burned.....	Injured by a flash from an electric machine.
"	Peterboro, Ont.....	"	24	1	Leg broken.....	"
Electrical lineman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	10	1	Leg and arm broken.....	Burned by an arc light.
Steamfitter's assistant.....	Hochelega, Que.....	"	10	1	Body badly crushed.....	Fell from a ladder.
Structural iron worker.....	Byron, Ont.....	"	25	1	Thumb of right hand crushed.....	Struck by a derrick when on a hoist.
"	Walkerville, Ont.....	"	9	1	"	Fell 30 feet from a bridge.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	"	21	1	"	Crushed between a door and an iron frame.
Sheet metal worker.....	"	"	21	1	"	Crushed when punching can screws.

Woodworking Trades—

Factory hand.....	Quebec, Que.....	Feb.	10	1	Lost finger tips of left hand.....	Cut by a planer.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.....	"	15	1	Lost two fingers.....	When working in a bedstead factory.
Box factory hand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	8	1	Lost two fingers and part of thumb.....	Cut off by a rip saw.
Broom-maker.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	"	4	1	Lost top of thumb.....	Cut off by a jointer.
Printer.....	London, Ont.....	"	16	1	Finger almost severed.....	Cut with a saw.
Pressman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	"	23	1	Fingers crushed.....	Caught in a press.
Printer.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	"	1	1	Eye severely burned.....	Struck by a piece of hot metal.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—						
Brewery worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	7	1	Thigh fractured.....	Fell when walking up rolling way.
Employee of sugar refinery.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	13	1	Leg broken.....	Fell in refinery.
Candy factory hand.....	London, Ont.....	"	6	1	Arm fractured.....	Caught in a toffy pulling machine.
Baker.....	"	"	13	1	Lost three fingers.....	Crushed in machinery.
Biscuit factory hand.....	Brantford, Ont.....	"	13	1	Foot badly crushed.....	Crushed in an elevator.
Leather Trades—	London, Ont.....	"	2	1	Right hand broken.....	"
Tanning factory hand.....	Aurora, Ont.....	"	17	1	Lost an arm, died from shock.....	Caught between rollers of a leather splitting machine.
"	Montreal, Que.....	"	1	2	Lost an arm and both legs, died instantly.....	Burned to death in a burning factory.
"	Hastings, Ont.....	"	27	1	"	Caught in belting.
Trunk maker.....	Berlin, Ont.....	"	3	1	Lost 3 fingers.....	Cut by a circular saw.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Textile Trades</i> Weaver.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 1	1	1	Index finger broken and hand crushed.	Hurt when moving thread waste from a crank shaft.
<i>Clothing Trades</i> Shoe factory hand.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 14	1	1	Head crushed	Caught between elevator and flooring.
Millinery warehouse employee.	London, Ont.....	" 16	1	1	Leg crushed	Caught between elevator and ceiling.
Laundry worker.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 15	1	1	Left hand badly cut.	Her hand was drawn through a mangle.
<i>Railway Service</i> Railway track superintendent	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Feb. 13	1	1	Arm broken	Hurt when working on a snow plough.
Conductor.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 3	1	1	Finger badly broken	Killed when coupling cars.
"	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 15	1	1	Chest bruised and rib broken.	Hurt when shunting cars.
Engineer.....	Lawrence Station, Ont.....	" 4	1	1		Hurt in a collision.
"	Kingston, Ont.....	"	1	1		Hurt when oiling an engine.
"	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	Feb. 2	1	1		Hurt in a collision.
Fireman.....	Chenais, B.C.....	" 20	1	1	Rib broken	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 1	1	1	Legs crushed, died next day.	Was run over when raking out ashes.
"	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 21	1	1	Two ribs broken	Fell down an embankment.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 19	1	1	Leg broken	Hurt by derailling of an engine.
"	Tracadra, N.S.....	" 21	1	1		Killed by derailling of an engine.
"	Near Paris, Ont.....	" 27	1	1		Head struck a bridge when he was leaning out of engine cab window.
Brakeman.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 1	1	1	Foot crushed, lost a toe	Caught between cars.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	1	Leg crushed, died Feb. 22.	Crushed when coupling cars.
"	Near Windsor, Ont.....	" 5	1	1		"
"	Springhill Junction, N.S.....	" 8	1	1	Both legs broken	"
"	Milton, Ont.....	" 27	1	1		Fell from car and run over.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	1	Leg badly crushed	Fell when coupling cars and run over.
"	Glencoe, Ont.....	" 16	1	1		Fell between cars and run over.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 5	1	1	Lost two toes.	Slipped when coupling cars and foot was run over.
"	Elmstead, Ont.....	" 6	1	1		Fell under a train and was run over.
"	Cobourg, Ont.....	" 24	1	1	Body seriously injured	Fell between cars and run over.
"	Farnham, Que.....	" 3	1	1		Crushed when coupling.
"	"	" 3	1	1		Fell between locomotive and cars and run over.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	1	1	Leg fractured	Fell from car and was run over.
"	Newcastle, Ont.....	" 26	1	1		Fell from a car.
Switchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	1	Arm broken and head injured.	Struck by a train.

Sectionman	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	26	1			Run over when uncoupling cars.
"	St. John, N.B.	"	15	1			Fell in front of a train and was run over.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	8	1			Run over by a train when fixing a switch.
"	Shelbourne, Ont.	"	18	1		Killed	Injured by collision between engines when cleaning snow from track.
"	"	"	18	1	1	Leg bruised, head cut and scalded.	"
"	"	"	18	1	1	Stomach injured	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	15	1			Struck by an engine.
"	Welland, Ont.	"	14				Injured by derailling of a snow plough.
"	"	"	14			Back injured	"
"	"	"	14			Shoulder dislocated	"
"	St. John, N.B.	"	10	1		Lost a toe	Struck by falling rail.
"	St. John West, N.B.	"	15	1			Fell in front of an engine and run over.
"	Penamere, Que.	"	27	1			Frozen to death when driving to station with mail.
Stationmaster	Winnipeg, Man.	"	21	1			Run over by an engine.
Railway call boy	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	7			Scalp severely wounded	Struck by a pick.
Railway shop hand	Belleville, Ont.	"	25			Arm and thigh fractured	Fell into an ash pit.
"	London, Ont.	"	1			Leg broken	Caught in a turntable.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	3				Crushed between an engine and a tank.
"	Nelson, B.C.	"	21			Head severely injured	Injured by engine which was started when he was working on it.
"	Smith's Falls, Ont.	"	10			Left leg broken	Struck by a falling sill when unloading a car.
Railway labourer	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	6			Right leg badly crushed	Struck by an engine.
Sectionman	Orangeville, Ont.	"	18			Arm, shoulder blade and thigh broken	
"	"	"	18	2		Bruised and injured internally	Snow plough jumped the track.
Railway labourer	Richmond, N.S.	"	4	1		Leg broken and scalp injured	Fell off engine and run over.
"	Cambelton, N.B.	"	11	1			Fell between cars and run over.
"	Smithville, Ont.	"	17	1		Pelvis fractured; died on Feb. 25.	Struck by debris of a car which was run into by an engine.
"	Byng Inlet, Ont.	"	16	1			Struck by falling rock.
Railway employee	Lawrence Station, Ont.	"	6	1		Knee badly injured	Fell when carrying a heavy weight.
"	Campbellton, N.B.	"	11	1			Fell from train and run over.
"	McAdam Junction, N.B.	"	22	1			Struck by a train.
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	13	1		Arm and thigh fractured and head injured	
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	4	1		Leg crushed and fatally injured internally	Struck by a train.
Electric railway motorman	Montreal, Que.	"	5	1		Neck broken	Struck by a car when working on a sweeper.
"	"	"	14	1		Severely injured in stomach	Struck by the handle of the controller, which flew off.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	13	1		Arm broken	When using a brake.
"	"	"	17	1		Hands badly injured	Burned by flash from the controller.
Electric railway employees	Toronto, Ont.	"	1	1		Left arm broken and body badly injured	Fell from a wall.
Navigation— Captain of schooner	St. Simons, Que.	Feb	21	1			Struck by a piece of falling ice which he had chopped from the ship.
Sailor	St. John West	"	4	1		Right arm fractured	Fell on board ship.
Longshoreman	St. John West, N.B.	"	14	1		Left leg broken	Struck by a cask.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>General Transport</i>						
Livery stableman.	Welland, Ont.	Feb. 9	1	1	Arm broken.	A horse fell on him.
Telegraph messenger.	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	1	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a street car when riding a bicycle.
Civic fireman.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 2	2	3	Face burned.	Injured at a fire.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 3	1	3	Heads injured.	"
"	"	" 8	1	1	Right leg broken.	Fell at a fire.
"	Coaticook, Que.	" 24	1	1	Both legs broken.	Killed by the falling of a roof at a fire.
"	"	" 24	1	1	Head blood poisoning in right hand.	Hurt by the falling of a roof at a fire.
"	Kingston, Ont.	" 15	1	1		Hand scratched at a fire.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades</i>						
Brush factory hand.	Hamilton, Ont.	Feb. 2	1	1	Hand badly cut.	Caught in a machine.
Police constable.	Ottawa.	" 11	1	1	Jaw broken.	Struck by a street car.
Commercial traveller.	Ste. Agathe, Que.	" 3	1	1	Head badly injured.	Hurt in derailing of a train.
" agent.	"	" 3	1	1	"	"
Clerk in rifle factory.	Quebec.	" 21	1	1	Leg wounded.	Struck by a bullet.
Hotel domestic.	Pictou, N.S.	" 4	1	1	Burned to death.	Burned in a hotel fire.
Hotel porter.	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 16	1	1	Had a severe scalp wound.	Fell 12 feet when hauling trunks.
Merchant.	Montreal, Que.	" 3	1	1	Neck broken.	Fell down an elevator shaft.
Paper-mill hand.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	" 13	1	1		Caught between rollers of a machine.
Reed driller.	Northfield, B.C.	" 17	1	1		Killed by explosion in corning mill.
Window cleaner.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Arm broken and scalp wounded.	Killed when blasting.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	1	1		Fell 20 feet from a window.
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>						
Foreman of labourers.	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1	1	Asphyxiated.	Buried under falling sand.
Labourer.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 2	1	1	Leg broken.	Fell from a wall.
"	"	" 6	1	1	Lost a leg.	Run over by a train.
"	Todmorden, Ont.	" 23	1	1	Neck broken and had concussion of the brain, may die.	Fell 20 feet from a shed.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 17	1	1	Leg broken.	Struck by falling ice when in a wheel pit.
"	Lake Beaufort, B.C.	" 20	1	1	Arm broken and badly cut and bruised.	Hurt by derailing of a work train.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 27	1	1	Leg broken.	Fell from a gangway.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 22	1	1		Struck by falling iron when shovelling snow at steel works.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN FEBRUARY.

Farmer	Jan.	26	1	Leg badly cut.	Struck by a piece of a chopping machine, which burst.
Smelter employee	"	12	1	Lost a hand	Hand caught by a window of a smelter and was cut off by a crane.
Iron worker	"	31	1	Foot badly crushed.	Caught in machinery.
Machineist	"	27	1	Leg broken.	Fell when carrying a cable.
"	"	5	1	Last part of second finger.	Hurt when operating a stamping press.
Hardware factory hand.	"	30	1	Arm crushed.	Crushed between elevator and floor.
Cotton factory hand.	"	12	1	Hip fractured.	Severely injured in a cotton mill.
Cotton bag factory hand.	"	18	1	Lost an index finger.	Cut off by a gunnett machine.
Brakeman	"	28	1	Head badly crushed.	Caught between cars.
"	"	17	1	Right arm crushed.	Caught between cars.
Railway labourer.	"	29	1	Lost a foot and fatally injured internally	Foot caught in switch and was run over.
Railway employee.	"	14	1	Foot and leg badly crushed	Run over by an engine.
Railway shop hand.	"	18	1	Struck by falling iron.	Struck by falling iron.
"	"	24	1	Arm badly crushed.	Caught in a machine.

coming into contact with a bridge. A station master perished from exposure on his way from the post office to the station. A railway labourer was killed by falling rock. An electric motorman was killed by a street car when leaning from the sweeper on which he was employed. The cause of the death of one railway employee was unknown.

Navigation.—There was one fatal accident in trades relating to navigation, the same number as in the previous month. A captain of a schooner was struck by a piece of falling ice, when he was chopping the ice off his ship.

General transport.—The only accidents in occupations relating to general transport occurred to a stableman, whose arm was broken by a horse falling on him, and to a telegraph messenger who was struck by a street car when riding a bicycle and broke his leg.

Civic firemen.—One civic fireman was killed during the month by the falling of a roof, and seven others were injured at fires.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were five fatalities in miscellaneous trades, one less than in February, 1904, and four more than in the previous month. A hotel domestic was burned in a fire, a merchant was killed by an elevator accident, a paper mill hand was killed by machinery, a powder mill employee was killed by an explosion in a corn-mill, and a rock driller lost his life when blasting.

Unskilled labour.—Two unskilled labourers were killed during the month, the same number as in the previous month, and as in February, 1904. On February 15, a labourer was buried under falling sand at Montreal, Que., and asphyxiated, and on the 22nd a labourer was struck on the head by a piece of iron and killed when shovelling snow off a track at the steel works at Sydney, N.S.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1905.

Quebec,—

Montreal—Hebrew carpenters.

“ Caulkers and ship carpenters.

Rivière a Pierre—Stonecutters.

Joliette—Stonecutters.

Deschambault—Stonecutters.

Lévis—Stonecutters.

Quebec—Stonecutters.

St. Marc—Stonecutters.

St. Alban—Stonecutters.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY, 1905.

During the month of February the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the

sweating system, the securing payment to working men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	411 20
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	25 85
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post marking and cancelling ink and wooden boxes.....	820 61
Repairing post office scales.....	1 00
Supplying mail bags.....	38 00
Repairing mail bags.....	1,343 52
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	216 85
Repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	6 75
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	55 50
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	538 00

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1905.*

THE following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, Canada, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Drill Hall, Chatham, Ont.: John Pig-gott & Sons, Chatham, Ont., contractors; date of contract, January 30, 1905; amount of contract, \$50,905.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following:
Foreman stonecutter..	\$0 45 per hour, 9 hours per day.
“ bricklayer...	0 45 “ “ “
“ mason	0 45 “ “ “
“ carpenter	0 30 “ 10 “
Stonecutters.....	0 10 “ 9 “
Bricklayers.....	0 40 “ “ “
Masons.....	0 40 “ “ “
Slaters.....	0 33½ “ “ “
Builders' labourers.....	0 20 “ “ “
Stair builders.....	0 25 “ 10 “
Joiners	0 22½ “ “ “
Carpenters.....	0 20 “ “ “
Lathers.....	0 03 per yard.
Plasterers	0 40 per hour, 9 hours per day.
“ labourers.....	0 20 “ “ “
Painters and glaziers.....	0 22½ “ “ “
Blacksmiths.....	0 22½ “ “ “
“ helpers.....	0 18 “ “ “
Plumbers	0 27½ “ “ “
Steamfitters.....	0 27½ “ “ “
Tinsmiths.....	0 22½ “ “ “
Metal roofers.....	0 22½ “ “ “
Ordinary labourers.....	0 18 “ “ “
Driver, horse and cart	0 25 “ “ “
“ 2 horses & w'gn	0 33½ “ “ “
“ and 1 horse.....	0 25 “ “ “
“ and 2 horses.....	0 33½ “ “ “

* ERRATUM.—By a printer's error, the fair wages schedules of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works for the construction of channel protection works at Skinner's Cove, N.S., and for the construction of a mint at Ottawa, Ont., were transposed in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, pp. 907 and 908.

Post Office building, Lévis, Que.: Joseph Couture, Lévis, contractor; date of contract, February 3, 1905; amount of contract, \$22,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :
Carpenters.....	\$1 75 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	3 00 " "
Masons.....	2 50 " "
Stonecutters.....	0 30 per hr. per day of 10 hrs.
Builders' labourers..	1 35 per day of 10 hours.
Lathers.....	1 50 per 1,000.
Plasterers.....	2 50 per day of 10 hours.
Painters and glaziers.	0 17½ per hour, 10 hrs. per day.
Sheet metal workers..	1 75 per day of 10 hours.
Plumbers & steamfitters	2 00 " "
Ordinary labourers...	1 25 " "
Wires & electricians.	1 75 " "
Driver, 1 horse & cart.	2 00 " "
" 2 hors's & w'g'n	3 00 " "

Post Office building at Winnipeg, Man.: Kelly Bros. & Co., Winnipeg, Man., contractors; date of contract, February 24, 1905; amount of contract, \$529,485.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :
Stonecutters.....	\$0 55 per hour, 9 hours per day.
Bricklayers.....	0 55 " " "
Masons.....	0 55 " " "
Builders' labourers..	0 25 " " "
Stair builders.....	0 40 " " "
Joiners.....	0 35 " " "
Carpenters.....	0 35 " " "
Lathers.....	0 40 " " "
Plasterers.....	0 45 " " "
" labourers.....	0 25 " " "
Painters and glaziers.	0 30 " " "
Plumbers.....	0 50 " " "
Steamfitters.....	0 50 " " "
Tinsmiths.....	0 30 " " "
Metal roofers.....	0 30 " " "
Blacksmiths.....	0 27½ " 10 "
Ordinary labourers..	0 20 " " "
Driver, 1 horse & cart.	0 35 " " "
" 2 hors's & w'g'n	0 50 " " "
" and 1 horse.....	0 35 " " "
" " 2 horses.....	0 50 " " "
Timekeeper.....	0 30 " " "

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The following contract was awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries,

Canada, and received the signature of both parties during the month of February. The minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'Fair Wages' schedules inserted in the contract, was as follows:—

Construction of a steel and concrete beacon at Beaujeu Bank, south of Crane Island, in the River St. Lawrence: Date of contract, February 7, 1905; amount of contract, \$25,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :
Carpenters.....	\$1 75 per day of 10 hours.
Masons.....	2 50 " "
Iron workers.....	2 25 " "
Labourers.....	1 25 " "

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, which received the signatures of both parties during the month of February, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work:—

Line of railway Dawson to Stewart river, Yukon Territory, passing at or near Grand Forks; date of subsidy agreement, February 1, 1905; subsidy granted, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour by the company, and for the hire of teams, shall be the current rate in the district through which the railway is constructed, and the company hereby covenants and agrees to make good any difference in the rates paid for the work done which may be less than the current rate aforesaid.

Branch line of railway from Murray Harbour line to Vernon River Bridge, P.E. Island, 4'59 miles: Date of contract, February 6, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Stone masons.....	2 25
Blasters.....	1 35
Drillmen.....	1 35
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
Blacksmiths.....	1 50
Labourers.....	1 25

Freight shed and platform at Mulgrave,
N.S.: Date of contract, February 8, 1905;
amount of contract, \$550.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Foreman carpenter.....	2 25
Carpenters.....	1 75
Painters.....	1 75
Builders' labourers.....	1 35
Pick and shovel men.....	1 25

Double tracking between Stellarton and
New Glasgow, N.S.: Date of contract, Feb-
ruary 14, 1905 amount of contract, \$14,700.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Stone masons.....	2 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
Labourers.....	1 30
Blasters and drillmen.....	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00

Remodelling of station at Montmagny,
Quebec: Date of contract, February 14,
1905; amount of contract, \$2,387.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters.....	1 75
Painters.....	1 50
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Masons.....	2 50
Labourers.....	1 52

Branch line of railway, Cardigan to
Montague Bridge, P.E. Island, 6'38 miles:
Date of contract, February 14, 1905;
amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Stone masons.....	2 25
Labourers.....	1 25
Blasters and drillers.....	1 35
Blacksmiths.....	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00

Hydraulic lock No. 2, Kirkfield, Ont.:
Date of contract, February 15, 1905;
amount of contract, \$297,300.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Labourers.....	1 50
Carpenters.....	2 50
Riveters.....	2 25
Teamsters.....	1 50
Buckers-up.....	2 00
Handymen.....	1 75
Stone masons.....	3 50
Stonecutters.....	4 00
Heaters.....	2 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3 50

Cribwork protection to bridge at Grand
Narrows, Nova Scotia: Date of contract,
February 22, 1905; amount of contract,
\$29,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Foreman carpenter.....	2 25
Carpenters.....	1 75
Men on pile driver.....	1 35
Engineer.....	2 00
Wharf builders.....	1 50
Boatmen.....	1 40
Labourers.....	1 35

Station at Alton, Nova Scotia: Date of
contract, February 22, 1905; amount of
contract, \$1,890.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters.....	2 00
Masons.....	2 25
Painters.....	2 00
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Labourers.....	1 25

Addition to station at Charlo, N.B.:
Date of contract, February 22, 1905;
amount of contract, \$1,299.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters.....	1 50
Painters.....	1 50
Masons.....	2 25
Labourers.....	1 25

Station at Drummondville, Quebec:
Date of contract, February 22, 1905;
amount of contract, \$9,942.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters.....	1 75
Masons.....	2 50
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
Stonecutters.....	3 00
Plumbers.....	2 00
Steamfitters.....	2 00
Painters.....	1 75
Labourers.....	1 25
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00

Remodelling station and construction of
freight shed and platform at Canaan,
N.B.: Date of contract, February 22, 1905;
amount of contract, \$1,200.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters.....	1 75
Painters.....	1 50
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Labourers.....	1 25

Electrical transmission system for Wel-
land Canal: Date of contract, February 27,
1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages not less than the following.
Outside linemen.....	16c. per hour, 10 hours per day.
Inside wiremen.....	14c. " "
Line construction hel- pers.....	13c. " "
Pole climbers.....	16c. " "
Labourers.....	13c. " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	27½c. " "

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which men-
tion is made in this article will be found in
the numbers of the Canadian Patent Office Re-
cord, issued by the Department of Agriculture
during the month of February.

During September, 1904, there were is-
sued 350 Canadian patents. Of these, 28
related to agriculture, 1 to the fishing in-
dustry, 10 to lumbering and 5 to mining.
There were 4 relating to railway construc-
tion, 21 to the building trades, and 43 to
the metal trades. There were 17 electrical
patents, 20 of interest to woodworking
trades, 7 to printing, 6 to textile and 12 to
clothing industries. There were 6 patents
of articles and machines used in the pre-
paration of food and 6 inventions which
concerned the leather industry. There
were 21 patents which had reference to
the railway service, and 11 which related
to other means of transport. In addition
to these, there were a number of miscella-
neous inventions, including 14 articles of
use in business, 6 pumps, 3 concerned with
the manufacture of paper, and 3 with the
manufacture of glass.

Among the *agricultural* inventions may
be mentioned threshers, cultivators, a cut-
ter for cornstalks, &c., and a combined har-
vester and binder.

The only invention relating to the *fish-
ing* industry (not including a hook and
rod) was a machine for cleaning fish, de-
signed to perform all the processes of this
operation.

The inventions relating to lumbering and saw-mills included apparatus for handling lumber, a machine for piling lumber, machines for wood-graining and sawing, and a process for preserving wood. This preserving process, which is suitable for railway ties, consists in subjecting the wood to separate impregnations both of a zinc salt and of a soluble silicate under alternate conditions of vacuum and pressure, whereby the interior of the wood is highly impregnated with the preservative salt, and a crust or layer of zinc silicate is formed on the outer portions of the wood.

The *mining* inventions comprised two drilling machines, a mine cage, a crushing roll and a stamp-mill. Those relating to the *construction of railways* comprised an apparatus for packing ballast under sleepers, a switch, a rail and a rail joint. Among patents relating to *building trades* there were two concerning cement and concrete structures, a machine for moulding artificial stone, and one for making tiles. There were also a kiln, a derrick, two window sashes and four sash fasteners.

Among those concerning the *metal trades* there were five relating to metallurgy, five tools for metal-working, five machines, four valves, of which one was hydraulic, and three patents for removing superfluous solder from metal cans. Among the *metallurgical* patents were a process of preparing iron pyrites for desulphurization, and a process of extracting zinc lead and silver sulphides from their ores.

The inventions in the *woodworking trades* comprised six articles of furniture, seven musical instruments, two wood grinders, two elevators, a cleaving apparatus, a turning lathe and a machine for applying hoops to casks.

The patents relating to printing consisted of machines for printing and grain-ing, and for printing gun wads, a stereo-type matrix press and frame, and a method for producing intaglio printing forms.

Inventions relating to the *textile trades* included a plaiting machine, two looms, a

filling box stand for booms, a carpet fabric, and an apparatus for forming artificial silk filaments from a cellulose solution.

In the *clothing trades* there were four patents relating to the manufacture of boots and shoes, a sewing machine, a cloth cutter, a machine for winding cloth, and various articles of apparel.

The patents relating to *food preparation* included among others an apparatus for malting and drying, a process of brewing, and a baker's oven. Those relating to the *leather trade* included a process of treating hides, a machine for skiving leather and one for stoning out leather.

Among the 21 patents relating to *railways*, eight were concerned with the construction of cars, and two with trucks. There were also two couplings, a brake, a device for replacing cars, an apparatus for lifting trucks, and a signalling system. A device for preventing the derailling of cars consists of two arms pivoted on immovable brackets attached to each side of the car, and extending downwards towards the tracks. At the end of each arm are shoes, which are normally just clear of the rails. The arms are held in position by springs extending from the brackets, which prevent them from swinging too far, and serve to maintain the shoes above the rails.

Patents relating to means of *general transport* included two cargo conveyors, two wagons, a flying machine, a bicycle, and four connected with submarine boats.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions, there was a process of reducing to pulp and utilizing the waste product from the manufacture of paper known as screenings. This consists in crushing and drawing the screenings three times, and then alternately stirring them in a liquid and grinding or rubbing them.

The patents issued in the month of October numbered 400. Of these, 23 related to the agricultural industry, 29 to building trades, and 82 to metal trades. There were 36 electrical inventions, 21 inventions re-

lating to clothing, 19 to railways, and 23 to other means of transport.

The *Agricultural* inventions included a hay rake, a thresher, a sulky for harrows, and a milking machine. Inventions relating to the *metal trades* included machines for making cans, metal rods and nails, a process of producing white metal, and a process of cleaning and improving the quality of iron and steel.

Among the *electrical* inventions there were three electro-thermic processes, one for the manufacture of steel, another for the welding of chains, and the third for the welding of wire fences. Five patents related to wireless telegraphy, six to telephones, and one to 'telautography' or long distance writing.

Among the inventions concerning *railways*, there was a mechanism for operating

the whistle of a locomotive automatically. A cord connects the whistle with a hanger which is suspended from the truck of the locomotive. A lever is attached to the hanger, which comes in contact with a supplemental rail, thus causing the whistle to blow.

The inventions relating to *miscellaneous* industries included a process of converting furnace flue dust or fine ore into blocks. The method consists in mixing the dust or ore with hydrated lime in a dry state, then subjecting the mixture to steam under pressure in order to moisten it to facilitate handling. The mixture is then formed into blocks, which are placed in a chamber, and subjected to the pressure and action of steam, in order that they may be hardened and dried.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during January, 1905 :—

DOMINION REPORTS.

Dominion Lands and Immigration.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1903-1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 498. Price, 30 cents.

The Report of the Department of the Interior of Canada for the last fiscal year shows the great development which took place during that time in the western provinces and districts of Canada. Although there was a net decrease of \$252,568.96 in the revenue derived from Dominion lands compared with the previous year, the amount of revenue having been \$1,695,591.63 in 1902-03, and \$1,443,022.67 in 1903-04, the general business of the department was successful, the diminished revenue being accounted for by a decrease of over \$300,000 in the amount received from the Yukon Territory and the sale of school

lands. The amount of registration fees collected showed an increase from \$81,404.18 to \$109,233.73 in the two years, but the homestead entries decreased from 31,383 to 26,078. It is estimated that the homestead entries for 1903-1904 represented 68,381 persons who settled in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

The total arrival of immigrants in Canada during the last fiscal year numbered 130,330, of whom 50,374 were from the British isles, a large increase compared with 41,792 British immigrants in 1902-1903. Upwards of 20,000 young men came from Great Britain in order to engage in agriculture in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The number of arrivals from the continent of Europe was 34,785, as compared with 37,099 in the previous year, the falling off being attributed to a decrease in the number of arrivals from Russia, Hungary and Scandinavia.

The immigrants from the United States numbered 45,171, being slightly fewer than in the previous year.

The conditions in the Yukon district are reported to have been satisfactory, although the gold output was not quite so large as in the previous season, the figures being \$12,110,723.09 and \$10,780,898.02 for the two years. There was a falling off in mining on a small scale, but there was a great improvement in the larger operations. The wages upon the creeks during the season of 1904 were \$5 a day and board, and there were not sufficient men to supply the demand.

Trade and Commerce of Canada.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 1,017. Price, 60 cents.

A number of statistics given in the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce are also contained in the volume of tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, which was reviewed in the February number of the *Labour Gazette*. During 1904 three new commercial agencies were established by this department in Japan, Bristol, Eng., and Mexico, making fifteen in all. The publication of a Weekly Report was begun by this department in February, 1904, containing reports of commercial agents, trade inquiries and extracts from commercial papers, tariff changes and new customs regulations of Canada and foreign countries of immediate importance to Canadian business men. Attention is called to a number of cases in which Canadian exporters have failed to take advantage of the opportunities offered for trade in foreign markets.

The report contains statistics of the imports and exports of Canada, the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at and departed from Canadian ports, statistics relating to lumber and grain, and tables of the trade of foreign countries. A statement is also given showing the transactions under the Chinese Immigration Acts from 1886 to June 30, 1904.

Criminal Statistics of Canada.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 208. Price, 15 cents.

The report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries of Canada for the last fiscal year states that the average daily population of the penitentiaries during 1903-4 was 1,286, an increase of five per cent compared with the previous year, but a decrease compared with each of the seven years prior to 1902-3. A comparative statement of the number of paroles and pardons granted since 1898-9 shows that the operation of the parole law tends to reduce the number of pardons granted, which have steadily decreased from 80 in 1898-9 to 31 in 1903-4. The number of paroles granted increased from 71 in 1899-1900 to 122 in 1903-4. The number of convicts in custody on June 30, 1904, was 1,328, of whom twelve per cent were under twenty years of age. The cause of crime is attributed to idleness and improvident habits rather than to other conditions such as intemperance, illiteracy and heredity. With regard to the nationality of the criminals, 881 were Canadian, 134 were from the United States, 125 were from England, 53 from Ireland, and 20 from Scotland. There were less than 20 from each of a number of other countries. There were 863 single persons, 426 married and 39 widowed. Abstainers from intoxicants numbered 223, the temperate numbered 619 and the intemperate 486. There were 213 convicts who could neither read nor write, 99 who could read only, and 1,016 who could both read and write. With regard to their religious beliefs, 662 convicts were Roman Catholics, 251 belonged to the Church of England, 139 were Methodists, 116 were Presbyterian, 84 were Baptists, 28 were Lutherans, and 11 Buddhists. There were 30 others professing various other creeds, and 7 belonged to no church.

A recommendation is made for the substitution of indefinite sentences for fixed sentences for all classes of crime, and a number of arguments are presented showing the advantages that would arise from this change, both to the public and to the criminals themselves.

Public Accounts of Canada.

Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 253. Price, 15 cents.

The Report on the Public Accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year shows that the receipts on account of consolidated fund for the year amounted to \$70,669,816.82, and the expenditure amounted to \$55,612,832.70. The sum of \$2,046,878.45 was paid on account of railway subsidies, and \$1,130,041.29 on account of bounties. The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was \$260,867,718.60, being a reduction from the previous year of \$739,270.27. The actual reduction of the debt, however, amounted to \$6,136,773.40, the difference being due to an allowance to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec erroneously deducted in the previous year. The balance at the credit of depositors in the Post Office and government savings banks at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$62,158,449.90, an increase of \$1,387,320.65 over the balance held on June 30, 1903. There has been a great increase in the amount of money orders issued by the Post Office Department and payable in other countries. In the last six years the amount of these orders has trebled, and in 1904 they reached the value of nearly \$8,000,000.

Public Works of Canada.

Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 547. Price, 25 cents.

The Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada for the last fiscal year states that during that period the total expenditure on public works amounted to \$7,392,289.62. Of this sum there was spent on harbour and river works the sum of \$3,389,936.02, in addition to \$900,000 advanced to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. On dredging and plant there was spent \$374,181.94 on slides and booms \$127,549.37, on bridges and roads \$103,759.29, on public buildings \$1,890,281.77, on telegraphs \$385,693.51, and on miscellaneous objects \$220,887.72. The mileage of

Dominion telegraph lines is now over 6,000 miles, and the length of submarine cable over which this department has superintendence amounts to 402 miles.

The revenue derived from public works amounted to \$273,203.23, about \$2,000 less than the sum collected during the fiscal year of 1902-03. There was a decrease of \$7,000 in the revenue from slides and booms, and a decrease of a little over \$5,000 from graving docks and locks. The revenue from telegraphs, however, showed an increase of about \$15,000, and amounted to the sum of \$147,391.94 in the last fiscal year.

Marine Affairs of Canada.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1904. Marine. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 195. Price, 20 cents.

A number of changes were made in the marine branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the last fiscal year of importance to shipping interests. A lighthouse board was organized for the purpose of improving the lighthouse service, and valuable work has already been accomplished by it. The control of the River St. Lawrence ship channel was transferred to this department from the Department of Public Works. In the maintenance and construction of lights and coast service the sum of \$1,226,398.18 was expended, an increase of \$267,527.92 over the previous fiscal year. On June 30, 1904, there were 796 light stations, lightships and fog-alarm stations, 99 steam-whistles, fog-horns, bells and guns, and 783 lightkeepers, engineers of fog-alarms and masters of lightships. The use of acetylene for gas buoys and lighthouses has been extended, and the only gas buoys now using Pintsch or oil gas will be replaced by acetylene buoys on the opening of navigation. There are 27 life-saving stations in Canada. Most of these have crews that drill two or three times a month. The men are paid \$2 for each drill and an extra sum when any service is rendered to shipwrecked mariners. At Long Point, Lake Erie, the men remain permanently at the station during Septem-

ber, October and November, receiving \$40 per month during that period.

Indian Affairs.

Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 646. Price, 45 cents.

According to the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, the Indians in Canada enjoyed a fair share of prosperity during the last fiscal year. The total Indian population in Canada in 1904 is estimated to have been 107,978. In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia there was a slight increase in their numbers, while there were small decreases in other provinces and territories of the Dominion. The total value of farm produce raised by the Indians amounted to \$1,108,635.20, an increase of \$4,162.70 compared with the previous year, although there was a decrease of 1,528 in the number of acres cultivated, and of 60,456 in the number of bushels of grain and roots harvested. There was an increase of \$81,399.75 in the amount of money derived from fishing, and of \$60,743.72 in the amount from hunting. The wages of the Indians who worked for hire showed an increase of \$191,736.39 over the previous year, and the amount derived from various industries increased by \$36,500.14. An improvement is taking place in the structure of their dwellings, and in the furniture contained in them.

The education of the Indians is carried on by 228 day schools, 46 boarding schools and 24 industrial institutions, an increase of four day, one boarding and one industrial school, compared with the previous year. There were 221 boys learning trades at the industrial schools.

Agricultural and Dairying Statistics.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 276.

In the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1904, it is stated that the total exports of Canadian agricultural and animal products during the year ended June 30, 1904, were valued at \$100,950,992. This

was a considerable reduction compared with the previous year, and was due largely to a shrinkage of \$11,101,352 in the exports of wheat. Exports of flour, however, increased from \$4,699,143 to \$6,129,226. Over 90 per cent of farm products exported were sold in Great Britain. There was a remarkable increase of exports of Canadian flour to Japan. According to Japanese trade returns only \$5,940.19 worth of Canadian flour was imported into Japan during the first eight months of 1903, while \$81,755.67 worth was imported into Japan during the corresponding period in 1904. There was a large increase in exports of fruits, their values for the past two fiscal years being \$3,689,662, and \$5,475,535 respectively.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Agricultural Statistics of Ontario.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1903. Part I—Agricultural Statistics. Part II.—Chattel Mortgages. Toronto: King's Printer, 1904. Pages, 48.

The Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for the year 1903 shows that there has been a falling off in wheat-growing since the year 1899 in Ontario. The following figures are given in reference to wheat production:—

	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.
	Acres.	Acres.
1899.. . . .	913,054	356,721
1900.. . . .	1,068,640	376,905
1901.. . . .	911,587	353,048
1902.. . . .	748,592	303,115
1903.. . . .	665,028	248,518

There were 1,126 cheese factories in 1903, one less than in 1902, but the quantity of cheese made was 165,306,573 pounds, or eighteen and one-half million more than in 1902. The season's output was worth \$17,203,233, of which the sum of \$15,393,250 was paid to 57,102 patrons. There were 265 creameries in operation, which produced 10,812,126 pounds of butter in 1903, a decrease compared with 1902, when 282 creameries produced 11,082,078 pounds.

As in previous years, there was a great demand for farm labourers, but in August the situation was relieved to some extent

by the influx of British immigrants. There was an increase in the rate of wages paid to every class of workers on the farm.

The following table gives the average rate of wages paid on farms for ten years, with the average for twenty-two years:—

Farm Labourers.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1882-1903.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per year in yearly engagements:											
With board	183	165	165	155	149	148	144	144	150	156	159
Without board	274	268	263	248	243	246	236	243	246	247	252
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Per month for working season:											
With board	19 44	18 52	17 78	16 57	15 38	15 31	14 29	14 57	15 38	16 55	16 98
Without board	28 04	27 51	27 05	25 73	24 93	25 44	24 47	24 11	25 45	25 61	26 33
Domestic servants per month.	7 84	7 15	6 91	6 65	6 19	6 09	5 97	6 11	6 07	6 23	6 37

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in Colorado.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Colorado, 1903-1904. Denver: State Printers, 1904. Pages, 299.

The Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Colorado treats of a great variety of subjects, chiefly relating to industrial conditions prevailing in Colorado. The first chapter contains replies from forty-seven engaged in various occupations, relating to conditions prevailing in their respective industries, their earnings, expenses, and savings during the past year, and to a number of other subjects. The second chapter deals with the eight-hour question, the wages paid in various industries and the cost of living, shown in the price of different commodities. The next chapter contains accounts of the most important trade disputes in Colorado which occurred during the period covered by the report. It is noted that in the two years, 1903 and 1904, there were more important trade disputes in Colorado than in any other state in the Union during any similar period. Chapter IV. deals with labour organizations, and contains brief accounts of the Denver Trades and Labour Assembly, the American Federation of Labour, the Western Federation of Miners, the United Coal Miners of America, and the Colorado State Federation of Labour. The final chapter of the report deals with a number of subjects, among them being the

following: 'Colorado's workers, employment, conditions, etc.'; 'Housing of the working people of the United States by employers'; 'National civic federation'; 'Education and labour.'

Industrial Statistics of Maine.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1904. Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print, 1905. Pages, 239.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Industrial and Labour Statistics of Maine contains a list of the factories, mills and shops built in Maine during 1904, with their cost and number of hands employed. This is followed by an account of the industrial development and conditions of Aroostook county, one of the most important counties in the state. Among other articles in this report are the following: 'The potato as a commercial crop,' 'Maine's milling industry,' 'Central electric light and power stations,' 'Market gardening in Maine,' 'Strikes in Maine, 1881-1900,' 'Labour Unions,' 'The National Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics,' and the 'Report of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries of Maine.'

EUROPEAN REPORT.

Industrial Unions of Belgium.

Rapport relatif à l'Exécution de la loi du 31 mars, 1898, sur les Unions Professionnelles pendant les années 1898-1901, présenté aux chambres législatives par M. le Ministre de l'Industrie et

du Travail. Brussels : J. Lebégue & Cie, 1904. Pages, 446.

A Report recently issued by the Department of Labour of Belgium, gives many interesting particulars relating to trade unions and other industrial societies in that country.

By a law passed in 1898, industrial unions or associations desiring to obtain a legal recognition are compelled to place with the clerk of the council of mines copies of their constitutions and by-laws, which must comply with certain provisions fixed by law, before registration is granted. The council of mines, which constitutes a commission of registration, is charged with the duty of ascertaining if the bodies applying for registration have fulfilled the necessary conditions. From June 30 to the end of 1898, nine industrial unions were registered. There were 103 registered in 1899, 108 in 1900, and 134 in 1901. At the end of 1901, 352 registered unions were in existence, two of the number registered having been dissolved. Of

the 352 unions in existence, 304 were agricultural associations, 18 were trade unions, 16 were associations of members of the liberal professions, 6 were employers' associations, 3 were associations of employees, 1 was a mixed association, including both employers and employees, and 4 were miscellaneous associations. The agricultural associations have made great progress in co-operation, buying seeds, live stock and machines, and re-selling them to their members. The associations carrying on this work in 1899 numbered 45, and in 1891 there were 149. The value of the purchases increased from 452,566 fr. 85c. for 2,836 members in 1899 to 2,368,661 fr. 74c. for 11,280 members in 1901. Free employment bureaus were established by one agricultural union in 1899 and in 1900, and by two in 1901. Similar bureaus were also established by three trade unions, one association of employers, and one association of employees. Various other activities of these associations are mentioned in this report, and numerous statistical tables are given relating to them.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following is a synopsis of recent cases affecting labour, taken from the law reports and other legal records of the province.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Sabbath Observance Legislation.

A reference was recently made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada of certain questions affecting the jurisdiction of a province to legislate respecting abstinence from labour on Sunday. As a result of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain in the Lord's Day case, representations have been made to the government of Canada advocating the enactment of a Sabbath Observance Measure by the

Dominion parliament. It was held by the Honourable the Minister of Justice, however, not to be clear that the decision of the Privy Council was intended to affirm the absence of authority in a provincial legislature to enact such legislation. It was thought expedient therefore to secure the opinion of the Supreme Court before proposing legislation to the Dominion parliament and the following list of questions on which information was desired by the government were submitted to the court, together with a draft bill embodying provisions relating to Sabbath observance:—

1. Has the legislature of a province authority to enact a statute in the terms of the annexed draft bill?

2. If the provisions of the draft bill are beyond the jurisdiction of a province in part only.

(a) Which of the sections or which of the provisions thereof are *ultra vires*, and

(b) to what extent are they *ultra vires* ?

3. (a) Upon the repeal of Consolidated Statute of Upper Canada, chapter 104, would it be competent to the legislature of Ontario to enact the said draft bill in its entirety or in part, and

(b) if in part only what sections or provisions thereof and to what extent ?

4. Has a province jurisdiction to legislate prohibiting or regulating labour so as to prevent any work, business or labour from being performed within the province upon the first day of the week commonly called 'Sunday' except work of necessity or mercy and except work or labour of the character and to the extent comprehended in section 2 of the said draft bill.

5. Has a province power to restrict the operations of companies of its own creation to six days in each week by provisions in the charters or Acts of incorporation of such companies, or otherwise, so as to render it unlawful for them, their servants or agents to do any work, business or labour within the province on the first day of the week ?

6. Are the following classes of companies or corporations created by the Dominion or any of them, and if so which, and the servants and agents thereof, subject to the laws of the province within which they operate in so far as the prohibition or regulation of labour upon the first day of the week is concerned :—

(a) Those whose works are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada but authorized to operate within one province only and whose operations are confined to such provinces ;

(b) those to which 'The Companies Act, 1902,' (Dominion) applies ;

(c) Banks and banking companies ;

(d) companies for carrying on the business of insurance or the business of a loan company ;

(e) Companies whose purposes or objects are the construction and operation of any of the works or undertakings mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the 10th enumeration of section 92 of the British North America Act other than those falling under clause (a) hereof.

7. Had the legislature of Ontario authority to enact :—

(a) the second clause of sub-section (2) of section 14 of Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 208 ?

(b) section 136 of Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 209 ;

(c) section 6 of 63 Victoria, chapter 49 ;

(d) section 39 of Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chapter 257, and sections 2 and 3 of I Edward VII. (Ontario), chapter 36 ;

(e) section 4 Edw. VII., of chapter

In reply to the above questions the following answer was handed out by the Supreme Court, on February 27:—

In the matter of a reference by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada of certain questions for hearing and consideration affecting the jurisdiction of a province to legislate respecting abstention from labour on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

After the fullest consideration of the 37th section of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act under which this reference is made to us and of the strong observations made by the

Judicial Committee in the reference made by the government of Ontario to the Court of Appeal of that province in the matter of the Hamilton Street Railway Company reported on appeal to the Judicial Committee, 1903, A.C. page 528, as to the principle, convenience and expediency of courts of justice answering hypothetical questions submitted to them as distinct from those arising in concrete cases, we are of the opinion that the questions submitted to us as to whether certain supposed or hypothetical legislation which the legislature of one of the provinces might in the future enact would be within the powers of such legislature, are not within the purview of this section. Questions as to the constitutionality of existing legislation are clearly within the meaning of that 37th section and the general words 'touching any other matter' must be considered as within the rule *ejusdem generis* and may well refer to orders in council by the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, passed pursuant to the Dominion or provincial legislation the constitutionality of which may be in question or to departmental regulations authorized by statute. These orders in council cover a very large legislative area and include regulations on the subjects of navigation, pilotage, fisheries, Crown lands, forests, mines and minerals. For the first time this question of jurisdiction has been raised by one of the interested parties and for that reason we feel bound to express the foregoing views from which Mr. Justice Sedgewick dissents.

As, however, the practice of this court heretofore has been to answer questions similar to those now submitted as to the power to legislate vested in the Dominion or the provinces and on appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council answers have been given by that board on the assumption that the questions were warranted by the section to which we have referred, we will follow in this case subject to the expression of the foregoing views, the practice of the courts on similar references and proceed to answer the questions as follows :—

In answer to question (1), we are unable to distinguish the draft bill submitted for our opinion from the act pronounced by the Judicial Committee in the case before referred to as *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature and think, for the reasons given in that case by the lord chancellor, that this draft bill as a whole is also *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature. This answer covers also questions (2) and (3). With regard to the other questions (4) to (7) inclusive, it appears to us that the day, commonly called Sunday, or the Sabbath, or the Lord's Day, is recognized in all Christian countries as an existing institution, and that legislation having for its object the compulsory observance of such day, or the fixing of rules of conduct (with the usual sanctions) to be followed on that day, is legislation properly falling within the views expressed by the Judicial Committee in the Hamilton Street Railway reference before referred to and is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. It is (Mr. Justice Sedgewick dissenting from this view) indesirable and inexpedient, if not altogether impossible, properly to answer categorically the questions enumerated in question 7. The rule suggested by the Privy Council is we think peculiarly applicable to these questions and it is quite clear that useful or satisfactory answers could only be given

to them when the questions arise in concrete cases under the statutes.

(Signed) ROBT. SEDGEWICK, J.
D. GIROUARD, J.
WALLACE NESBITT, J.
L. H. DAVIES, J.

ONTARIO CASES.

Employers' Liability for Allowing Inexperienced Man to do Dangerous Work.

O was employed as a teamster by the London Builders' Supply Company.

In the course of his employment, he was ordered to undermine a certain clay bank, and the bank giving way he was injured to such an extent that he was unable to work for some weeks.

O brought an action against the company, claiming \$2,000 damages.

The evidence showed that O was inexperienced in that class of work; and on that ground it was contended on his behalf that his employers were liable. The foreman of the company deemed that only experienced men should be allowed to do such work. The method being to dig out as much clay as was considered necessary from underneath, and then to drive stakes in from the top. The manager of the company denied that on the occasion in question he had not gone down to the bottom of the bank in order to see how near it was to falling before he ordered the stakes to be driven in.

Upon this evidence the jury brought in a verdict awarding O \$180 damages.

(Oslen v. The London Builders' Supply Company. Action tried before Mr. Justice Teetzel at the London Assizes, January 19, 1905).

Unjustifiable Dismissal of Employee.

W. Clark was employed in England by a firm of jewellers under a written agreement which provided that he should go to Toronto and work for them there for one year.

After he had worked for five months, his pay was docked one dollar and forty-five cents (\$1.45) for time alleged to have been lost in producing an imperfect piece of

work. C's solicitors then wrote a letter asking for the re-payment of this amount, which was thereupon given to C. who was then dismissed.

C. then brought an action against his former employers for wrongful dismissal, and the judge of the county court held that he had acted within his legal rights, and that an isolated failure to maintain perfection in workmanship did not warrant dismissal. Judgment was therefore given in favour of C. The employers appealed, but the judgment was confirmed by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice.

(Clark v. Capp & Company. Judgment given at Toronto, January 30, 1905).

Action Under 'The Workmen's Compensation Act.'

S. was employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company as a fireman on one of its locomotive engines. This engine was provided with arch flues or hot water pipes which passed through the fire-box and had their ends inserted into the hot water tank surrounding the fire-box.

On February 17, 1903, while the engine was about seventy-five (75) miles east of St. Thomas, one of these tubes drew out of the tank, and the boiling water and steam escaping, S. was so badly scalded that he died within a few hours.

S.'s widow brought an action against the railway company for damages, alleging (1) that the use of arch flues or hot water pipes was improper, owing to their dangerous nature. (2) That this danger was increased by the method used for keeping the pipes in place, and (3) that the pipe which drew out when S. was injured was insecurely and negligently fastened into the side of the tank to which it was attached. It was also further claimed that the company had not made proper provision for the due inspection of these appliances.

At the trial the presiding judge ruled that there was no evidence of any negligence for which the railway company could be held liable. The evidence had shown

that the pipe which drew out had been put in at the company's workshops to replace one which had become defective; and there was some evidence to show that in making this repair the pipe had not been properly secured.

An appeal was taken from the judgment, dismissing the action; and a Divisional Court held that while it was properly dismissed as regards the first two grounds above mentioned yet that under 'The Workmen's Compensation Act' as amend-

ed, the employer would be liable for the neglect of any person to whom he had entrusted the duty of maintaining in proper condition the appliances; and that there was evidence of negligence on this point which should have been submitted to the jury.

The court therefore allowed the appeal and directed a new trial.

(Schwoob v. The Michigan Central Railway Company. Judgment given by a Divisional Court, January 28, 1905).

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING MARCH, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN the opening weeks of March industrial and labour conditions showed little change throughout Canada as compared with February, but a very marked and general increase in activity occurred in the second half of the month as a result of improved weather conditions. This was particularly felt in the agricultural and manufacturing industries, in the building trades, and among unskilled labour, the latter finding fair employment in street cleaning and other spring work, though heavy arrivals of immigrants increased the supply of workmen. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories the season was unusually advanced, and in British Columbia weather conditions were particularly favourable and caused a pronounced improvement in the tone of the labour market. In the maritime provinces also the relief of the snow blockade in the opening week of the month was followed by an immediate increase in activity. Spring operations, however, were not generally under way at the close of the month, navigation not having opened, and the building trades being still only partially employed, though winter conditions in the lumbering, fishing and mining industries had been brought to a close. The labour market was free from unrest, either present or in prospect, except in a few localities, and the outlook

in the general industrial field was for a busy and prosperous spring season.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

Wages offered to *farm labour* for the coming season were higher than in previous years. Immigrants hiring to farmers in Ontario received from \$200 to \$250 a year with board in the case of experienced hands, and from \$100 to \$120 a year in the case of inexperienced labour. Higher rates were paid for shorter terms of employment.

In the *building trades* the only changes with regard to which definite information had been received at the department up to the end of the month were a reduction in hours from a ten to a nine-hour day after April 1 for painters and decorators at Belleville, Ont., an increase in the wages of 70 stonemasons at Ottawa, Ont., by 3 cents an hour to 45 cents and an increase in the wages of 110 painters and paperhangers at Ottawa, Ont., from \$2.00-2.25 to \$2.25-2.50 per day.

Employees of the London Street Railway Company, numbering 100 men, obtained a general increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per hour, dating from April 1.

Among *firemen, policemen* and other *civic employees* several increases were reported. At Ottawa 50 policemen had their

salaries increased \$2.50 per month. The chief of police at Kingston was increased in salary from \$800 to \$1,000 per year. At Hamilton, members of the fire brigade, to the number of 22, had their wages materially increased, dating from April 1, the maximum of \$60 being reached now in four years instead of in six. A resolution was passed by the Trades and Labour Council of Hamilton, endorsing revision of civic salaries, and condemning the practice of employees of the city receiving extra remuneration for outside work done during office hours. At Brantford the police force, numbering 10, had their wages increased 10 cents per day from April 1,* and at London the hours of duty of members of the police force were altered, so as to allow the men an opportunity of attending church at least once on Sundays. Firemen at London to the number of 13 had their wages increased \$25 per year, the foreman and assistant chief receiving an increase of \$50, and 18 employees of the Waterworks Department and of the city offices received increases varying from \$50 to \$100 a year, to go into effect on July 1.†

At New Westminster, B.C., a rearrangement of the scale of wages of policemen was adopted, by which salaries will be \$50 per month during the first year, \$55 during the second year, \$60 during the third year, \$65 during the fourth and \$70 per month during the fifth, the last being the maximum rate paid under the schedule. Previously the chief received \$80, and the constables from \$50 to \$55 per month. Special constables will receive \$2 per day.

Printers and pressmen, numbering twenty-five, at Windsor, Ont., had their hours reduced from nine to eight per day without reduction in wages, dating from March 6. An increase of \$2 per week in the wages of job printers at Winnipeg, Man. namely, from a minimum rate of \$18 to a minimum rate of \$20 was granted by the following firms: The Voice Publishing

Company, Martel's Limited, the Colonial Press, Henderson's Directory, the Cosmopolitan Press and Birt & Co. The Winnipeg union, organized in 1881, first adopted a scale of \$16 per week, this was raised to \$17 in 1902, and after one year to \$18.

Twenty *retail clerks* employed in men's furnishing stores at Hamilton, Ont., were granted an early-closing arrangement by which the different stores of this class in the city will close after April 1 at 6 p.m. on every night of the week except Saturday, and on evenings before holidays and in the month of December. These stores previously kept open to 9 and 10 o'clock.

Thirty-six *cigarmakers* at Quebec had their wages increased and their hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.

Piano rubbers at Toronto Junction, Ont., had their wages increased by about 13 per cent.

Fifty *submarine rock drillers* at Humberstone, Ont., had their wages increased 25 cents per day.

The early closing by-law passed at Montreal in February went into effect on March 8.¹ A number of retail merchants resisted the by-law and a test case was brought in the Recorder's Court. The local union of retail clerks has organized to promote the carrying out of the law. The enactment of a similar by-law in Ste. Cunegonde was under discussion, but action was deferred pending the finding of the courts in the test case mentioned.

The operation of *Sunday street cars* was under discussion at Fort William, Ont. As a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court* with regard to provincial jurisdiction in the matter of Sunday observance, it was stated that certain hotel barber shops would remain open on Sundays.

The total increases in salaries recom-

(1) For particulars with regard to the terms of the by-law see the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1905, page 920.

* A full statement with regard to this decision was published in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1905, page 1028.

* See report of Brantford correspondent in the present issue.

† See report of London correspondent in the present issue.

mended by the Toronto Board of Education will amount to \$34,046.

In a statement made by the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals in the House of Commons on March 1, the increases in wages during the past year among the Intercolonial enginemen were said to have aggregated \$118,551, and among the mechanics of the same railway, \$73,304. As to conductors, there was a difference of 50 cents per day between the minimum wage paid in 1903 and 1904. Among baggagemen the increase amounted to from 25 to 50 cents per day, and to 20 cents a day among brakemen. The total wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen and baggagemen during 1895-6, 1902-3 and 1903-4 were respectively \$255,412.68, \$497,753.65 and \$651,137.08. The wages paid to foremen trackmen in 1906 were \$1.60 per day, and to trackmen \$1.15 per day; in 1903 the rate was \$1.75-\$2 per day for foremen, and \$1.30 per day for trackmen; last year foremen received \$1.85 to \$2.25 per day, and trackmen \$1.30 to \$1.50 per day.

The Lake Carriers' Association and the Lake Seamen's Union reached an agreement at Chicago by which ordinary seamen will receive an increase of \$2.50 per month. The present scale ranges from \$25 to \$37.50 per month.

Cost of Living.

Egg and *butter* prices continued high during the opening week of March, but declined later with the advent of milder weather, though most lines of farm produce held firm, in sympathy with the high prices obtained for live hogs and recent advances in lard and long cured bacon. What was stated to be the first shipment of Australian butter received in Canada was landed at Montreal, selling at 29 cents per pound.

Pork was higher at several points.

The price of *bread* increased in several cities. At Ottawa and Hull the price advanced from 11 to 12 cents per loaf, and at Montreal from 9 to 10 cents per 2½

pound loaf in the 112 bakeries operating in that city. At Valleyfield, Que., there was an increase of from 15 to 18 cents per six-pound loaf, and at several other points in Quebec the matter was discussed by the master bakers. The reason for the advance was stated to be the general increase in the price of flour, from \$5.40 to \$5.75 being paid by bakers at present for flour which was formerly purchased at from \$4 to \$4.10 per barrel. Wages and other expenses of production were also stated to have increased.

At a meeting of the Toronto *milk* producers held on March 11, the summer price of milk was fixed at \$1.15 per eight gallons can. The advisability of organizing a joint stock company of milk producers to establish a dairy for the retail selling of dairy products on a co-operative basis was concurred in and provisional directors appointed.

Prices for *ice* were fixed in Toronto for the season, no advance upon last year's rates being made, except in the case of those who delay booking their orders until after the beginning of the season. These will be charged 20 per cent extra.

In the majority of the cities of Ontario the approach of the spring leasing season directed attention anew to the *scarcity of houses* prevailing, and the high level of rentals. This was felt particularly at Toronto, Hamilton, London and Guelph, in which houses at moderate rentals were exceedingly difficult to obtain.*

Interruptions to Industry.

Floods caused the shutting down of a few industrial establishments in Ontario, though comparatively little damage to property was reported.

Operation of the Lévis Street Railway was suspended about March 15, the cause being the shutting off of electric power, owing to the failure of the company to meet payments. The employees of the company stopped work some time ago as

* See reports of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in the present issue.

a result of non-payment of wages. Various suits for recovery have been entered against the company and a sequestrator was appointed to manage the road and endeavour to pay off floating debts.

Among establishments destroyed by fire during March, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned :—

Nova Scotia.—Stores at North Sydney, loss, \$5,000.

New Brunswick.—Staving mill at Blagdon's siding; 15 men thrown out of employment. Saw mill at Hartland, loss \$4,000; 12 men affected.

Quebec.—Stores at Bedford, loss, \$15,000. Saw mill at Deschambault, loss, \$7,000. Clothing factory at Montreal, loss, \$40,000. Carriage factory at Montreal, loss, \$16,000. Watch factory at Montreal, loss, \$5,000. Shirt factory, &c., at Montreal, loss, \$50,000. Sash factory at Three Rivers. Saw mill at Wickham West, loss, \$64,000.

Ontario.—Flour mill at Beaverton, loss, \$40,000. Drying kiln at Dundas, loss, \$10,000. Furniture factory at Durham, loss, \$50,000. Stores at Chatham, loss, \$64,000. Wire works at Hamilton, loss, \$10,000; 50 men out of employment. Brush factory at Hamilton, loss, \$75,000; 100 hands affected. Stores at Orillia, loss, \$4,000. Stores at Ottawa, loss, \$5,000. Cooper shop at Peterborough, loss, \$4,000. Stores at Toronto, loss, \$30,000.

Manitoba.—Pork-packing establishment at Winnipeg, loss, \$200,000. Stores at Winnipeg, loss, \$8,500.

North-west Territories.—Stores at Battleford. Stores at Moosejaw, loss, \$8,500. Stores, &c., at Pomoka, loss, \$100,000. Bank building at Regina, loss, \$50,000.

British Columbia.—Tipple, &c., at Coal Creek Colliery, Fernie, loss, \$200,000. Boarding houses at Fernie, loss, \$4,000. Stores at Ladysmith, loss, \$5,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during March in the several industries and trades

throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Spring work was already under way at many points, a feature being the exceptionally early date at which active operations were begun in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, *seeding* having been commenced in several localities early in the month. In Ontario and the eastern provinces activity was for the most part confined to *stock feeding*, though mild weather prevailed, causing most of the snow to disappear, and materially relieving the water famine prevailing in certain sections of Quebec and Ontario. The fodder scarcity reported in eastern Quebec and the maritime provinces continued. The heavy country roads resulting from weather conditions hampered the *marketing of produce* in many sections; lower prices prevailed than in February, especially during the latter half of the month. With regard to last year's western wheat crop, it was variously estimated that from 5,000,000 to 8,900,000 bushels of deliverable wheat remained in the hands of the farmers in Manitoba and the Territories on March 1, after allowing 8,000,000 bushels for seed and 7,000,000 for grinding.

The *maple sugar making* season was begun at a somewhat later date than last year, and the yield of sap was in some sections less plentiful. The organization of a Canadian maple sugar makers' association, to protect the interests of farmers from the operations of syrup manufacturers in putting inferior and adulterated products on the market, was proposed. It was announced also that the Pure Food Act, which requires that all substitutes for maple syrup, &c., must be labelled as such, would be strictly enforced.

The demand for *farm labour* was very active, especially in the province of On-

tario, large numbers of immigrants being engaged.

Successful winter *stock fairs* were held at Ottawa, Ont., Neepawa, Man., and other points. Among *meetings* of farmers' associations, &c., held during the month, mention may be made of the meeting of the Bee-keepers' Association of Manitoba, the annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute and Dairymen and Live Stock Association of British Columbia, and the annual meeting of the Provincial Dairy Association of Prince Edward Island, which was held at Charlottetown on March 10, and which reported a somewhat unfavourable year. The Maritime Horse Breeders' Association was organized at Moncton, N.B., Mr. T. H. Coulter, of Fredericton, being elected president. The annual meeting of the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association of Peterborough and Lindsay districts was held on March 4; the instructor for the Peterborough board stated that he had 26 factories under his supervision, the total number of patrons being 1,499, and that over 660 tests were made, of which 47.7 per cent were satisfactory, the best results being obtained at about 80 per cent of moisture. In response to a request of the Niagara District Fruit-growers of Ontario, the Minister of Agriculture authorized the holding of a number of meetings to discuss fruit questions. Among the subjects dealt with were the San José scale, black rot of grapes, and co-operation among fruit-growers.

A deputation of fruit-growers waited on the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario to request that the system of government assistance in the initial establishment of cold storage depots be continued; that a simple method of incorporating co-operative shipping associations be adopted, and that power-spraying be demonstrated throughout the province.

The *cheese factories* in some sections of Ontario and Quebec will be somewhat late in opening this year as a result of the low price of cheese last season.

The inauguration of a *rural telephone*

system out of Stratford was reported as under consideration by the Bell Telephone Company; acting on a suggestion of the Stratford city council. A meeting of those interested in rural telephones in Waterloo county was held at Berlin, and a resolution passed endorsing the \$15 rate for farmers' telephones, with free connections with various exchanges. A committee was appointed to consider the question further. At a second meeting, held later in the month, it was resolved to defer action pending the investigation of the special select committee of the House of Commons appointed, at the instance of the Hon. the Minister of Labour, to inquire into the various telephone systems in operation throughout Canada and elsewhere.*

Fishing.

The coast fisheries of the *Maritime Provinces* were quiet, and, though improved catches were reported towards the end of the month, the chief activity among fishermen was in the overhauling and repairing of nets and gear. High prices prevailed. Some of the fleets had already left for the Bank cod and mackerel fisheries, the Gloucester fleet being reported somewhat larger than last year and making, on the whole, a somewhat earlier start. The organization of a lobster trust to operate the New England states and to include a number of Canadian dealers, was under discussion. †

The Fishery Commission, of which Colonel Tucker, ex-M.P., was chairman, presented its report to the government on March 5. Recommendations with regard to the close season, the minimum size of lobster to be taken, &c., were made. The majority of the commission also recommended an export duty on sardine herring exported in American bottoms.

With the disappearance of the ice, fishing became more active at many points on the *Great Lakes*, and good catches of

* A reference to the appointment and proceedings of this committee will be found under a special heading elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney		Active.	Active.	Active.			Quiet.
Halifax		Dull.	Quiet.		Active.		Dull.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Quiet.	Dull.	Dull.		Active.	Dull.	<i>a</i> Active.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....		Active.			Active.	Active.	<i>b</i> Active.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Active.		Active.		Quiet.		Quiet.
Three Rivers.....	Active.		Busy.				Quiet.
Sherbrooke.....	Active.		Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.
St. Hyacinthe.....					Active.		Quiet.
Montreal.....					Busy.		Active.
Hull.....			Active.		Active.		<i>a</i> Quiet.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa			Busy.		Active.		Active.
Kingston	Active.	Active.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Belleville.....	Quiet.		Busy.		Active.		Quiet.
Peterborough.....	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Busy.		Active.
Toronto.....	Active.				Busy.		Quiet.
Niagara Falls.....	Active.	Quiet.			Active.		Busy.
St. Catharines.....					Active.		Active.
Hamilton.....					Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Quiet.				Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Guelph.....					Active.	Quiet.	Active.
Berlin.....	Quiet.				Dull.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Stratford.....	Active.				Active.		<i>a</i> Quiet.
London.....					Active.		<i>a</i> Active.
St. Thomas.....	Active.				Busy.		Active.
Chatham.....	Quiet.				Busy.	Dull.	<i>a</i> Active.
Windsor.....					Busy.		Active.
Sault Ste. Marie.....			Busy.	Busy.	Very busy		
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Active.		Busy.		Busy.		Busy.
Brandon.....					Busy.		<i>a</i> Active.
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary	Active.			Active.	Active.		Quiet.
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Active.	Busy.		Active.		Busy.
Vancouver.....			Active.	Active.			<i>a</i> Busy.
Victoria.....		Busy.	Active.			Active.	Very Act.
Nanaimo.....		Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.			Dull.

a Bricklayers and masons quiet.*b* Painters busy.*c* Machinists busy.*d* Coopers dull.*i* Clerks dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G. No. 16.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull.]

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Active. c Quiet.	Active. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Active.	Busy.	Busy. Active.	Very busy Busy.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.
Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.
Active.	.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	.....	Very busy	Very busy	Active.
Active. Active. Quiet. Busy. Busy. Active.	..... Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Active. Busy. Active.	Quiet. Busy. Active. Quiet. Active. Active.	Busy. Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Quiet. Active.	Quiet. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Busy.	Active. Active. Quiet. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Quiet.
Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. d Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Quiet. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. i Busy. Dull. Quiet. Active. Active. Quiet. Dull. Quiet. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.
Active. Quiet.	Very Busy. Active.	Quiet. Busy.	Active. Active.	Active. Busy.	f Active. Active.	Busy. Active.	..... Busy.	Active. Dull.
Quiet.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Very Dull.
Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. e Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Quiet. i Active. Quiet.	Active. Quiet. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active.	Busy. g Active. Active. Quiet.	..... i Active. Active.	Quiet. Quiet. Quiet.

e Shingle weavers dull.

f Tanners dull.

g Freight handlers and longshoremen dull.

coarse fish were taken. According to statistics issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario, the total catch of fish of all kinds during 1904 was 24,009,970 lbs. an increase over 1903 of 3,030,295 lbs. The estimated value of the catch was \$1,793,229. All varieties showed an increase, except sturgeon, catfish and tullibee. The appliances used in the industry included 128 tugs, worth \$313,512, and employing 672 men; and 1,477 boats, valued at \$105,747, and employing 2,453 men. Some 3,490,036 yards of gill nets were used, 108 seines, 513 pound nets, 275 hoop nets, 75 dip nets, and 3 machines, which were licensed by the department and valued at \$931,097. The fry distributed in provincial waters by the Dominion hatcheries numbered 77,359,000; in 1903 the total was 93,701,000.

In *British Columbia* a large number of men were engaged in spring salmon fishing on the Fraser river, though the main run had not yet commenced.* Active preparations were also under way in connection with the sockeye season; a number of additional traps will be erected on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The legislature of the state of Washington refused to sanction the total suspension of canning operations during 1906 and 1908; the Order in Council recently passed by the Canadian Government in this connection was dependent on the assurance that concurrent legislation would be adopted by the state of Washington.

According to a statement recently compiled by the Fraser River Cannery Association the pack of British Columbia salmon for the season of 1904 was as follows: On the Fraser river a total of 128,903 cases were put up, of which 72,688 were sockeyes and 45,667 cohoes. The pack of the Skeena river and other northern canners totalled 336,991 cases, of which 250,538 were sockeyes, 35,030 humpbacks and 25,484 cohoes. The grand total was

465,894 cases, as against 473,674 cases in 1903, 625,982 in 1902, and 1,236,156 in 1901. Of the markets eastern Canada took 160,258 cases, Liverpool 101,885 cases, London 60,844 cases and Australia and New Zealand 37,050 cases. Local sales amounted to 15,919 cases, and stock on hand to 68,275 cases.

Lumbering.

Operations in the woods in Ontario and the eastern provinces were generally suspended, and large numbers of men returned from the shanties. In Manitoba, also, log cutting, owing to the mild weather, closed at an unusually early date. A successful season was generally reported, though the total cut will fall considerably below that of last year. In the closing week preparations for the drives were actively under way, the saw-mills anticipating a good season.

In British Columbia the mills were active, an importation of logs from Puget Sound being necessary to meet the demand of the market. In the camps conditions were fairly active.

The sixth annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association was held at Quebec, some sixty delegates being present. A membership of 562 was reported. The relations of settler and lumbermen were discussed, and papers read on forest protection, forest insects, the timber resources of different sections of Canada, and kindred subjects. It was proposed to hold a forestry conference at Ottawa during the coming summer at the suggestion of the Dominion government.

The Inspector of Provincial Boards of Health for Ontario recently returned from a six weeks' visit to the lumber, mining and railway construction camps of New Ontario. He reported that employers were carrying out the regulations in regard to sanitary arrangements, and were quite willing to adopt suggestions. The greatest difficulty in regard to sanitary regulations was found in railway construction camps, owing

* See report of correspondent for New Westminster in the present issue for statement as to prices paid for fish.

to the manner in which gangs were divided into small camps along the lines.

Mining.

A revival in activity was reported from the *Nova Scotia collieries* with the approach of the opening of navigation. Shipments during the winter months have been considerably below those of the corresponding period of 1903-4, but the outlook is for a greatly increased output during the balance of the season, especially in connection with the Ontario and Quebec markets. The Dominion Coal Company expects to ship over 3,000,000 tons, a quantity considerably in excess of last year's output, and has already chartered twelve large steamers for the St. Lawrence trade. A number of improvements on Dominion No. 3 colliery, including a new bank-head, new screens, and new machinery, are in contemplation.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Company, held in Montreal, it was stated that the company had already disposed of 1,220,000 tons of this year's output, and that the company's pay-roll at times during 1904 showed over eight thousand hands employed, though 124,244 fewer tons were mined than in 1903, causing a decrease of \$125,548 in earnings.

The property of the *Canada Coal and Railway Company* was sold at auction for \$50,500 at Amherst, N.S., on March 1. A number of town lots and tenement houses belonging to the company were also sold for \$5,500.

In eastern *Ontario and Quebec* the disappearance of the snow stimulated activity in the asbestos and other mines.

Valuable discoveries of *cobalt* and other minerals were made along the line of the Temiscaming and Northern Railway.

Additional strikes of *oil* of a very profitable character were made in the Leamington district, Ont., and drilling operations were actively under way. In Alberta, also, several new strikes of oil were reported, and extensive development works were in progress.

Mining activity in *British Columbia* increased with the approach of the spring season, and at Rossland and other metaliferous camps shipments were heavier in March than in February. Statistics published by the *Rossland Miner* show a total production of 1,929,304 tons of ore at Rossland during the ten years preceding December 31, 1904. The output for 1904 was 312,125 tons, and the total number of men employed aggregated 744.

In the *Atlin* district about 250 men have been engaged in drifting operations during the winter. The total output from Atlin up to the close of navigation was about \$500,000. Dredging will be carried on extensively during the coming season.

According to a statement of the late commissioner on the *Yukon*, mining conditions were favourable, though there are now fewer opportunities for investors with small capital. Wages upon the creeks at present are \$5 per day with board, and it was stated that there are not sufficient men available to supply the demand. The larger mining operations have greatly increased, and the future of the country was stated to depend largely on the installation of extensive hydraulic mining plants.

The *Crow's Nest collieries* worked steadily, but on Vancouver Island some diminution in employment took place.

A preliminary statement issued by the provincial mineralogist of the approximate value of the mineral output of British Columbia during 1904 indicates a total gain of \$3,306,000, the largest increases being in coal (\$1,500,000) lead (\$750,000), and coke (\$534,000).

The seventh annual meeting of the *Canadian Mining Institute* was held at Montreal, opening on March 1. Various papers by experts were read. Mr. Geo. R. Smith, of Thetford Mines, Que., was elected president, and Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb, of Victoria, B.C., secretary. The total membership of the Institute was stated to be about 480.

The *Mining Society of Nova Scotia* held an adjourned meeting at Halifax.

Manufacturing.

A marked increase in activity was noted as compared with February; full time, and in many cases overtime, was worked by employees, except in a very few localities, indications for the coming summer being that the demand for manufactured products will exceed that of any previous year. Especially noticeable was the scale on which new industries were projected and additions made to factory accommodation, more particularly at Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg and other points. In the boot and shoe and woollen branches alone were conditions reported less favourable than in the previous month. Brickmaking and flour milling, on the other hand, may be instanced as departments in which exceptional activity prevailed. Steel-making at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Sydney, N.S., was also very active, the mills at the former place running to their full capacity and turning out in the neighbourhood of 500 tons of rails daily. Work on the new rail mill at the latter point was delayed by unfavourable weather, but the company expects to be rolling rails in June and to have a force of about 5,000 men employed. Profits amounting to \$501,337.24 were declared by the Nova Scotia Steel Company for 1904; the volume of general business, as reported, did not differ greatly from that of 1903. The quantity of coal mined was increased and the present year, it was stated, would show a further increase, but the tonnage of iron ore sold was reduced by 150,000 tons. The resumption of dividends on the common stock was announced by the Montreal Steel Company.

Representatives of the United States Steel Corporation visited Port Colborne, Port Burwell, Rondeau and Walkerville, Ont., for the purpose of considering a site for a steel-manufacturing plant.

According to statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Association, the production of pig iron in Canada increased by 5,524 gross tons, or a little over 2 per cent in 1904, as compared with 1903, but

decreased 48,614 tons as compared with 1902. The total production in 1904 amounted to 270,942 gross tons. About one-quarter of the total production was basic pig iron; the production of Bessemer pig iron was 26,016 tons.

The Ontario Electrical Development Company has decided on an extensive scheme of power development for villages, towns and cities of western Ontario; surveying parties, it was stated, would start at once to locate routes for power cables. A large dam will be constructed by the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company on the Montmorency river, doubling the power of the company and providing a large storage reservoir. At the adjourned annual meeting of the Cataract Power, Light and Construction Company, it was stated that the company had doubled its output during the past year. The horse power disposed of in 1898 was 194; this has grown to 15,000. In the closing week of the month it was stated that the company had acquired a controlling interest in the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Railway.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian General Electric Company profits of \$582,519 were declared for 1904, as against \$512,210 in 1903. Of this sum \$75,000 was transferred to reserve. A total of \$2,730,000 was carried over for 1905 in non-completed contracts. Business during the first two months of the current year was reported as the largest in the history of the company for any similar period. An increase of \$900,000 in capitalization was recommended by the directors.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Rubber Company it was shown that the business of the company had almost doubled during the past two years.

It was announced that the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be held in Quebec in September. About 230 members have already signified their intention of joining the excursion to Great Britain.

• Transport.

Railway employment was very active, especially in the maritime provinces and in southwestern Ontario, during the first half of the month, in connection with the congestion of freight resulting from the snow blockades, and railway earnings, during the first three months of the present year, owing to more favourable weather conditions, have been greatly in excess of those of the corresponding months of 1904. Reductions in the telegraph operating staffs and other departments were made by the Grand Trunk, but the arrangement of the spring schedules is expected to increase employment generally. *Street railway employees* also had an active month. *Steamboat men* were preparing for the opening of navigation, but *longshoremen* were slack. *Railway trackmen* were very busy making repairs to track.

Railway construction operations were already begun in a few localities, and prospects are for a busy season.* The following construction work in western Canada will be proceeded with by the Canadian Northern Railway Company during 1905: Completion of the main line to Edmonton, extension of Prince Albert line from Melfort to Prince Albert, completion of Rossburn line to Rossburn, completion of Carberry-Brandon section, completion of Springfield branch, a distance of twenty miles from Winnipeg, completion of Thunder Hill branch to the western boundaries of the province. It was announced that the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would be entirely from the east, though negotiations looking to the commencement of construction in British Columbia were in progress. Extensive additions to electric railway lines in Ontario, during the coming season, are also proposed, including an extension of the Hamilton Radial Railway, the building of the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Electric Railway, and developments in the counties of Kent and Middlesex.

An order for 20,000 tons of steel rails from English manufacturers for September delivery was placed for the James Bay Railway.

According to a statement prepared by the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, the sum of \$12,357,250 was spent on government railways during the fiscal year 1903-4, and \$2,980,558 on canals. There were 19,611 miles of completed railways in Canada and 3,327 miles of sidings. About 19,430 were in operation. The paid-up capital of Canadian railways was placed at \$1,168,546,918; gross earnings of the year at \$100,219,436, and working expenses at \$74,563,162. The number of passengers carried was 23,640,765, and the amount of freight 48,097,519 tons. Rolling stock consisted of a total of 90,728 cars.

There are at present 767 miles of electric railway in Canada, representing a capitalization of \$80,453,609. The working expenses last year were \$5,326,517, and the net earnings \$3,125,092.

A deficit of \$900,751 in the management of the *Intercolonial Railroad* was announced; \$506,972 of the decrease was stated to be caused by the rise in wages of engineers, firemen, trackmen, station masters, operators and mechanics.

At the semi-annual meeting of the *I.C.R. Employees' Relief and Assurance Association*, total disability calls amounting to \$2,750 were shown. The proposed pension scheme fund was discussed.

It was announced that an arrangement had been completed for the installation of electrical machinery to operate the locks in the Lachine and Welland canals, the new system to be completed for the opening of navigation. It was estimated that a saving of about five minutes at each lock would be effected.

The annual convention of the *Canadian Street Railway Association* was held at Ottawa. Among the subjects discussed were Sunday legislation in Ontario on street railways, the commutation of tickets, street railway men's benefit societies and the transportation of mails.

* See report of Winnipeg correspondent in present issue.

The branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver to Steveston has been taken over by the British Columbia Electric Street Railway Company and will be operated as an electric railway after July 1. Electric energy will be supplied to cannerymen and other manufacturers.

It was announced that a commission of three, instead of five, would have control of the construction of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway. The new commission was named as follows: Cecil B. Smith, C.E., Toronto; Dennis Murphy, Ottawa, and Jacob L. Englehart, Petrolea. It was stated that the chairman would receive a salary of \$3,000 and would be expected to devote his whole time to the work.

The construction of a new twin screw steel passenger steamer with quadruple expansion engines, having a speed of 22½ miles per hour, was decided upon by the Niagara Navigation Company for the Lewiston-Toronto route. A large new steamer for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company will be put into commission in May.

During 1904 fifty-five new locomotives were put into service by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and seventy more were under order for the present year. About 1,500 new freight cars were also put into service and 4,000 more are under way. The company has now 1,020 locomotives, 1,977 passenger cars, and 32,500 freight cars in service, with 26 dining cars and 110 sleeping cars.

The representatives of thirty-one transportation companies doing business in Canada held a meeting to discuss the establishment of the association, with the object of improving transportation methods in Canada and simplifying the present system.

Transportation charges of freight from the Yukon will, by arrangement between the different companies, be practically unchanged from last year.

The SS. *Parisian* of the Allan line was sunk in Halifax harbour in a collision with the SS. *Albano*. An investigation into the circumstances of the accident was ordered

by the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Conditions in the Trades.

Activity in the *building trades* materially increased with the advent of more favourable weather, though on the whole bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were not yet fully employed, except in British Columbia, where the season opened considerably in advance of last year. Painters and decorators had a very good month and carpenters and joiners were generally well employed. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters had less employment on repairs than in February, but the large centres all reported active conditions. Lathers and plasterers had not yet become busy, but stonecutters reported considerably improved conditions. Indications were that the season would be exceptionally busy, especially in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and other of the larger cities.* The labour market, on the whole, was free from the prospect of unrest, though at Toronto some difficulty was experienced in entering upon wages agreements in several of the branches. A scarcity of bricks was anticipated at some points, though it was thought that an abundant supply will be procurable after the opening of the season.

In the *metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades*, fair conditions prevailed among moulders, iron workers, machinists, stove mounters and others engaged in manufacturing establishments. Steam engineers, boiler makers, shipwrights and shipbuilders were favourably affected by the approach of the navigation season and bicycle workers also increased in activity from seasonal causes. Blacksmiths and horseshoers had a good month.

Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers and car builders were actively employed. Coopers had a fair month, and varnishers, gilders, etc., were generally active.

* See reports of local correspondents.

In the *printing trades*, printers and pressmen were well employed, and bookbinders had a favourable month.

Journeyman *tailors* in the latter half of the month were becoming busy on spring work. Garment workers were fairly active and hat makers, glove makers, etc., had a good month. Boot and shoe workers were dull.

In the *food and tobacco preparation* branches, ice cutters and drivers concluded their season of activity, which has been a very successful one. Bakers and confectioners had a good month, but butchers and meat cutters were somewhat less active. Cigarmakers were busy, but tobacco workers had less employment at some points than in February.

Fair conditions prevailed in the *leather trades*.

Clerks and stenographers were well employed, except in Manitoba and western Canada, where a surplus of labour was reported. Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, etc., had a good month. Furriers were slack.

Cab drivers, hackmen, etc., had an active month.

Unskilled labour was more active than in February, large gangs of men being employed in street cleaning and other work preparatory to the opening of the season of activity. At some points, including Montreal and Toronto, large numbers of men were awaiting the opening of navigation and of railway construction operations before obtaining employment, and in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia there were still considerable numbers of general labourers out of employment.

Notes of the Month.

Real estate transfers were on an exceptionally heavy scale at many points.

A mechanics' lien bill was introduced as a government measure in the Nova Scotia legislature.

At the annual convention of the *Lord's Day Alliance*, a total membership of thirty

thousand, organized in 570 local branches, was reported.

The amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was submitted to a vote.

A deputation representing a number of labour organizations waited upon the Provincial Secretary of Ontario to request that prison-made brooms be labelled as such in future.

The assessment of the city of Montreal for 1905 shows an increase of about \$7,000,000. The total value of taxable property was fixed at \$163,263,685, with untaxable property aggregating \$42,911,815. The assessed valuation of Vancouver for 1905 was fixed at \$29,229,970, an advance of \$4,541,115 over last year.

At *Orangeville, Ont.*, a new furniture factory, employing fifty hands, was started, and the Portland Cement Company will shortly begin operations in the same town. General prosperity prevails, there being no vacant houses in the town, which now numbers in the neighbourhood of 4,000 permanent residents.

A petition signed by 935 employees of 12 leading manufacturing establishments was presented to the general manager of the Peterborough Radial Railway Company requesting that the company issue *workingmen's tickets* during limited hours at the rate of ten for 25 cents.

At a convention of over seventy representatives from the different municipalities of the province of Manitoba, held at Brandon on March 14, at the instance of the Brandon city council, the organization of a *municipal union* for the province was undertaken. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution.

In 1904 there were 1,145 *newspapers* in Canada. At the beginning of 1905 the total number was 1,151, of which 115 were daily, 829 weekly, 143 monthly, and 37 semi-weekly. The number of newspapers

per estimated population of the several provinces, is as follows:—

Province.	News-papers.	Estimated population.
Ontario.. . . .	606	2,250,000
Quebec.. . . .	143	1,750,000
Manitoba.. . . .	105	350,000
Nova Scotia.. . . .	81	460,000
Northwest Territories . . .	77	350,000
British Columbia.. . . .	69	200,000
New Brunswick.. . . .	53	335,000
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	17	105,000

It was announced by the Dominion government that the cost of maintaining the naval stations and fortifications at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., would be undertaken by the Dominion and that the permanent force would be increased in this connection from 2,000 to 4,000 men.

A delegation representing the legislative committee of the grand council of the Provincial Workmen's Association had an interview with the government of Nova Scotia with regard to certain desired legislation. The examination system in connection with mines was the subject chiefly dealt with.

The director of the *manual training* in the province of New Brunswick recently paid a visit to several of the leading towns and cities of the province in the interest of his subject. A number of towns were stated to have applied for information as to the cost and method of establishing manual training departments. At Sackville, in particular, the work was stated to be proceeding very successfully.

A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance waited upon the Ontario government and asked for the passage of an Act to prohibit the operation of electric railways on Sundays other than those enjoying special legislation on the subject.

A deputation from the city council of Halifax, the Halifax Board of Trade and other boards of trade in the maritime provinces, interviewed the Dominion government, in conjunction with similar delegations from Ontario and British Columbia, to request a bonus on tonnage basis for the encouragement of the *steel shipbuilding* industry in Canada.

The *factory commissioners* appointed by the government of New Brunswick to investigate the need of a provincial factories' act, presented their report, stating that they had visited the several factories in St. John, Campbellton, Newcastle, Chatham, Fredericton, Marysville, Woodstock, St. Stephen and Moncton, and that little dissatisfaction was found among workmen with regard to present conditions, employees being well protected in most of the factories, though greater precautions against loss of life in cases of fire were desired in some cases and improved sanitary conditions in others. It was pointed out that a feeling existed among some of the larger manufacturers that, as many industries in the province were still in their infancy, legislation calculated to impede the investment of capital ought not to be enacted. The commission recommended that an act of a moderate nature be passed. A draft of a bill to suit the requirements of the situation was attached to the report.

A suit was begun at Hamilton against the Dominion Wholesalers' Guild and the Ontario Grocers' Guild for inducing sugar refiners and other manufacturers to sell only to members of the guilds. It was claimed that such an agreement was in restraint of trade. Complaints were also made by certain hardware dealers that a *combine* in restraint of trade was in existence among Canadian hardware manufacturers, with the object of keeping prices at a certain level and allowing wholesalers a special rebate if more than a certain quantity of goods were bought each year.

In the speech from the throne with which the legislature of New Brunswick was opened on March 9, reference was made to the general prosperity of the province in spite of the decline in lumber prices in the British market, which has now largely passed away. Mining and water-power developments were stated to have made satisfactory progress. In the speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature of Quebec reference was made to the favourable financial showing of the

province and the general industrial progress of the past year.

Among meetings of employers held, the following may be mentioned: The *Vegetable Growers' Association of Ontario* was organized at a recent meeting of vegetable growers of Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and other points; a constitution was drafted and submitted to local organizations within the province before final adoption. A local branch of the *Associated Foundry Foremen* was organized at Hamilton, Ont.; the object of the association is wholly educational, being to collect information that will benefit its members in general foundry practice. A number of newspaper publishers of the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell organized *The Five Counties Press Association* on March 13. Mr. C. W. Young, of Cornwall, Ont., was elected president, and Mr. H. C. Jones, of Vankleek Mill, Ont., secretary. The annual convention of *Ontario Master Harness Makers* was held at Toronto. About one hundred delegates were present. Mr. C. A. Nix, of Uxbridge, Ont., was elected president, and Mr. J. B. Moat, secretary. The *Canadian Furniture Manufacturers' Association* held its annual convention at Guelph, Ont. The name of the association was changed to the Dominion Furniture Manufacturers' Association. The executive of the National Retail Dealers' Association met in conference with the manufacturers.

With regard to *Municipal Ownership*, a sub-committee of aldermen at *Montreal* examined the reports prepared by civic officers on the cost of establishing a civic gas plant. The advisability of engaging an expert to examine the figures prepared was concurred in. At *Kingston, Ont.*, the municipalization of the street railway system was under discussion, the system to be conducted in connection with the city's light and power plant. The road was changed from a horse car to an electric railway in 1893 and has lately been in financial difficulties. The Kingston municipal light plant

committee in furnishing power for local industries has fixed the charges at the following rates: Light for 500,000 kilowatt hours and under, 14 cents net; over 500,000 kilowatt hours, 12 cents net; power up to 100,000 kilowatt hours, 10 cents; between that and 400,000, 8 cents, over 400,000, 6 cents. Final action was taken by the *Calgary* city council in establishing municipal ownership of the lighting plant of the city. At *Sherbooke, Que.*, a meeting of shareholders of the Power, Heat and Light Company was held on March 29 to consider the demand made by the city council that the company name an arbitrator under the condition of the contract made in 1887.*

At *Fernie, B.C.*, real estate within the town limits is valued at \$357,650, with improvements amounting to \$371,910. The assessed value is \$543,650. The population is reported as being 3,000 to 4,000. The coal and coke trade has been fairly active recently. Owing to the influx of miners from Great Britain, a number of men have been out of employment and there is little demand at present for labour. The opening of the lumber mills will give employment to a considerable number. Several men have been engaged on the erection of a new smelter at Frank, Alta. The prospect is for a busy season in the building trades.

The difference between a number of farmers engaged largely in *growing tomatoes* and other vegetables in the Niagara district and the Amalgamated Cannery's Association with regard to the price of tomatoes during the coming season, had not been adjusted at the end of the month. The growers demanded 30 cents a bushel for tomatoes, whereas the cannery refused to pay more than 25 cents per bushel, and it was stated that in the event of them not being able to obtain a supply at that price, their factories at St. Catharines will re-

* See also special article in present issue with regard to the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the operation of telephone systems in Canada and elsewhere.

main closed. About \$150,000 to \$170,000 is expended annually by these factories for produce, and about \$75,000 to \$80,000 for wages, the number of hands employed being between 400 and 500 for five months of the year.

The Prince Edward county farmers engaged in *growing vegetables* for canning purposes have organized under the name of the Bay of Quinté Tomato Growers' Association. A meeting of the executive was held in February to consider the question of advancing the price to 30 cents a bushel. It was found, however, that a number of growers had taken contracts and engaged help; the advance in price was not pressed, but the establishment of a co-operative canning factory was discussed, and preliminary arrangements made for securing the necessary capital. The chief difficulty in the way of the proposal is stated to be the securing of a sufficient supply of help.

The city of Winnipeg board of works has recommended the city council to insert a schedule of *fair wages* in all contracts on the same principle as that adopted by the Dominion government. The decision was arrived at the suggestion of a deputation

from the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg, which stated that the insertion of such a clause would ensure a better class of workmanship and avoid the unsatisfactory work which was alleged to have been done for the city during the summer of 1904. The city council of Winnipeg has also resolved to install certain needed improvements in the plumbing of small dwellings and distribute the repayment by the owner over a period of from ten to fifteen years, payments to be collected annually with the taxes. It was recommended by the light and power committee of the Ottawa city council that in connection with the contract for uniforms, caps and boots for the city firemen and for boilers for three fire stations, the work should all be done in Ottawa by Ottawa workmen, and that the *union rate of wages* should be paid. A saving of \$17.82 would be involved in the price of the boots and an increase of \$189 in the price of the other articles. In the franchise granted by the city council of Hamilton to the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Railway a clause was inserted stipulating that only citizens be employed on construction work within the city limits and that *current rates of wages* be paid.

II. REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during March was dull. This was largely due to the severe weather. In the latter part of the month, however, an improvement took place and preparations for a busy season were under way.

Active operations on the building for the new Sydney cement works were under way.

The organization of a company to manufacture nails and other hardware with a capital of \$200,000 was reported.

The larger coal companies have begun to prepare for the revival of activity which the opening of navigation always brings. Underground development work having been vigorously carried on during the winter months the collieries are ready to fill a larger market than in 1904. The surface plants have been improved with a view of placing a better quality of coal in the market. The smaller collieries have been very dull during March.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company was busy, the rod mill working to its utmost capacity day and night. At one time during March snow blockades on the I.C.R. threatened a shortage of cars, but the congestion of traffic was relieved before the shutting down of any department of the works was necessary. The outlook for this industry continues bright. The Londonderry plant, owing to transportation difficulties, could not get sufficient ore to supply its furnace, and for the present is shut down and undergoing repairs. The use of anchorite as a flux has greatly helped the operations of this company, as it contains besides limestone 25 per cent of iron. Large deposits of ore are said to have been found through improved methods of prospecting. The lull in operations during the winter has been depressing to the employees and to the business of the locality.

The railways were rapidly moving out the freight that had been side-tracked by the snowstorms of the last two months. The electric tramway companies of Cape Breton and New Glasgow encountered serious difficulties from ice and snow, and could only keep one part of their track open.

Wholesale business was still dull, and retail trade correspondingly quiet.

The co-operative store at Dominion No. 1 did a business of \$35,145.76 during the year, and at its annual meeting on March 20, declared a 9 per cent dividend after placing \$380 in the reserve fund.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company notified its employees of a 12 per cent reduction to go into effect. The men requested that the notice be withdrawn and an extension of time was allowed by the company in which to take the matter fully into consideration. Some unrest prevailed for a short time at Westville, Chignecto and Joggins mines.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The failure of the crops, especially the hay crop last summer, ad-

versely affected Nova Scotia farmers throughout the winter. The action of the government in helping the farmers to obtain hay at low transportation rates has saved much of the live stock of the province. Farmers who always had hay to sell during the past years were buyers this winter.

Fishing.—Fishermen were overhauling their nets and traps with the view of beginning their work as soon as the drift ice disappears.

Lumbering.—The lumber cut in the early part of the winter was favourable, and although the heavy snows caused operations to be suspended three weeks earlier than usual a good year was reported. Labrador also reported a large cut.

Manufacturing.—The foundations of the Sydney cement works were being put down, about forty men being employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers were dull. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters were fairly well employed. Stone cutters and builders' labourers were not well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers and steam engineers were well employed, but electrical workers and linemen were not active. Stove plate moulders and blacksmiths were fairly well employed, and boilermakers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, carriage and wagon-makers were not busy, but car builders, pattern makers and coopers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were fairly busy, and hat makers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers were all busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers, saddlers, trunk and bag makers were all actively engaged.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees were fairly busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, and freight handlers were very busy. Steamboatmen and steamboat firemen, ship labourers and longshoremen were not active. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Amherst, N.S.—At the annual meeting of the Robb Engineering Co., a dividend of 8 per cent was declared. During the year an average of 450 men have been employed, and \$175,000 paid out in wages.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March has been a dull month, conditions showing no improvement over February. This dullness, while partially attributable to seasonable causes, has been increased by the severe weather. The iron trade, for instance, was unable to get stock, all avenues of transportation being blocked with snow, and was very dull in consequence. At the end of the month, however, there were signs of returning activity. Large numbers of immigrants arrived, causing increased trade. Business in the retail and wholesale trades has been about normal.

A deputation visited Ottawa from Halifax relative to the proposed steel shipbuilding project, to urge the government to

grant the best possible conditions for the establishment of this industry.

A measure was adopted by the city council of Halifax by which it is proposed to forbid the crews of foreign ships loading here to compete with local stevedores.

A meeting of labour unions was called to consider the erection of a labour temple at Halifax.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was dull in March, but prices were very high. A despatch from Boston stated that a large lobster trust was being formed in New England and the maritime provinces.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were generally dull; one or two jobs only were under way.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists were fairly busy, but all other branches of iron work were dull. Moulders were dull, but at end of month work was being resumed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These branches were dull.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported work about normal, but at the end of the month there were signs of increasing activity caused by the approach of spring.

Leather trades.—Conditions were normal.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel and laundry workers were fairly busy.

Transport.—Railroad employees were busy, longshoremen were normally active and teamsters reported work fair. Net earnings of the Halifax Tramway Co. equalled 10½ per cent on capital stock, and operation expenses decreased 10 per cent during the year. The company proposes carrying out a considerable amount of paving and double tracking.

Unskilled labour was fairly active.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during March was more active than in February, although the supply still considerably exceeded the demand. The weather throughout the month was decidedly better, allowing railway tracks to be cleaned and country roads to be opened up. The winter steamers that had been tied up since the latter part of January, were freed, one about the middle of the month, and the other on the 28rd. As part of their cargo consisted of hay which was greatly needed by the farmers, the majority of whom were short of fodder, the release of the boats was of importance to agricultural interests, and freight handlers and longshoremen who had little to do during the winter were given employment. Large shipments of perishable products, including pork, meats, fish, &c., that had accumulated during the detention were sent out, but hundreds of car loads still remained. Wholesale and retail trade, which was dull in February, improved in March.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and harmonious relations between employer and employee continued.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—There was little employment on the farms, except in attending to stock.

Fishing.—Quietness prevailed.

Lumbering.—Operations were practically suspended.

Manufacturing.—The few manufactures were carried on about as usual; the tie-up of the steamers operated against the export of product.

Railroad construction and employment.—The deep snow stopped grading along the Murray Harbour Branch, which was started late in the fall.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a quiet month. Carpenters and joiners were busy at inside work. Plumbers also were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were busy. Linemen were fairly busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Car builders were busy, and coopers fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had steady employment. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners and saddlers were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly busy, and clerks and stenographers had a fair month.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen and trackmen had steady employment. Freight handlers had a fair month. Teamsters and expressmen had little to do during the first half of the month, but conditions improved in the latter half.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour had a quiet month; snow shovelling was the chief occupation, especially in the first half of the month.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market greatly improved during March, and the outlook is very favourable. Several buildings are being enlarged and otherwise improved.

Incorporation has been granted to the Mowry Safety Nut Company, with a capital of \$250,000.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 23, amounted to \$3,519,249, and for the corresponding period last year \$3,233,368, being \$285,881 greater in 1905 than in 1904, and \$196,108 in excess of February of the current year.

Under an agreement with the St. John Street Railway Company the city receives \$7,000 annually to clear the snow from certain streets traversed by the railway. Up to March 10 the city paid out \$13,370.02 on account of this contract. The Street Railway Company also paid out \$4,000 for removing snow from streets not covered by the agreement. During the two weeks ending March 9, the sum of \$2,623.42 was expended for the removal of snow. The Street Railway Company added three new cars to its equipment, and three others were on their way from Ottawa. It is also the company's intention to extend its line during the summer.

The deputy Crown lands surveyors held a meeting at Fredericton on March 23, and formed an association to be called the Provincial Land Surveyors' Association of New Brunswick. W. E. Fish, Newcastle, was elected chairman, and G. C. Murdock, St. John, secretary.

Negotiations for the development of the Grand Falls water power on the St. John river were under way.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry slightly improved and the market was fairly well supplied. Retail prices were as follows: cod, 5 cents per lb.; haddock, 5 cents per lb.; halibut, 15 cents per lb.; salmon, 14 to 20 cents per lb.; mackarel, 15 cents each; black bass, 12 cents per lb.; white fish, 12 cents per lb.; blue fish, 18 cents per lb.; butter fish, 15 cents per lb.; pickerel, 10 cents per lb.; pike, 10 cents per lb.; herring, 15 cents per dozen; smelts, 10 to 12 cents per lb.

Lumbering.—The Gibson cut on the Nashwaak will total about 20,000,000 feet.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on all branch lines of railways throughout the province was being carried on with all possible speed, and several of the lines were running on schedule time after being snowed up for varying periods.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, builders' labourers and plasterers were fairly well employed, and carpenters, joiners and lathers reported a great improvement over February. Painters were fairly active. Stone cutters were dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, and boiler makers were active. Steam engineers were getting ready for the opening of river navigation.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon-makers were busy. Shingle weavers were fairly well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy, and bookbinders active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, and cigar makers were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—Brush and broom makers were busy.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers were very active. Steamboat men were actively engaged preparing for the opening of river navigation. Ship labourers were actively employed. Teamsters and expressmen were active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Blagdon's Siding.—The staving mill of Messrs. Taylor & White was totally de-

stroyed by fire March 3. The mill was only built about two years ago, and was fitted with the best machinery, one of the machines costing over \$750. There was no insurance. About fifteen hands were employed. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

Fredericton.—The Fredericton 'Herald' has been enlarged; it is now an eight page paper, six columns to a page.

Moncton.—The 'Times' has been enlarged and improved. New machinery has been put in.

Newcastle.—The new furniture factory has commenced manufacturing and is employing about seventy-five people.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Some improvement was shown in the condition of labour during March, as compared with February, and employment is expected to be more active as the season advances.

The only industrial unrest occurring was in the cigar factory of Messrs. Miller and Lockwell, a number of whose employees refused to sign a contract for re-engagement and were prosecuted for abandoning their employment under a by-law regulating the relations between masters and servants. A fine of \$20 and costs, or one month in jail was imposed by the Recorder. Three of the men paid the amount and 23 went to jail. On March 31 an arrangement was effected by which the men returned to work on April 1, with an 8-hour day and an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 100 on mould work, and from \$7.00 to \$7.50 per 1,000 on hand made work. The fines were paid by the employer and the union in the proportion of \$225 to \$175.

The National Trades and Labour Congress has purchased a building on St. Joseph street in which the different local unions of the congress will hold their meetings. The building will be managed by trustees. A deputation representing

the Congress waited upon the Hon. the Premier of the province on March 17 and presented a number of resolutions passed by the Congress at its recent session in Montreal. Full consideration of the representations of the delegates was promised.

A number of Russian refugees found employment in Quebec during March.

A deputation of barbers waited upon the chief of police requesting a stricter enforcement of the law with regard to the keeping open of barber shops in hotels on Sundays, in order that only hotel guests and not the general public might receive attention.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The mild and rainy weather which set in about the middle of the month materially relieved the scarcity of water throughout the district. Country roads were reported in bad condition. The scarcity of fodder prevailing in the county of Charlevoix was greatly mitigated by the operations of the steamer *Champlain*, under the direction of the Minister of Marine, over 50,000 bundles of hay having been carried to Murray Bay up to the middle of the month.

Lumbering.—Operations in the woods have been completed for the season and shantymen are returning.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers had a very dull month. Plumbers and steamfitters were quiet. Among carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers dullness prevailed in the opening weeks, but improvement was noted towards the end. Painters and decorators had a busy month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, boiler-makers and steam engineers had a busy month. The iron shipbuilding branches were quiet, the men being largely employed in the several boiler shops. Electrical workers and linemen were not very active.

Printing and allied trades.—There were a number of printers and pressmen in idleness, and the outlook is not considered bright. The amount of work carried out in connection with the session of the legislature is thus far below the average. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—A number of boot and shoe workers were idle, several of the factories having slackened off considerably during the month at a somewhat earlier date than usual.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers had on the whole a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, etc., had improved conditions, owing to the opening of the legislature.

Transport.—Freight traffic was particularly heavy, and in some cases cars could not be obtained in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. A large gang of men were employed on the King's wharf making ready for the opening of navigation.

Unskilled labour.—A dull month was reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lévis.—A new post office and hospital are to be erected during the coming season. A partial service was maintained by the Electric Street Railway Company during a portion of the month.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a considerable improvement in labour conditions during March as compared with February. The severe weather abated and outside work was begun; a slight improvement was also reported in the machine shops, several good orders having been received. The outlook for the building trade was considered very good.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, the president stated:—

We can all boast with pride of the general satisfactory increase in both wholesale and retail trade in our city during the past year. Customs receipts and bank clearings both show a gain that must necessarily denote a volume of trade greater than last year. Our woollen mills have been in constant operation as well as our iron industries, which are of great value to the city.

Wholesale trade has been fairly active, but retail trade was quiet owing to the condition of the roads in some sections.

There has been no unrest among employees.

The dangerous condition of the railway crossing at Lennoxville has been pointed out to the Railway Commission. Petitions were forwarded to that body by the municipal council of Lennoxville and by Court Beaver, No. 1, Canadian Order of Foresters, which has a membership of 132, carrying insurance aggregating approximately \$140,000. At the crossing mentioned there are three main lines, the C.P.R. the G.T.R. and the B. & M., and four sidings, and owing to the buildings, approaching trains can only be seen at a very short distance. There are no gates or flagmen. The petition concludes by stating that 'several fatalities have occurred, and narrow escapes are almost of daily occurrence.' The Chief Commissioner has notified the petitioners that the matter will be brought before the Board at an early date.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers had not yet begun spring work, but the snow is rapidly disappearing. Work in the sugar bushes has started, the season being later than last year. The recent regulation passed by the Dominion Government that all maple products that are not absolutely pure shall be branded 'compound,' was favourably received.

Lumbering.—Work was about over in the woods, and the men were returning daily. The cut is now being prepared for the spring drives.

Mining.—Work was being resumed at

the asbestos mines at Thetford and Black lake, and the Ascot copper mine will be opened about April 1.

Railroad employment.—Trackmen were actively employed in clearing away the snow, and cleaning culverts in anticipation of high water.

Manufacturing.—The Modern Bedstead Company received an offer from Farnham to locate their works there. Messrs. D. G. Loomis & Sons, who own the brickyard at Ascot Corners, may move to some point on the line of the C.P.R. or G.T.R., so as to have direct connection with Montreal and the west. The Barnston Woollen mill has arranged to rebuild its mill at Way's Mills, and not at Coaticook as was first intended.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers have been well employed, and carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers fairly well employed. Plumbers had a busy month.

Metal and engineering trades.—The various branches were somewhat more active during March than in February.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers, woodworkers and carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Work has been active in the printing offices and bookbinders' shops.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers had a good month. Glove makers were kept busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had a busy month. Cigar workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel employees and laundry workers reported a fairly active month.

Transport.—Railroad men have been fully employed, and street railway employees fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—This class has been well employed for the season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Richmond, Que.—The new factory of the Boston Last Company was formally opened on March 8.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly satisfactory during March, there being very few men idle. Owing to the better weather conditions, the building trade reported a good deal of activity; a good month is looked for, there having been several contracts awarded. The construction of the military school is to be proceeded with this summer and will give work to a large number. The erection of a boot and shoe factory for the manufacture of babies' footwear was discussed. One of the most important industries of the city, the F. X. Bertrand firm, is obtaining letters patent from the provincial legislature in order to enlarge its sphere of operations. The aim of the new organization is to manufacture boilers, engines, and other apparatus of this kind. The capital of the company will be \$148,000, divided into 2,900 shares of \$50 each. In the boot and shoe trade the month has been very quiet, the factories being engaged stocking-up for the coming season. Samples were being made, and after the stock-taking period is over, work will be abundant in these branches. The two cigar factories were running to full capacity, and the number of their hands was increasing constantly. Activity was reported by the Penman Manufacturing Company, all departments being fully employed. In the sash and door factories there was great activity, and everything pointed to very abundant work during the coming season. Bankers had a fair month, but wholesale and retail merchants reported quiet conditions. No changes have been made in wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees continued cordial.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farm and dairy produce were in demand finding cash buyers at high prices.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were fairly prosperous, and in certain industries the demand exceeded the production.

Railways.—Railways reported a plethora of freight, and employees were very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Although the situation has improved, only a few branches found satisfactory employment. Bricklayers and masons had virtually no work during the month. Carpenters and joiners reported a better month than February, but lathers and plasterers had little work. Painters and paperhangers had a fair month, and plumbers and steamfitters had plenty of work. Stonecutters were dull, and the builders' labourers had only a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Work was abundant. Moulders, machinists, boiler makers and fitters had a very busy month, and electrical workers were fully employed. Blacksmiths also had a busy March.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, pattern makers, carriage and wagon makers and other branches of these trades, reported very satisfactory conditions, with bright prospects ahead.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were well employed in March, with a promising outlook. Bookbinders were also well occupied.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and other garment workers had a fair month, work becoming more abundant on the approach of spring. Boot and shoe workers reported slack conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a prosperous trade. The season of ice cutters has ended; it has been a good one. Cigar-makers had an excellent month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, and leather workers of all kinds had an extremely busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees, had plenty of work, and laundry workers had a very active month.

Transport.—Railway employees generally reported much activity, and cab drivers and hackmen were fully occupied.

Unskilled labour.—Only a few men of this class were idle.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Thomas J. Griffiths, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market remained about the same during March as in February. Fewer labourers were employed on the roads, although a considerable number were retained to clear the gutters and remove the snow from the side streets.

With the opening of spring, the prospects become bright for a most active season for all classes, more especially in the building trades. An addition to the present Windsor Hotel of eight storeys will be begun in May. The entire frontage of the Windsor and the annex will be 330 feet. The cost will be in the neighbourhood of \$1,500,000. The contract was also let for the new Alexandra hospital for contagious diseases. The hospital when complete will cost about \$400,000. Another apartment house is to be built, to be known as Hampton Court, it will have a frontage of 145 feet, and a depth of 180 feet.

The iron moulders' strike remained unchanged, otherwise the labour market was free from unrest.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners presented the master carpenters with a new wage schedule of 30 cents per hour to come in force on April 1. The present rate is 22½ cents.

The Montreal Fire Brick and Terra Cotta Company have purchased a large

site for their plant on St. Ambrose and St. Elizabeth streets, St. Henri. It comprises 30,000 feet of land. The price paid was in the neighbourhood of \$40,000; it was announced that the company secured the land in order to make a number of extensions to the plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners reported only a few out of work. Plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a busy month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers and electric workers were busy. The Northern Electric Company's factory worked to full capacity on telephones, switchboards and other supplies. Metal polishers, buffers and platers had steady work, and brass workers have been fully employed. Jewellers were busy. The Heming Jewellery Company's premises on Vitré street were burnt out on the first of the month. The firm has secured a larger factory on Seigneur street and expects to employ a larger staff.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—These trades were all active. Coopers and pattern makers were rushed with work.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades all reported favourable conditions.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers complained of dull conditions.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters had a good month. Ice cutters and drivers have reached the end of their season, which has been a good one, and cigar-makers and tobacco workers were fairly employed.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers, saddlers and trunk and bag workers were fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers,

hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were fully employed. Laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—Locomotive engineers, railroad conductors, trainmen, switchmen and freight handlers were active. Cab drivers, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen found plenty of work.

Unskilled labour.—There was a considerable amount of unskilled labour unemployed waiting for the opening of navigation and the starting of railway construction.

Mr. Gustave Audet, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market on the whole was fairly active in March, though less so than in the same period of other years as building operations have been somewhat delayed.

Carpenters and joiners petitioned the 150 employers, forming the Builders' Association, for a higher wage, the same contract as in former years to remain in force, with the exception of a clause which reads as follows: 'The minimum price of wages will be 30 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., with time and a half for all extra work, except on Sundays, New Years Day, Christmas Day and Labour Day, when double time will be paid.'

The strike of moulders at King's had not yet terminated. The early closing by-law came into force on March 8, but suits have been entered by certain merchants to upset its provisions.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Lathers and plasterers reported a good month. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, stone cutters and builders' labourers were fairly busy. Painters and decorators had a somewhat quiet month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were busy. Electrical workers, linemen, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, wood workers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and wood carvers employed in connection with car building were very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions were reported.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were fairly busy. Boot and shoe workers were active, as were cigar makers and tobacco workers.

Leather trades.—Members of these crafts were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were very active. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were active. Delivery employees and furriers were busy.

Transport.—The different classes of railway employees had abundance of employment. Steamboatmen, ship labourers, &c., reported quiet conditions. Street railway employees were active and cab drivers, hackmen, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour had fair employment for the season.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Favourable conditions prevailed during March with only a few work people unemployed. The number of the unemployed was increased by the large numbers of shantymen who have returned from the woods. No depression, however, was caused, as prospects for a very busy season are exceptionally bright. The activity of building in Ottawa, more particularly in connection with the erection of the new museum, mint, additions to the western block, House of Commons, and other buildings, will immediately affect employment in the building trades of Hull. There was no unrest in the labour market in prospect, the same wages as prevailed last year being continued, except in the case of stonecutters, who obtained last

autumn a scale of 43 cents an hour, and an eight-hour day, together with a Saturday half holiday. The current rates for the trades employing the largest number of men are given below. No business failures were reported throughout the district during March.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Sawmills are preparing for a busy season in view of the activity of building in Ottawa and elsewhere. A number of men who returned from the shanties will leave shortly for the drives.

Manufacturing.—The Imperial Mattress Company has added machinery to its plant for the manufacture of furniture, and has already placed the new product on the market on a small scale. About a dozen extra men at an average rate of \$1.50 per day are employed. In connection with the manufacture of mattresses, a number of girls at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per week are employed. Upholsterers receive \$2.50 per day. The Canada Handle Company employs about one dozen hands, experts receiving \$2.00 per day, and others \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The Wall Plaster Company, of Hull, reported an expanding business. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by the employees of the International Cement Company at the intention of the company of keeping only two shifts of men in employment. This will limit the number of employees to about 100.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were quiet; the scale for the coming season will be 35 cents per hour for a nine hour day and a half holiday on Saturdays. Carpenters and joiners were busy at 15, 17½ and 20 cents per hour, with a 10-hour day. Lathers will receive 20 cents per hour, the hours of labour not being fixed. The scale for plasterers will be 30 cents per hour with a nine-hour day. Painters and decorators were becoming busy at 17½ to 20 cents per hour. Plumbers have a nine-hour day at 30 cents per

hour, 40 cents per hour, including the services of apprentices.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—About one dozen blacksmiths are employed at 20 cents per hour. Shipbuilders receive 20 cents per hour, with a nine-hour day.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There are two woodworking shops in the city. Carriage and wagon makers receive \$1.75 to \$2.00 for a ten-hour day. Furniture makers receive \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ten-hour day.

Printing and allied trades.—A few apprentices are employed at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors receive \$15 to \$18 per week and have a special arrangement as to number of holidays per year, rates paid for extras, &c. Boot and shoe workers receive 15 to 18 cents per hour for a ten-hour day.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners receive 15 to 17 cents per hour for night work. Ice cutters and drivers receive 15 cents per hour.

Transport.—The 'Blue Fleet' of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, numbering 64 barges and 8 tugs, was undergoing the usual spring repairs prior to the opening of navigation. Carpenters, caulkers, and shipwrights employed in this work received 20 cents per hour and worked nine hours per day. Carters with one horse are paid 20 cents per hour and with two horses 30 cents per hour.

Unskilled labour.—The scale for the coming season will be 15 and 17 cents per hour. Quarrymen receive 15 to 20 cents per hour and foremen 25 cents per hour.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March was a very quiet month in many respects, but on every side active prepara-

tions were in progress for the opening of the spring season. Farmers were hampered by the break-up of the roads, causing a deficiency in some lines of supplies, butter selling as high as 35 cents a pound. The building trades were busy negotiating with the contractors as to the scale for the season. There is likely to be considerable building this year in Ottawa. Commercial men reported indications as exceptionally favourable. A report was current that the Montreal Suspender Company intended starting a factory here, employing a large number of hands. Investigation failed to verify the story, which was denied by one of the parties alleged to be interested. The Cord and Tassel Umbrella Company, corner of Kent and Queen streets, have started a shirt manufacturing branch, and are employing fifty girls and three men, and expect to double this number shortly.

The W. C. Edwards Co., of Ottawa, one of the largest lumber firms in Canada, gave a banquet to its employees during the month, at which about 350 men were present. Members of parliament, the city council and representatives of the church were also present. This is the third annual gathering of the kind which the company has had. A splendid programme of speeches and music was enjoyed.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The millmen were busily engaged preparing for the season's sawing; the J. R. Booth mill was announced as likely to start the third week in April. The cut of rough lumber will be as large as in seasons past, but the output of square timber will be considerably reduced owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the British markets and the increased cut of this class in the Upper Ottawa mills. Mr. J. R. Booth's new pulp mill was running to the full capacity required for the present supply, and plans were under consideration for large extensions. The lumbermen have applied to the city council for an extension of time for removing piles from prohibited areas within the city.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The bricklayers were negotiating for an increase in wages from 42 to 45 cents an hour, and were also asking for an eight-hour day. Stonecutters are being paid 43 cents an hour for an eight-hour day; the supply of men, it is said, is inadequate for the work. Carpenters, who are now paid 25 to 27 cents an hour, asked that the maximum be increased to 30 cents.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades were busy, the foundries being rushed with repairing work for mills and factories.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—There was a revival in the woodworking trades owing to the building season rapidly approaching.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades were busy, with no idle men.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were busier. Prospects pointing to a good spring's trade.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were fairly active.

Miscellaneous.—The journeymen barbers negotiated unsuccessfully some time ago for a shorter day, and have abandoned the campaign for the present. They want the shops to close at seven instead of eight p.m.

Transport.—Railway men were all well employed. Among steamboatmen preparations were being made for an early opening of navigation.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was not much change in the condition of the labour market during the early part of March as compared with February. In the latter part, with the advent of spring weather, and the rapid disappearance of the snow, the market became more active, and indications were that opportunities for employment this

spring will equal, if they do not exceed, those of the corresponding period of last year.

The cessation of operations on the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Street Railway resulted in the throwing out of employment of about twenty persons, receiving an average wage of about \$1.40 per day. The cause of the stoppage as stated by the trustee of the bondholders was, that in 1895 the company borrowed \$200,000 on the railway property, giving a mortgage for that amount, and that a few months ago it was found that the interest on the mortgage was not being paid. Notice was given that the trustee for the bondholders would take possession, which was done after waiting to see what the city would do in reducing the rate of supplying power, on February 28, 1905. The bondholders' trustee, finding that he did not have funds to continue operations, and had no power to borrow money, in view of the fact that the bondholders did not care to operate the road at a loss, stopped the service. On March 10, a largely attended public meeting was held to consider the matter. It was announced that the city council would be requested to appoint an expert accountant to examine the books of the company. This was being done at the close of the month. In the meantime prominent citizens have stated that if the bondholders desired the city to make changes for power that would insure a profit, it would be better for the city to acquire and operate the road as a municipal concern, but no definite action has been taken along these or any other lines. Many of the former street railway employees have secured work elsewhere and have left the city. Several have been assured of positions as guards at the Dominion penitentiary, as on account of illness among the guards, many temporary substitutes have been taken on.

The Kingston members of the Dominion Marine Association recently waited on the Minister of Public Works to press upon the government the advisability of reopening the Wolfe Island canal, thus giving a

short and direct route between Kingston and Cape Vincent, the nearest United States point. A survey was made last year and the necessary estimates prepared. The chief points urged were :—

(1.) That the canal would greatly increase railway freight from Toronto to Prescott.

(2.) That it would result in the cheapening of coal in Kingston.

(3.) That it would greatly convenience the traveling public and be a direct benefit to Wolfe island.

Officers were appointed for the season by several of the steamboat lines. The officers and men of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté Navigation Company, the Thousand Island and St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company, the Rideau canal steamers, and the Montreal Transportation Company's fleet, have nearly all been named and general preparations made for the opening of navigation.

On March 28, what was stated to be the largest locomotive ever made in Canada, left the yards of the Kingston Canadian Locomotive Company. It was built for the Intercolonial Railway and weighed 116 tons. It was sent east over the Grand Trunk Railway. Every department of this company was busily employed.

Early in the month the two months' term at the Eastern Dairy School was brought to a close, and the students dispersed to commence operations for the season. The course included lectures on cheese-making, butter-making, milk testing, cream separators, dairy bacteriology and general dairying. Owing to recent improvements, the school is now one of the most complete in the Dominion. There have been over sixty students from all parts of the Dominion enrolled since January 1. In April, a course that will bring together twenty-five instructors, each of whom had charge of twenty to twenty-five factories, will be given.

Work in the building trades has become active, and the outlook for the season is good.

Persons seeking houses to be occupied after May 1, find that material advances in rentals have gone into effect. No house of any size, with modern conveniences, bath and furnace, can be secured under \$18 and on up to \$25 per month. Smaller houses are held at \$10, \$12 and \$15, all having advanced by from \$1 to \$2 per month. The landlords have notified tenants to this end within the month. Modern houses are in much demand, the supply not being equal to the demand.

The police commissioners have recommended that the salary of the chief of police be raised to \$1,000, an increase of \$200.

Manufacturers were busy. A number of young men from surrounding places have recently been taken on by the local branch of the Dominion Cotton Mill Company.

Bank clearings were large; wholesale and retail trade in various lines greatly improved during the latter part of the month.

There were no increases or decreases in wages and no strikes or lockouts. The carpenters, masons and tinsmiths, have made a demand for an increase, and a meeting of the contractors will be held shortly to discuss the question.

An inspector representing the adulteration of foods department connected with the Dominion Inland Revenue Department spent a week in Kingston securing samples of food complained of. One of the chief complaints was against maple syrup, canned and in bulk.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The warm weather has given an impetus to nearly all lines of agricultural labour, and farmers were making active preparations for spring work.

Fishing.—Fishing has become active, the disappearance of the ice and the advent of the Lenten season having stimulated trade.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was rather quiet.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing of all kinds was active.

Mining.—Mining was very active. New machinery is being installed at the Felshar mines, near Desert lake, and work was being rushed at other points since the frost left the ground.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was very active at various points in this district. Very few spring floods occurred as compared with other years.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—As yet employment was chiefly confined to odd jobs. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers and gas and steamfitters, tinsmiths, &c., had a fair month, but the season proper has not yet commenced.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers, carriage and wagon makers and other branches of the woodworking and furnishing trades had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were rather slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported an improvement in business. Butchers reported only a fair local business; shipments of calves and fat cattle and hogs were being made to outside points. Cigarmakers were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers and delivery employees continued busy. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were fairly well employed.

Transport.—Improved conditions were reported, cab drivers, hackmen and carters doing a greatly increased business as a result of the stoppage of the electric cars. A number of families and their effects left for the Northwest and New Ontario.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour had a busy month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Brockville.—A by-law to raise a loan of \$30,000 to assist the Brockville Carriage Company, to rebuild its work, will be submitted to the people. The company will be required to show a yearly pay-roll of \$60,000.

Morrisburg.—The right to develop 1,100 horse-power in the Williamsburg canal has been granted to the Canadian Steel and Tin Plate Company.

BELLEVEILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. MacDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was active during March and there have been few idle men. The ice season gave employment to a large number and the crop was above the average. Many men were engaged in the city streets in levelling and removing snow; teamsters were also kept busy. A number of men were engaged in cutting a large channel in the river here for the prevention of a spring freshet. There has been very little building done but prospects were never brighter for a busy season. A large number of new residences are to be erected and a large addition to the lock works made. It is said that the rolling mills will resume operations shortly under new management and it is expected that the cement works at Point Ann will start the first week in April. A large number of stonecutters and labourers have begun to get out stone for the new Roman Catholic church, the contract for which has been awarded. It is to be completed by October 15 and will give employment to a large number of men of nearly all trades. It will cost about \$60,000. Business men reported a dull month owing to the bad roads; prices kept very high. The banks, however, reported payments good. There were no changes in wages, but a large tin manufacturing concern started on full time after working only eight hours a day for the past few months. There has been no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The chief work of farmers has been in getting in wood. Hard wood was selling freely at \$7 a cord, and was not plentiful. Butter sold at from 25 to 28 cents per lb.; eggs averaged 20 to 25 cents per dozen in the early part of the month, but later dropped to 15 cents.

Fishing.—Operations were quiet, although many rough fish were caught.

Lumbering.—Operations were active in the northern part of the county, there being the proper amount of snow. A number of the camps have broken up.

Manufacturing.—The wood and iron working shops have been busy, with all hands employed. . .

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trade was quiet and a number of carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers and builders' labourers were idle. A few painters and paperhangers were busy, but the majority reported a slack month. Plumbers and steamfitters had an active month with all members of the craft working. A number of stonecutters were idle a part of the month, but nearly all were working in the closing week.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a good month as had machinists, engineers, electrical workers, blacksmiths and boilermakers. Shipwrights were engaged in getting the various vessels wintering here ready for the opening of navigation. Bicycle workers were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All inside woodworkers were busy. Upholsterers found trade fair and carriage and wagon makers had an excellent month. Coopers were not very busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were all busy. Bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and assistants had a splendid month. There is little ordered footwear made here, but boot and shoe repairers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers reported a good month, and the cigar factory kept all hands employed.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers all worked full time, one shop having to work at nights.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all working and delivery employees had a busy month. Hotel and restaurant employees were very busy owing to the large number in attendance at the assizes.

Transport.—Many extra engineers and firemen were taken on. Trackmen were kept busy keeping the tracks clear. Cab drivers and teamsters had a busy month.

DISTRICT NOTES.

The large cedar mill at *Deseronto* started up after being shut down since December. A large auxiliary steam plant is being erected at *Trenton* by the Gilmour Door Company, and is giving employment to a large number of masons and carpenters. Three buildings are under erection, all being of stone; cement is being used in place of mortar.

Picton, Ont.—A board of trade was organized.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed during March, especially during the closing half of the month, when nearly all the manufacturing industries became very active and the only classes who were not fully employed were builders' labourers and unskilled labour. Painters and paperhangers were exceptionally active, and the transport branches were busy, heavy shipments of live stock, hogs and horses, being made. Active operations on the new shovel factory continued and the building was expected to be ready early in the season. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet during the early part of the month, but increased in volume towards the end, and

banks reported a fair business. Teamsters employed by the corporation are petitioning for \$3.50 per day of 9 hours; a large number will be employed drawing material for the construction of granolithic sidewalks. The market tolls of the town were sold for \$1,320, an increase of \$320 over last year. The labour market was free from unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Quietness prevailed owing to the heavy condition of the country roads. Some sharp advances in the prices of farm produce occurred; butter advanced from 20-25 to 30-35 cents per pound, eggs sold at 25 cents per dozen, pork at 8 and 9 cents per pound, beef at 5 and 6 cents per pound by the quarter, and poultry, wood and hay were very scarce. The making of maple sugar was in full operation, weather conditions being very favourable.

Lumbering.—Local trade increased in activity and prospects were for a good market.

Manufacturing.—Full time was worked. Mann's planing mill, cheese box and portable saw mill factory, employing 35 men, was working steadily, cutting logs for farmers and preparing for heavy shipments of cheese boxes. The Curtis Brothers, brick manufacturers, expect to turn out 3,000,000 of brick, consuming 1,500 cords of wood. The firm is installing a portable saw mill and will cut about 300,000 feet of lumber, giving employment to their men during the slack period in winter. The Green foundry and pump works were very active, business having increased to such an extent that an additional factory will be constructed early in the season. The local shops of the Canadian General Electric Company had contracts for over \$4,000,000 on hand. A new electro-plating establishment began operations. The Canadian Machine Telephone Company was busy installing lines and switchboards, the Peterborough Canoe Club being given a contract for making 300 instruments for use in subscribers' houses. The Canadian

Cereal Company began to run to full capacity on March 20.

Mining.—Quietness prevailed.

Railroad construction.—A number of sidings were being put in for the convenience of different industries; sectionmen were busy on repair work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, and builders' labourers were dull. Stonecutters, lathers and plasterers were fairly busy, and painters and paperhangers were very busy. The majority of carpenters and joiners were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, and helpers, machinists, engineers, sheet metal workers, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were fairly active. Electrical workers, linemen and metal polishers were busy, but steam engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and jewellers were not very active. Bicycle workers were slack but were becoming active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers were busy and woodworkers and upholsterers fairly busy. Car builders employed on street car repairs and varnishers and polishers in the canoe shops were busy. Wood carvers and coopers were dull, and gilders were not in demand.

Printing and allied trades.—All branches were well employed. The Examiner Printing Company installed a Cox Duplex Webb perfecting press with a capacity of 6,000 per hour. The change was rendered necessary by increase of business.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were fairly busy. Millinery workers and boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy. Cigarmakers did a fairly steady business but ice dealers were slack.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were active and the men were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were fairly busy. Broom makers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well occupied. Furriers were slack.

Transport.—Railroad employees in all branches, especially on freight work, were well employed. Street railway employees were active, and cab and hackmen, teamsters and expressmen, were fairly well employed. Carters and steamboatmen were slack.

Unskilled labour.—This class was dull.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Trade was quiet throughout the district owing to the bad state of the roads. This affected local grain dealers, a number of the farmers delivering grain at the smaller places situated on the railway lines.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no marked change in labour conditions during March, skilled labour in most lines finding plenty of work, except in so far as the market was affected by immigrant arrivals. Unskilled labour was still in excess of the local demand, but with the opening of the spring season many will find employment.

There have been some minor differences between employers and employed, but the most serious feature of the situation in this respect is the prospect of a disagreement in the building trades. Several of the leading branches, including the carpenters, bricklayers, painters and builders' labourers, asked a conference with the employers for the purpose of entering upon agreements for the season, but the request has not so far been granted. The uncertainty as to the course affairs may take, combined with a scarcity of brick, has considerably delayed operations, and

the building season is opening later than usual. The Traders Bank, however, has completed arrangements for the erection of a fifteen storey building on the site of its present building to supply the demand for office room; the Home Loan and Savings Company will erect a building on King street west; the W. R. Perrin Company, Limited, manufacturers of hydraulic presses and factory machinery, will erect a factory at No. 536 King street east, to employ about 50 men; the Massey-Harris Company will put up new buildings opposite the present works, to cost \$125,000, and contracts have been let for a new art gallery in connection with the Industrial Exhibition, to cost \$32,175.

The Toronto Milk Producers were taking steps to organize a co-operative dairy company, and at a meeting held on March 11, elected provisional directors.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy preparing for spring work, but the season is a little later in opening than usual. Agricultural labourers from Britain arrived in large numbers and many made engagements in this district, the wages paid being higher than formerly. Inexperienced men making yearly agreements get from \$100 to \$120 per annum with board, and experienced farm labourers from \$200 to \$250 with board, higher wages being paid for shorter periods.

Manufacturing.—Activity continues in nearly all lines of manufacturing, and many new enterprises are being started.

Railway construction.—The railways now in progress between Toronto and Sudbury and the extensions of the York Radial Railway system will furnish employment to large numbers of men for some time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—For reasons above indicated, the building trades were hardly as actively employed as usual at this stage of the season. A good deal of work was done upon old contracts, but, al-

though a large number of permits have been issued, new work is slow in beginning, and a large proportion of the bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, builders' labourers and others are still idle. Plumbers and steamfitters were fairly well employed. Painters found trade quiet. There were complaints that the number of immigrants arriving was beyond the requirements of these trades.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Trade was generally active, as large orders were received by many establishments, but the large immigration is felt as a factor in the obtaining of employment. Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, moulders, sheet iron workers and structural iron workers were generally busy, with the exception of new arrivals and a few others. The machinists employed in the Grand Trunk locomotive shops, numbering about 100, asked for an increase of wages, approximating 25 per cent. Brass workers were busy and brass moulders contemplate asking for an advance in wages when their present agreement expires in June next. The piano action and key workers in two factories, numbering about 145 men, were on strike for a reduction of the hours of labour from ten to nine per day. The services of the secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labour has been secured as mediator. The men were not organized. Electrical workers, and jewellers and silversmiths were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers and furniture workers had a fair month and woodworking machinists were well employed. Piano workers reported trade quieter than in February. Coopers had steady work.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and bookbinding trades were a little slack, with a number of men in the former branch out of work.

Clothing trades.—Customs tailors were busy and garment workers, hat and cap, boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had plenty of work. Butchers reported trade quiet. Cigar-makers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Harness and saddlery workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel employees, barbers, waiters, clerks, etc., had plenty of work, but new arrivals found little demand for their services. Barbers asked for an increase of pay from \$10 to \$12 per week and increased their union, which now has a membership of 350. A deputation of trade unionists on the 21st instant waited upon the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, and asked that the manufacture of brooms, etc., by prison labour be confined to hand-work and that such goods be stamped 'prison made.' Consideration of the request was promised.

Transport.—Railway and street railway employees, expressmen and teamsters were all busy. Navigation is opening with prospects of an active season.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour was considerably in excess of the local demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Toronto Junction.—A branch of the Dominion Toilet Brush Company is being located at Toronto Junction, occupying a portion of the Nordheimer piano factory building. A company is being formed to manufacture silica brick with the Berg press from sand and lime. The sand at Toronto Junction was tested and found suitable. It is hoped to put the bricks on the market this season.

Markham.—The Locust Hill Creamery reported a total output of butter for 1904 of 150,000 pounds, being 50,000 pounds in excess of the product during 1903.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

March was a quiet month in industrial circles, the spring revival not yet having set in, though several manufacturing concerns were very busy. The Reinforced Concrete Construction Company will resume operations on the intake works of the Ontario Power Company, building the ice racks and employing a number of men. Foundries, machine shops and the gas engine works have been very busy. There has been a sudden demand for carpenters.

Retail merchants have had several dull months but the slackness of trade has not caused anxiety. A busy spring is expected.

The strike of marine drillers at Humberstone has been the only unrest in labour circles. It was settled towards the end of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Fruit and vegetable growers are organizing to control prices of their products. Tomato growers have fixed 30 cents per bushel as a minimum price to canners. Grape growers are taking stock in a new wine company.

Fishing. — Niagara-on-the-Lake fishermen have not yet contracted for the sale of this year's catch.

Manufacturing.—Factories were all fairly busy. The Niagara Neckwear Company and Dominion Suspender Company were running to full capacity.

Railroad construction and employment.—The International and Niagara St. Catharines and Toronto railway systems have both been sold to new companies. Management and employment are unaffected, but improvements to both are projected. Railroad employment was generally good during March. Rumours of increased railway construction are rife, but the only line regarding which there is any certainty is the Toronto and Hamilton electric road. A new company has been formed to build another bridge across the Niagara gorge.

Other industries.—The Ontario Power Company has two generators and two turbines in place in its power house and five

more will be shortly installed. The company will turn its first wheel in May and put 30,000 horse-power on the market on July 1. The transforming and distributing station is being finished. The Electrical Development Company's works are progressing rapidly as well as the extension of the Canadian Niagara Power Company's plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of masons were employed on the new Clifton House and employment promises to be good. Many carpenters found steady employment on the same building. On March 20 sixty carpenters were called to work on the Ontario Power Company's transforming station and since then work has been plentiful in that trade. Plumbers and gas fitters were all working, and builders' labourers were busy. Many men, handy at pipe-fitting, found employment during the month on the transforming station of the Ontario Power Company.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—One machine shop and foundry has been running day and night and another has more work than it can handle. The building of gas engines is a growing industry. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed.

Printing and allied trades. — Local printers were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—The Niagara Neckwear Company requires girls for factory work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There was a slackness in employment for ice men.

Miscellaneous.—A number of railway clerks lost their positions through a change of office work on the Michigan Central from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. Laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—There was a rush of freight business on through railway lines early in the month, following the snow blockades of February. Since that traffic has been normal or a little light. There has

been no great demand for more men, but all regular employees were working. Street railway men, team drivers and draymen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—A number of foreign labourers were discharged by contractors on the power works and have left the city. Local labourers were all working.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pelham.—Many farmers found employment during the winter in the laying of gas pipe lines. Spring work in the nurseries employed many men.

Welland.—The machine shops and boiler works have been very busy. The staff of the iron bed factory is increasing.

Shisler's Point.—The lime kilns were again working.

Humberstone.—A shoe factory is to be started by local men.

Port Colborne.—The contractors on harbour works were getting ready for the season's work and many dredgemen, marine drillers and labourers were working. The strike of marine drillers since March 1 caused some delay. The big ice-houses were not filled this winter. A number of men were again employed at the brass works.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued steady with a slight improvement over February. This was more noticeable as the month advanced, labour being more generally employed, with fewer idle men. Prospects are considered good for the coming season in the building trade, as considerable work has already been contracted for and the busy season of last year was expected to be repeated this year. The carpenters and joiners have requested an increase of pay from 25 to 27 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1. Niagara Falls contractors are advertising in the

local papers for carpenters at 30 cents per hour. Gangs of men were busy installing the electric plant to open and close the lock gates along the new Welland canal, also for the lighting of the canal. Sewer construction will be an important item in civic improvements this year, and, with concrete walks and other works, will give considerable employment. The new factory of Ross & Sons, manufacturers of farm implements, traction engines, etc., started operations with about 50 men. The new 'Motor' Carriage Works are doubling their output. Two other new factories, one for the manufacturing of tinware and one a pressed steel factory, have been secured for the city and will soon be in operation. Transportation was more active with heavier shipments than last month. Business, wholesale and retail, was satisfactory. There were no industrial disturbances.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The high prices for eggs, butter, etc., that prevailed in February, as a result of the snow blockade, were lowered; eggs dropped from 35 cents to 20 cents per dozen, butter from 30 cents to 25 cents per pound, and other prices were slightly lower. The demand of the fruit-growers of the district for 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes was conceded by the canning factories to a number of the growers, but was refused except on condition that all were given the price asked for.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing industries showed a noticeable improvement. More hands were employed and employment was steadier than last month and for the corresponding month last year, with a demand for hands in some departments. The McKinnon Dash Metal Works Company was in need of ten or fifteen bench moulders for the malleable department, to do light castings.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were better employed than in February,

though bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers were not fully employed. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paper-hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were better employed. Boot and shoe makers had fair employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar-makers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers leather workers and saddlers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Transport was more active than last month. Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were steadily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was better employed than last month, though not as yet fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market showed some improvement over last month in certain branches, particularly in the building trades. The Maple Leaf rubber factory closed down on the 15th of the

month for six weeks owing to shortage of rubber.

Merriton.—Employment was active for the season.

Thorold.—Conditions were much the same as last month, labour being somewhat more active.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was very well employed during March, although the spring season had not fully opened.

The city is increasing rapidly in industrial importance. During March the following firms secured either land for location or vacant buildings for factory premises: F. W. Bird & Co., paper manufacturers, of East Walpole, Mass., have purchased nine acres of land and purpose erecting a \$20,000 factory to employ two hundred men. The Canadian Bearings Company has secured the factory premises of the old James machine shop, Mary street, and will make roller bearings for shaftings and machine and car bearings. The concern is capitalized at \$400,000. A large shovel and tool concern from Eastern Pennsylvania will erect four large buildings for factory purposes, the main building being 200 by 80 feet. The Colonial Ink Company, from Peterborough, has secured the vinegar factory on Wellington street; the company makes writing and other inks and carbon papers, and is capitalized at \$100,000; about fifty hands will at first be employed. The Canadian Drawn Steel Company, capital \$100,000, has secured a provincial charter and a site in the east end for a plant. The main building will be about 325 by 60 feet. Fifty hands will be employed at the start in manufacturing steel polished shafting, shapes of all kinds, forgings, castings, &c. The going into liquidation of the Canadian Tin Plate Company, which started here a year ago, was necessary in order

to reorganize the company; greater capital will be obtained and the company will continue business at the old plant. The Swift Company, of Chicago, which controls the Fowler Company's business in Hamilton, has decided to erect new buildings to the north of the present factory at a cost of between \$50,000 and \$70,000. The capacity for killing hogs will be increased to 6,000 hogs a week, or more than double the present capacity. In addition to hog-killing, sheep and cattle slaughtering will be carried on, and an extensive factory business done in turning out pork, lamb and mutton and beef. The increase in the capacity of the Swift concern will likely mean an addition to the stock yards. New pens will be needed to accommodate the cattle and sheep, and the Stock Yards Company is said to be contemplating considerable extension to its buildings. The Otis-Fensom Elevator works will be enlarged; a one-story machine shop, 176 by 91 feet, a one-story carpenter shop, 136 by 45 feet, and a one-storey pattern vault will be built at a cost of about \$40,000. At present one hundred and twenty men are employed. When the plant is finished at least eighty new men will be engaged.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in most branches has been very active. Cheap electric power and water and rail shipping facilities are being given by most of these new concerns as reasons for their locating in Hamilton. The city council Industrial Committee and the assessment department are in communication with other American industries to locate here.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railway construction has already begun; the Radial Railway has a gang between Hamilton and Oakville working at crib-work, preparatory to laying cement abutments for bridges.

The city council passed a by-law granting a franchise to the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Electric Railway. A clause

was inserted stipulating that only citizens be employed in construction work within the city limits and that the current rate of wages be paid. An Iowa firm of contractors secured the contract to grade the roadbed and began operations as soon as the by-law received its third reading.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Hundreds of dwellings are to be erected; this will keep the building trades employed until winter sets in again, but there are plenty of mechanics in the city at present. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers were well employed. The lathers who had a union have allowed their organization to lapse. Painters have been slack, but expect the season to begin soon. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters have been busy, but builders' labourers have had only a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Among the iron industries work has been fairly good during the month. Moulders at the Sawyer-Massey works are still out. The offer of the conciliation committee of the Trades Council and Board of Trade who offered their services, was rejected by the company, although accepted by the moulders. Machinists, engineers and coremakers had a good month. Electrical workers reported trade good and stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler makers, sheet metal workers, horseshoers and jewellers had fair employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the woodworking trades furniture workers, carvers, coopers, varnishers and polishers had an average month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades have been very busy and bookbinders were all employed.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were quiet throughout March. Custom tailors expect a good spring season. This can also be said of the boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a fair

month, and cigarmakers have been fairly busy. Tobacco workers reported trade slack.

Leather trades.—Work was fair among leather workers.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month. Among broom makers work was quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers and bartenders were fairly well employed.

Transport.—Railway employees were not very busy, as there was not a great deal of traffic on steam and electric roads. The spring schedules will soon be put into operation, giving employment to more men. Switchmen and trackmen reported work fair and with freight handlers work was active. Steamboat engineers and firemen are preparing for a good season's business. Longshoremen were very slack, but teamsters were fairly active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was active.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Grimsby.—The ratepayers of Grimsby village carried a by-law whereby the Walker Steel Range Company, of Windsor, Ont., will be granted a loan of \$15,000, free of interest for ten years, and free light and exemption from taxation for the same length of time. The company will manufacture steel ranges, and will employ 150 hands. The old Grout foundry will be used.

Dundas.—All factories in the city were running full time, but the clothing industry was somewhat slack. The axe factory, woollen mills, &c., were active. A fire at the Lennard knitting mills caused a loss of several hundred dollars, but no employees will lose time as a result. The insurance adjusters, after looking over the scene of the recent fire at the New Century Refrigerator Company, allowed \$900 insurance on the kiln and lumber, \$200 for repairs on the main building and \$200 for damage to the material, making a total of \$1,300.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in labour conditions during March, the month being somewhat less active than the corresponding month of last year. The engine works were becoming busier and were employing a few more men; the screw factory and the Malleable Iron Works were also busy. A few men in the wagon-making trades, however, were laid off, and there has been a number of unemployed, skilled and unskilled, in the city.

The members of the police department were granted an increase in wages of 10 cents a day, to take effect on April 1. The new scale is as follows:

	New Scale.	Increase over old Scale.
	Per week.	Per week.
First-year men.. . . .	\$ 9 80	70 per cent
Second and 3rd-year men.. . . .	11 20	70 "
Fourth to 6th-year men.. . . .	11 90	70 "
Seventh to 15th-year men.. . . .	12 60	70 "
Over 15 years men.... . . .	13 30	70 "
Sergeant.. . . .	15 40	70 "

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Inactivity has prevailed throughout the month.

Manufacturing.—In the plough shops work was fair. The Malleable Iron Works and the many smaller concerns had a very satisfactory month.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work on the Hamilton, Ancaster and Brantford Electric Railway was commenced on March 17. It is expected that a large force of men will soon be employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were slack, and masons, bricklayers and plasterers were generally unemployed until the latter part of the month. A number of painters and decorators were idle, but plumbers had a steady month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove plate moulders continued to

be busy, but in the agricultural shops work was not so active. Coremakers found steady employment. A few machinists were idle. Electrical workers had a fair month. Metal polishers and buffers in the majority of cases worked full time, and stove mounters, tinsmiths and blacksmiths were, as a rule, well employed. Boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Wagon makers were slack, but pattern makers and millwrights were busy, and coopers had a full month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen in all branches were well employed. Newspaper and job departments were especially active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors found business improving toward the close of the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had steady employment. Butchers had a fair month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported trade fair.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers found trade satisfactory, particularly towards the end of the month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an average month. Furriers were slack. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers had a steady month.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen were all fully employed. Freight handlers had a fair month. Street railway employees were busy. Teamsters and draymen, particularly the latter, were steadily employed. Cab drivers and hackmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was not in demand.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a noticeable improvement in employment as compared with February. While no great amount of outdoor work was under way, until the closing week of the

month factory employment was much more active and overtime was worked in a number of trades. There was no noticeable demand for workpeople and those who sought work were mostly newly arrived immigrants or foreigners prior to the beginning of spring activity referred to.

There are prospects for the establishment of a number of new factories in Guelph, the latest proposition being for a glue and gelatine factory, to employ from 40 to 60 hands, for which the city has granted a site. A cement and sand brick company will also establish a plant.

A scarcity of small houses was very noticeable, no improvement in the situation during the past few years having taken place. The new houses that have been erected are at once occupied. There are prospects of a larger number of houses than usual being started with the opening of the season. There were no changes in rates of wages and no unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railroad construction.—Work on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway was active at the Goderich end, but little employment is offering as yet at the Guelph end of the line.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have been quiet, with very little of last season's work remaining and no new work. Bricklayers were beginning the season's work in the latter part of the month. Carpenters had a fair month, chiefly on jobbing work. Painters and paperhangers were well employed in the latter part of the month. Stone cutters had only a small amount of work and builders' labourers had not much to do.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders had a good month in the jobbing shops, but short time was worked in the stove and cream separator shops. Machinists and machinists' helpers had a good month, overtime being put in

in the shops; eight hours only were worked, however, by the Raymond company until April 1.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades had a good month, almost all lines being fully employed. Woodworkers and upholsterers had a fair month and piano makers were fully employed, with organ workers not quite as busy. Carriage workers had a good month on spring work.

Printers and allied trades.—Printers had a good month, with some overtime prevailing.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had started on spring work. Female garment makers had a steady month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had only a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, bartenders, etc., had a good month.

Textile trades.—Brussels weavers had an unusually busy month, with overtime prevailing. Textile workers also reported an improvement over last month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in little demand with an increasing supply of immigrants.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—Complaint is made of the large number of unskilled workers seeking employment. The men were mostly new arrivals who claim to be mechanics, but who are willing to do unskilled work.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

For labour and business generally March was an unusually quiet month, some of the factories running short time and in some cases with reduced staffs. It is estimated that there are between three and four hundred men out of employment, which is partly owing to influx of immigrants. Prospects, however, are good for a busy spring

and April will likely see most of the idle men at work.

The Ontario Sugar Company's past season was a successful one. The entire output of 7,260,000 pounds of sugar has been sold at a good price, and the directors declared a dividend of six per cent. Prospects for the coming season are good. The agriculturist's weekly acreage report for March 17 showed that the company had made nearly 300 more contracts than at the corresponding date last year. In all, between 1,300 and 1,400 contracts were signed. A larger acreage of land per contract was also reported. Some 350 persons in outside counties who never grew sugar beets before have made contracts.

The Berlin Aluminum Company and the Pequegnat Clock Works are two new industries.

The annual meetings of the North Waterloo Farmers' Institute educational campaign, which were held throughout the riding this month, were the most successful ever held.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting recently held in the council chamber, Berlin :—

This joint committee, representing the county council, town councils, trade and labour councils, and boards of trade of the county of Waterloo, assembled in the town of Berlin, this 23rd day of March, 1905, to discuss the organization of a competitive town and rural telephone service, learning of the action taken by the government in the appointment of a committee looking to the taking over of the telephone service of Canada, do hereby defer further action, pending the outcome of such investigation. We hereby congratulate the Postmaster-General, Sir William Mulock, on the action he has taken and unanimously recommend the government to entirely take over and operate the telephone service of Canada. And resolved further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Postmaster-General and representatives of the county at Ottawa.

'CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture. — Agricultural operations were confined to attending stock and making preparations for spring work.

Manufacturing.—Shoe factories were exceptionally dull for this season of the year and were working short time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and lathers and plasterers had little work. Painters had a good month, with a few idle men.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, blacksmiths and machinists had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers and polishers had a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Garment workers had a very busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers, and trunk and bag workers were well employed.

Transport.—Freight handlers and draymen had a busy month.

Unskilled labour.—There was not much demand for this class.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during March was active as compared with February, all trades being well employed except the building trades. With the approach of spring, however, the erection of a number of buildings will be begun. One of the largest of these is the extension of the Grand Trunk Railway shops, which will be of steel and cement, 180 feet long and 120 feet wide. The present erecting shops will also be extended by an addition, 170 feet long and 120 feet wide, affording room for sixteen engines. There are 1,200 men employed in these shops. An addition is also to be built to Romeo school costing \$14,000, and work will be begun soon on the building of an armoury. The Blonde Lumber Company,

of Chatham, has the contract for the Catholic church on Well street; pressed brick and gray stone are to be used, and the dimensions are 120 feet by 53 feet.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good. The dry goods firm of Duncan Ferguson & Company has formed a joint stock company of limited liability.

The Close Brick Company was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$25,000. New buildings are to be erected and the most approved modern machinery installed for the making of brick and tile.

No change in rates of wages or hours of labour occurred this month. The painters asked for 25 cents an hour, flat rate, but the employers would only agree to the rate of last year, viz., a graded scale of 17½ to 25 cents per hour. The men have opened a co-operative store.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers reported the usual amount of work for March.

Manufacturing.—All the industries of the city were working full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has not completed arrangements with the city officials as to the line of entrance for the proposed new branch.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers had a quiet month, but with prospects for a busy season. Plumbers, tinsmiths and gasfitters had a good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, moulders and boiler-makers reported a very good month; blacksmiths and horseshoers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were fairly well employed, and carriage makers and coopers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were not busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade active, and cigarmakers had steady work.

Leather trades.—Harness makers had a very good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and office workers found employment fair. Laundry workers were generally busy.

Transport.—Railroad men had a good month, and cab drivers, draymen and teams-ters were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—Employment was fair.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Clinton, Ont.—Arrangements have been completed for the enlargement of the local knitting factory, to meet an increasing demand for its hosiery.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With regard to outside employment, March this year has been very similar to the same month last year. Although the weather was not severe, the snow did not leave until the closing week, delaying the commencement of building operations, and, with the scarcity of brick, causing the idleness of a large number of workers in these lines. The weather has been favourable for the railroads, consequently more freight has been moving than a year ago.

According to a statement made by the fire chief, the losses by fire in the residential sections of London, Ont., during the past five years, total \$70,893.50, in 194 fires.

Several new industries are to start shortly, and the machinery has arrived and is being put in place for the London and Southwestern Traction Company's power house. The grading of the line to Port Stanley will commence at once. A new shoe factory is to open here in April, and the building of the Wilcox Hardware Company is about completed. The contract for the addition and alteration to

the London post office has been awarded, the price being \$27,290.

A notable feature of the month has been the general increase granted in the wages of the city employees. The following table will show the changes to take effect on July 1, 1905 :—

	Old Salary.	New Salary.	Increase.
Asst. City Treasurer....	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$100
" Tax Collector.. ..	600	700	100
" City Engineer.. ..	1,000	1,100	100
City Clerk.. ..	1,500	1,600	100
Asst. City Clerk.. ..	350	450	100
Clerk's stenographer.. ..	260	310	50
Assessment Commis- sioner.. ..	1,500	1,600	100
Assessment Commis- sioner's Asst.. ..	700	800	100
Parks Superintendent.. ..	720	820	100
Fair Ground Caretaker..	450	500	50

Waterworks Department.

Secretary.. ..	\$1,350	\$1,400	\$50
Engineer.. ..	800	875	75
Asst. Engineers (2).. ..	600	660	60
Senior Clerk.. ..	600	700	100
Junior Clerk.. ..	480	250	70

Fire Department.

Firemen, after 2 years' service.. ..	\$600	\$625	\$25
Asst. Station Foremen....	625	650	25
Foremen.. ..	675	725	50
Asst. Chief.. ..	850	900	50

Market Department.

Market clerk.. ..	\$550	\$600	\$50
Weight Scales Clerk.. ..	600	650	50

With the advent of spring, the house question is again beginning to be a matter of concern. It is almost impossible to secure a house with a rental of from \$8 to \$12 per month, as they are all taken up; a number of houses in course of construction are already rented.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work had hardly started, although a large amount of work is expected this summer. Bricklayers were nearly all idle, about 15 only having secured work. A number of carpenters have not yet started work, but are securing work quickly. Lathers and plasterers had a number of jobs on hand which they were unable to finish before the winter set in. Painters were nearly all working, mostly on repair and spring cleaning jobs. Plumbers reported trade as only fair. Stonecutters have just commenced after four months' idleness, and builders' labourers were mostly all working. Brickmakers

were preparing for their season's work, and had a number of men employed. They have no bricks unsold on hand at present, and it will be five weeks before new brick comes in.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers reported business very active. Machinists were very slack at the beginning of the month, but business has improved since. Electrical workers were not active, but linemen were busy repairing lines torn down by storms. Metal polishers and stove mounters reported trade fair.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers were busy on spring orders. Carriage and wagon workers were very busy. Car builders had a lot of repair work on hand, and coopers had plenty to do.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen continued to have all the work they could handle. The *Advertiser* Company has commenced a large addition to its building in order to meet the increase in its job printing business. Bookbinders were exceptionally busy and have three months' work ahead.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade improving, and from now on expect to be busy. Garment workers have not been so busy as during the last few months.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers reported trade fair, only three or four men being out of work. A firm of cigar manufacturers from Toronto have been looking at a site here to start a branch business.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported business increasing.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers were active. Brush makers were slack and a number have been laid off. Cap workers were rushed with orders for spring goods. Furriers were dull.

Transport.—Railroad train crews have been very busy, putting in all the time possible. Teamsters were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour is beginning to be employed and in a week or so there will be work for all.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of March showed some improvement over the preceding month in labour employment and at its close prospects were favourable for the employment of all labourers out of work. Railway traffic handlers reported a slackening during the latter part of the month, largely due to the improved motor power and greater hauling capacity of the new locomotives, which have recently been put into commission. Retail business was more active than last month, especially in dry goods.

The Railway Commissioners paid an official visit to the city. The business before the commission was the application of the city for crossings for the street railway over the tracks of the Michigan Central. The necessity for two level crossings, one subway and one enlargement of present subway within the city, also for a subway under the tracks of the Grand Trunk just outside the city was argued. Judgment was reserved. An order for the city subway was passed by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council prior to the appointment of the commission, but was not executed. The work contemplated is a large one, seven tracks having to be tunnelled under.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The outlook was favourable but it was too early to ascertain how the wheat crop wintered.

Manufacturing.—Local industries reported normal conditions.

Railroad construction.—In this line much work will be in progress during the early part of the summer. Grading on the St. Thomas and Port Stanley portion of the

Southwestern Traction Company's line will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The Michigan Central Company proposes to double track the remaining portion of single line on the eastern division during the summer; the necessity for this work has become more urgent owing to the joint use of the section by the Père Marquette.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Building prospects seemed very favourable for the coming season in house building, and operations had in some cases already commenced. All building mechanics expected steady work after April 1.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the local locomotive shops work was steady. In the Père Marquette shops overtime work which prevailed during February was stopped, as the men had caught up to their repair work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In these lines activity continued normal.

Transport.—The committee of engineers and firemen of the M.C.R. Company reported having arranged a new time and wage schedule for the ensuing two years. It was stated that the renewed contract granted a small increase of wages, but the details were not given out. The engineers stated that the new locomotives are too heavy for the roadbed and rails, making their calling increasingly hazardous. Repairs are being made in the M.C.R. shops to provide for increasing business. A full staff of men was employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Aylmer, Ont.—The by-law to purchase \$15,000 worth of the bonds of the London, Aylmer and North Shore electric road was carried on March 7 by a majority of 109 votes. Work is to be commenced on the road within six months.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions during the first part of the month showed little improvement over February; towards the end, however, trade in some branches improved, especially in the building trades, in which alterations and improvements in a number of stores and halls furnished employment to a number. Prospects for steady employment for the season appeared fair, but the supply of labour was fully equal to the demand. It is expected that there will be considerable civic work, in the way of paving and cement sidewalks, carried out this season, in addition to the erection of a new market building and police station. Wholesale and retail trade remained quiet, and no unrest in the labour market was reported.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Quietness prevailed.

Manufacturing.—Local factories were normally active, with prospects of increased activity in the near future.

Railroad construction.—There was no work under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a few men at work, but the majority were idle. Carpenters and plumbers were fairly well employed, but painters and paperhangers found trade dull.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, engineers, electrical workers and linemen found trade fairly good. Blacksmiths and sheet metal workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers were working steadily. Coopers were rather slack.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers found trade fairly good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters

were well employed. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—All railroad workers had fairly steady work during March. Cab drivers and hackmen reported trade fairly good. Draymen and teamsters found trade dull.

Unskilled labour.—There was little demand for this class, only a few men being employed on the streets.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during March was more favourable than in February, and labour was fairly well employed. Building operations have started in all parts of the city.

Two manufactures are leaving the city, viz., the Eureka Planter Company, which is moving to Woodstock, and the Walker Steel Range Company, which is moving to Grimsby. The Noris Company, of Detroit, has leased the premises recently occupied by the Eureka Planter Company and is having it fitted up for the manufacture of collars and cuffs, expecting to be running very soon. A joint stock company has leased the Walker Steel Range plant for the manufacture of gas stoves and mantels and expects to be in operation shortly. The Peninsular Tool Manufacturing Company is adding machinery to its plant for the manufacture of wire fencing.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fairly good.

Printers and pressmen requested an eight-hour day with the same pay as for nine hours, and it was granted. A difference between the Carpenters' Union and Messrs. Peggott & Sons, was reported. The Builders' Exchange and outside contractors supporting the union.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.—All manufactories in the city were running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—Very little work was in progress.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades are getting active again, and bricklayers, masons and carpenters were all working. Lathers and plasterers reported trade dull, but painters and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers and steamfitters were less active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were fully employed. The Bell Telephone Company had a large gang of men taking out old poles and replacing them with new ones and tightening the wires. This has made a marked improvement in the appearance of the city.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported trade good for this time of the year; the spring trade has not opened out yet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers found plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Owing to the heavy condition of the roads, leather workers were very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a fairly good month, and clerks, stenographers and delivery employees were fully employed. Hotel and restaurant employees were in demand.

Transport.—Railroad trainmen, telegraphers, switchmen, trackmen, freight handlers and steamboat employees were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—The board of works had a number of teams and unskilled workmen employed cleaning up the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Point Edward.—The Canada Machinery Co., successors to J. A. Crosby Co., manufacturers of tools, presses, dies and special machinery, was active and is adding to the number of its employees, which is at present nearly 100. A wire fence factory was recently opened and has been actively engaged. A number of mechanics found employment in getting boats ready for the opening of navigation. About 600 longshoremen, freight handlers and saw mill men will shortly be employed, these being the only classes reporting quietness during March. There was no unrest in the labour market.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In this district the month of March is usually the duller of the entire year. The large lumber firms, which constitute so large a portion of the permanent industries, have to a great extent completed their season's cut and have hauled it to the water in readiness for the drive. Driving usually commences about April 15, or as soon as weather conditions permit. The amount of logs cut this year is considerably less than last year; but there is reason to believe that every mill running last season will be opened this year. In a few weeks there will be a demand for rivermen, and no excess in the supply of men is expected.

Prices for *agricultural products* were well above those of eastern Canada, or even in the adjacent parts of the United States, hay selling at a price which enables the Michigan farmer to compete with local growers after paying the import duty.

The mining industry is increasing rapidly in importance. The Williams' mine

shipped some ore to the Algoma Steel Company but worked out their vein and ceased operations for a time. There is also another mine from which the Algoma Steel Company expects to draw a large share of ore necessary for its plant. The ore in question is said to possess every requirement for the manufacture of steel rails.

The Board of Trade and town council are using every effort to promote industry and *colonization* in the locality. The Board of Trade is about to issue a pamphlet in which the adoption of the Argentine plan of obtaining desirable emigrants for unoccupied lands is recommended.

The outlook for the Lake Superior Company appears to be very good. The steel plant is said to have orders on hand sufficient to keep it running for a year, and the earnings of the Helen mine are estimated at about \$450,000 per annum. The saw mill has been running for some time past, and it is stated that the veneer mill will soon be in at least partial operation.

The printers of Sault Ste. Marie have formed a union.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Fort Frances, Ont.—Operations on the peat fuel plant will be commenced in April and the plant is expected to be in operation by September.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions have not changed materially during March. Towards the close of the month the labour market began to show the effects of the usual spring immigration. This was offset to a degree by the early advent of mild weather, which necessitated the employment of large numbers of men in cleaning the streets. This work commenced about ten days earlier than usual. Some distress prevailed amongst immigrants who were unsuited to the country, and to relieve this a tem-

porary building for their shelter was erected and a nominal fee charged for the accommodation.

Prospects for labour during the coming summer have improved. Several arrangements for large undertakings have been announced, and the amount of public works will not be less than they were last year. The city itself will continue to construct streets on the same scale as last year, and will also extend very considerably its water works system. At the present time test wells are being sunk with a view to the augmentation of the general supply. In this connection the services of an expert have been employed, and his report recommends that the present supply be trebled to at least a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day. If, however, the source is shown to be deficient it is probable that the water may be drawn from the Assiniboine river and purified by a combined filtering and softening process. In either case the expenditure of a large amount of money in labour will result. The city has also decided upon the construction of a high pressure water system for fire extinguishing purposes, at a cost of close upon \$400,000. This system will not extend beyond the congested portions of the city, and the cost of construction will be charged against the property within the area that is specially benefited, though the cost of maintenance will be an annual charge upon the general funds of the city. By the installation of this system it is expected that insurance rates will be materially reduced.

A continuation of the building activity which was so marked last year is probable. The large hotel commenced by the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed and other terminal improvements made; the Canadian Northern Railway will also immediately proceed with its new depot and hotel and extensive new work-shops. These will involve the expenditure of over \$1,000,000. The Street Railway Company will also make extensive additions to its mileage and will erect several new car sheds. It is also stated that the Company

will, this summer, bring electric energy from its hydraulic power plant at Winnipeg river. This will necessitate the construction of a power transmission line over 60 miles in length. With the introduction of this power supply, the cost to the public will be much less than at present, and as a result it is believed that a considerable industrial expansion will follow.

Contrary to expectations earlier in the year, it is probable that the volume of railroad construction will be equally as large this year as last. Employment agents are of the opinion that they will be able to place all the competent men they can get.

Several new factories are being erected in the city.

The transportation companies were busy and the volume of traffic was larger than usual. Bank clearings have not shown any material increase over the corresponding period of last year. As a result of speculation in realty, and the consequent cautiousness of the banks and loan companies, a general tightness in the money market is complained of. In retail and wholesale trade, however, there is a feeling of confidence, and expansion and growth is everywhere evident.

With the exception of the strike among the job printers there has been no disturbance in the labour market.

SANITARY REFORMS IN WINNIPEG.

The extraordinary prevalence of typhoid fever in Winnipeg during the last six months caused much alarm, and led to the employment of Prof. Edwin Jordan, of Chicago University, to make a special investigation into its causes. The following table shows the death rate per 10,000:—

Year.	Est. Popula- tion.	Cases.	Bd. of Health Returns.	Dept. of Agric. Returns.
1900.. . . .	42,500	582	7.99	11.75
1901.. . . .	44,800	349	8.04	11.83
1902.. . . .	48,400	356	5.99	9.50
1903.. . . .	56,700	489	8.11	8.46
1904.. . . .	67,300	1,276	19.74	24.25

In his report Prof. Jordan pointed out the exceptional death rate, and directed attention to conditions that were conducive to the spread of the disease. The cases in

Winnipeg, he said, were found in groups, indicating that household precautions against the spread of the infection had not been as rigorous as desirable. Primary causes were the lack of sewer connection, outside privies, and water drawn from polluted sources. Both of the latter discoveries are of the utmost concern to workmen, most of their homes being without modern conveniences. Recommendations were made as to the prevention of contact infection by the health officers, and the compulsory connection of all houses with sewers as speedily as practicable, temporary measures such as disinfection with milk of lime being applied in the meantime. It was further recommended that milk-measuring vessels or general receptacles of any sort should not be carried into or removed from houses in which typhoid fever is present. Vigilant inspection of milk supply was urged. The use of private wells, it was stated, ought to be restricted, and the employees of the Canadian Pacific and other street railway companies prevented from drawing water for drinking purposes from taps directly connected with the Assiniboine river. The employment of an experienced officer to enforce the necessary measures was also recommended.

The city council has resolved to carry out as far as possible all the foregoing recommendations. Sewer connections will be made compulsory, and where this is impossible the box privy will have to be replaced with a cement pit of a depth of at least four feet from the surface. It will have to be waterproof, and meet with other stringent regulations. The cost of installing modern improvements in dwellings is very considerable, and many workmen could not, without help, comply with the proposed new regulation. To accommodate those in such circumstances, the city council proposes to install the improvements itself and distribute the repayment by the owner over a period of from ten to fifteen years. The annual payments will be collected annually with the taxes.

In the cleaning of the city a large number of inspectors have already been em-

ployed, and notices are being served for the removal of the outside closets. During March the number of cases of typhoid was not more than normal.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The demand for agricultural labour for spring work has been very keen, but the supply has been adequate. Isolated instances of seeding have already been reported.

Lumbering.—The men from the lumber camps are beginning to return to the city. The warm weather necessitated the breaking up of the camps earlier than usual. On the whole there has been, as compared with last year, slightly fewer men employed, unsettled conditions in the lumber market being ascribed as the cause. The larger class of operators have had their usual numbers employed, but many smaller mills sent out smaller gangs. The cut on the whole was satisfactory.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers on the whole have been busy, and the future is being looked forward to with confidence. The prospect of cheaper power is causing inquiries to be made.

Railroad construction and employment.—Arrangements for the operations of railroad construction camps are being made. Signed contracts, however, are being awaited, and until these are in hand it is difficult to measure the probable demand for men.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The amount of building to be done this year, as measured by the estimates submitted to the inspector of buildings, will probably not be as large as last year. Many of the larger buildings for which permits were issued in 1904, however, are only partially constructed, and the completion of these and of the many new ones to be started this year will require as many men as were employed last year. Already many mechanics are at work, and the proportion of the unemployed is very much less than at the corresponding period of 1904. The relations between the

various trades and contractors appear to point to a season of quiet, though some unrest prevailed among carpenters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the iron trades orders were coming in steadily, and keeping the plants employed to the limits of their capacity. The labour supply was adequate. Sheet metal workers, whose union scale is 32½ cents per hour, state that a rate of 35 cents was being paid to most of the experienced hands. A few were out of employment awaiting the starting of general building operations.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking factories, considering the season, were busy. Every year seems to increase the demand for a higher class of work. Carriage and wagon works were extremely busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trade was disturbed by a strike of job printers on March 22. Approximately 100 men left their employment. Many of the offices involved had on hand a large amount of work.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades enjoyed a steady run of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—An effort is being made to revise the city by-law governing bakeshops. More rigid inspection as to sanitary conditions is being demanded, and compliance with the law as to a standard size of loaf. At the present time the weight of the loaves supplied varies very considerably. A committee of the city council has submitted a by-law which requires that the loaf be two pounds in weight, and that all qualities of bread be made of that weight. Other weights permitted will be either double or half that weight.

Leather trades.—In the leather trades activity prevailed, and a new factory is to be built in the near future.

Transport.—Railroad staffs will soon have to be strengthened in order to handle the increased traffic of the spring months. No details have yet been given as to the terms upon which the Canadian Pacific

Railroad settled with the telegraphers. An unofficial statement was that the increase averaged slightly over ten per cent. Each agent, it was stated, was advanced according to the character of the duties demanded of him.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment for all classes of labour was somewhat slack, and nearly all mechanics were on short time. A large number of men were laid off on the bridge, building and track departments of the C.P.R. until business improves. No building operations of any importance have commenced, but operations will later be very active, to judge from plans and specifications in the hands of architects.

A new industry was started for the manufacture of building supplies. The Western Publishing Company has also called for tenders for the erection of a building, the firm having received privileges from the city council. The marble works which were closed for three months are now in full operation, with orders in excess of last year.

Transportation companies were somewhat quiet, though passenger traffic was heavy. Wholesale and retail trade was normal. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—In Carlyle, N.W.T., one farmer raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, most of it grading No. 1 hard. His crop averaged 30 bushels to the acre. The Ogilvie Milling Company in February paid him 95 cents a bushel, the wheat being a superior grade.

Lumbering.—The Rat Portage Lumber Company, which lost part of its stock by fire some time ago, has sold out the balance to a local firm.

Manufacturing.—A local flour mill shipped 3,000 sacks of high grade flour to Liverpool. Japanese agents at the coast are making inquiries of local firms regarding the prices of certain grades of flour to be shipped to Japan.

Railroad construction and employment.—No material changes have been planned for this district, but there will be considerable expenditure on the permanent way and for the general improvement of road beds. A quarter of a million dollars was taken for passenger tickets alone last year at the Brandon depot of the C.P.R.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, lathers, plasterers, painters and builders' labourers were quiet. Paper hangers were fairly well employed, but plumbers and steamfitters were working short time. A few carpenters were employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and steam engineers were working short time. Jewellers also were somewhat slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and pattern makers reported trade quiet; with upholsterers trade was good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were active. Boot and shoe workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were all busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers found trade very slack; saddlers and harness makers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported trade good. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, steam and hand laundry employees were well employed. Furriers were somewhat slack.

Transport.—Railway employees in the freight service were slack, but those engaged in passenger service were busy. Draymen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour.—The supply greatly exceeded the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A union of the municipalities of Manitoba, including Winnipeg, has been formed with headquarters at Brandon. The objects of the union are said to be the general improvement of municipal administration by securing the co-operation of Manitoba municipalities. In particular, the guidance and improvement of legislation, both of the Dominion and the province upon municipal questions, and the promotion of municipal interests generally is aimed at. Annual conventions are to be held, and united action secured for the protection of individual municipalities and municipal interests as a whole against the encroachments of corporations. The executive may confer and vote by correspondence and is a general administrative committee.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was quite a number of men idle during March and the number was increasing daily by the arrival of immigrants.

Owing to the increase in the number of wholesale houses which have established branches here, general business was fair, and traffic on the railways steadily increasing. Retailers say business was less active than last year.

Preparations for the establishment of a soap factory were completed, the cheap price of tallow being the inducement for this industry.

There are several demands for increased wages and shorter hours under consideration.

The Trades and Labour Council has been active all winter organizing new unions.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were becoming busy again, ploughing and seeding. The past winter has been a fairly good one. The only severe cold weather was in January and the first half of February. Since then the weather has been favourable for farmers and ranchers whose cattle and horses range in the open.

Manufacturing.—There is little manufacturing carried on here. Creameries and cheese factories were active.

Mining.—The coal mine at Coleman started operations again and was employing quite a number of men, with the prospect of employing more in the near future. The different stone quarries were starting up for the season.

Other industries.—It is expected that work on the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation ditch will be resumed during the first week of April.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of masons and bricklayers were working, but work on the whole has been somewhat slow in starting. Carpenters and joiners reported a good many men idle, and some were working only part of the time. Lathers were nearly all working, but there were some plasterers idle. Painters and paperhangers were beginning to find work more plentiful, but plumbers and steamfitters found conditions less active. Most of the stonecutters were working, but prospects ahead are not very favourable. Builders' labourers reported many more men than jobs.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists and electrical workers had enough work to keep them going, but blacksmiths found work slack, and tinsmiths were about half employed, only one shop being busy on stock.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported business improving. Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers were all working.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and meat cutters were working, although there was no demand for men. The large companies who do their slaughtering here for the retail trade in the west were slacking off, but on the other hand the smaller establishments found trade improving, and competent men were kept employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were all working.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active, but clerks, stenographers and workers of that class found it hard to get employment. Hotel and restaurant employees were busy, as were laundry workers. The latter have organized a union, being the first union of women in this part of the country.

Transport.—Railway conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen found business improving. The trackmen also were becoming busy. Freight handlers here always seem rushed with work, but there are only a fixed number employed. Draymen, teamsters, &c., found work improving.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labour market was greatly overcrowded. On any job that starts the foreman is usually delayed by the number of applications for work, and common labour may have unfavourable conditions even in summer, owing to the large number of Galicians and others who come here for summer work.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Business has been active, and prospects are good for the coming season. Building operations last year amounted to about \$800,000, and the active condition of the real estate market points to a continuation of these conditions. The Canadian Northern grading operations are now completed to within 70 miles of the town, with the exception of occasional gaps.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during March remained active. Several new works, employing large numbers of men, were begun. The clearing of a large tract of land for the exhibition, the erection of a new saw-mill and the opening of a lumbering camp in connection with the same, were begun. The Vulcan Boiler and Machine Works, which have been closed for about eight months, have been reopened under a new management, which is installing new machinery. The city council is building a new reservoir, with capacity for 500,000 gallons, and is also making several improvements in connection with the city market, having secured additional ground. A new retaining wall is being built at a cost of \$1,270. The school trustees have decided upon the erection of new buildings.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company has issued the following statement of gross earnings in New Westminster for January, as compared with the corresponding month of 1904:—

1904	1905	Increase.
\$9,002	\$9,657	\$655

The Board of Police Commissioners for the city has decided to alter the present rate of pay for members of the police force, and to introduce a scale of wages so arranged that the pay for the first year of service to constables will be \$50 per month, for the second \$55, for the third \$60, for the fourth \$65 and for the fifth \$70, the last to be the maximum rate of pay for constables. The salary of the chief will be \$90. This rate of pay starts from March 1. The pay heretofore was as follows: Chief, \$80 per month; constables, \$50 to \$55 per month, and specials, \$2 per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Weather conditions were very favourable for the farmers, and a large amount of ploughing was done. Farm

hands have been in demand. A good demand for potatoes was reported at \$27 to \$30 per ton.

Fishing.—A large number of men were engaged in the spring salmon fishing, but with only fair results, the main run not having yet commenced. The Fishermen's Union of British Columbia has announced the following prices, to April 15: Red salmon, 7 cents per pound; white salmon, 4 cents per pound; steelheads, 5 cents per pound. To May 19: Red salmon, 5 cents per pound; white salmon, 2½ cents per pound. From May 19: Red salmon, 5 cents per pound. These prices do not apply to the sock-eye salmon, which is sold per fish. A new cannery is being built on the Fraser river, and preparations have been made to equip it to handle a pack of between 20,000 and 25,000 cases. The Fraser river cannery are preparing to put up 750,000 cases of sock-eyes this season.

Lumbering.—This industry in all branches was very busy, a large amount being manufactured for export, and a good local trade being carried on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all fairly busy, a lot of repairs in connection with the canneries being carried on. Carpenters reported work plentiful, with prospects for an exceptionally busy season. All available men were employed. Plasterers' work was only steady. Many members of this trade, who were away for the winter, have returned for the season's work. Painters were all working full time, the spring work having begun. A large amount of outside work will be available as soon as the weather is suitable. Plumbers reported work fair, with prospects good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and iron moulders were more fully employed in March than for the past three months, a lot of repair work being under way. Work among shipwrights and caulkers for some time has been slack, but conditions are improving.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work among car builders was plentiful, with orders ahead.

Printing and allied trades.—Work was plentiful, and all hands were employed. A new job printing shop was started during the past month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported work active. In the ready-made clothing trades, also, business was good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers reported trade active, and all hands at work. A good trade is being done with the upper country towns, several large shipments being forwarded during the past month.

Transport.—Railroad men reported work steady. Men on the maintenance branch were active, a large amount of work being under way. Steamboatmen were dull.

Unskilled labour.—A number of idle men were given employment, but large numbers were still arriving. In the course of a month the demand will be more active.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

At the close of March out-door work was in full operation. The season has opened early, and the outlook in the building trades is exceptionally favourable. A large number of unskilled labourers were out of employment, owing largely to the arrivals from the Puget Sound cities, especially Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, where conditions are reported unfavourable.

Business was more active, the early start on outdoor work having given a stimulus to trade in wholesale circles.

An incident in the vegetable market was the arrival of a carload of Colorado potatoes for a local firm, which are being sold at \$32 per ton, considerably higher than either local or California product. Wheat, oats, and other feed stuffs were high.

On the 17th inst. a boom of American logs arrived in port for the Pacific Coast Lumber Company. This is said to be the first boom of American spruce ever bought by a B.C. mill.

It is the intention of the C.P.R. to erect a sea wall for a distance of about 1,500 feet from a point a short distance off the western end of the company's wharfs.

A by-law will be submitted to the rate-payers to authorize the borrowing of \$400,000 for permanent improvements. \$150,000 of this will be spent this year. This will include expenditure for the Old People's Home, the purchase of sites for fire hall purposes, new fire engines, the erection of a new fire hall, &c.

The annual meeting of the Employers' Association was held on March 3. Mr. William Farrell was elected president.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining.—The manager of the Iron Mask mine at Kamloops, has returned from San Francisco, where arrangements for the erection of a smelting plant were completed. A modern hot blast furnace with all the necessary equipment is to be supplied by the Fulton Iron Works within six weeks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and painters were out of work, but prospects are good for a busy season. Business with the carpenters and joiners was far in advance of this time last year, only a few being idle. Plumbers were very busy, but the outlook is uncertain. Stone cutters were very busy, but builders' labourers reported a large number out of work and the outlook uncertain.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers and helpers and coremakers reported trade fair with no immediate demand for extra hands; one shop was working over time. With machinists and engineers trade was good, with prospects encouraging and with

only a few idle. Electrical workers were dull, and a number of electricians were contracting for themselves. Linemen had plenty of work, but with prospects uncertain. Blacksmiths stated business as being good and the outlook encouraging. Boilermakers reported all hands as being well employed. Ship builders, shipwrights, caulkers, sheet metal workers and tool sharpeners were very dull and prospects were uncertain. Horseshoers were actively employed, but there was no demand for extra men.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were well employed, but there was no demand for extra men. Upholsterers reported trade fair with prospects good. Carriage and wagon makers were very busy, with the outlook good, and coopers were very active. Shingle weavers reported trade dull and prospects doubtful.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were active with good prospects. Pressmen were all employed, but there was no demand for men. Bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were fairly active, with prospects uncertain.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were dull, with prospects poor. Butchers and meat cutters stated that all hands were well employed, but with no demand for extra men. Trade among cigar makers was dull, a number of hands being idle.

Leather trades.—Workers on horse goods were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported trade fair. The following is the current agreement as to wages and hours :—

Union hours shall be no longer than from 8 o'clock a.m., to 8 p.m., except on nights preceding Dominion or provincial holidays, when they shall close not later than 10 o'clock p.m., and must close not later than 10 o'clock Saturday night.

All union shops shall close on holidays, as per agreement with master barbers.

The minimum wage of this union shall be \$15 per week, and 60 per cent over \$25 for each and every member employed.

Any member of this union found violating the above laws governing hours and wages shall under conviction be fined \$5. The hours and wages as above stated are subject to a change as per agreement with the boss barbers if deemed advisable. Rates to be charged customers are :

Shaving.....	Not less than 15 cents.
Hair cutting.....	" " 25 "
Children's hair cutting.	" " "
Beard trimming ..	" " "
Singeing.....	" " "
Shampooing.....	" " "
Seafoam.....	" " 10 "
Hair tonic.....	" " "

Broom makers reported all hands at work, but with no demand for men. A large number of clerks and stenographers were out of employment and prospects are poor; there is no regular schedule of wages which vary from \$5 to \$15 per week. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees were fairly active, with prospects good. Laundry workers were all at work, and prospects were bright.

Transport.—Train crews were well employed, except firemen who did not get in full time. Freight handlers reported a number out of employment, but street railway employees, steamboat men and steamboat firemen were well employed, with no demand for extra men. Longshoremen were dull. Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen reported the demand for men as fair, with a number idle.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven. correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market greatly improved during March, the weather being more favourable for outdoor work. The commencement of building operations, the extension of the tramway system and several smaller undertakings, gave employment to many, and at the end of the month labour generally was fairly well employed.

The contract for the building of the superstructure of the large tourist hotel for

the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been awarded to A. Barrett, of Seattle. The price is in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars. The foundation, costing over \$100,000, has been completed.

On March 4, thirteen ship joiners employed at the yards of the B. C. Marine Railway at Esquimalt, struck for an increase in wages. They were being paid at the rate of 39 cents an hour, which is the union rate, and asked for 40 cents an hour. The trouble was investigated by the president of the Carpenters' Union and the president of the Trades and Labour Council, and the men were notified that their demands were unreasonable, and would not receive the support of organized labour. Most of the men thereupon returned to work.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The Central Farmers' Institute met at Victoria, B.C., on February 28 and adjourned March 3, there being a good attendance of delegates. The returns showed an increase of 93 members on the roll of the institute. The principle of co-operation was endorsed, and the Department of Agriculture urged to foster every undertaking of this kind as much as possible. The pure seed bill now before the federal parliament was also endorsed, and it was recommended that all foodstuffs be branded with the name of the producer and the nature of contents. The provincial government was requested to amend the Farmers' Institute Act, by extending the principle now in force under the Dairy Association Act of making loans to co-operative associations. In view of the fact that a large quantity of fruit and produce has been exhibited upon local markets purporting to come from districts in which it was not grown, it was resolved that fruit inspectors be requested to do all in their power to put a stop to the abuse. The provincial government was requested to use its influence with the manufacturers of powder to supply bona fide farmers for the purpose of clearing their land with stumping powder of standard strength at the rate of \$5 per box of

fifty pounds at the factory, in quantities to suit. The government was also asked to use all the means in its power to prevent the destruction of forests, whether by fire or by wasteful methods of lumbering. The Dominion government was asked to grant aid to the tobacco-growing industry. The appointment of a creamery instructor was recommended. Resolutions suggesting that steps be taken to prevent North-west creamery butter being sold as government creamery, and endorsing the work of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, were also passed. The Dairymen's and Live Stock Association held a session on March 3.

Fishing.—Active preparations are being made for the approaching fishing season. Many more traps will be erected along the west coast of Vancouver Island before the salmon commences to run. Outfits and material for the construction of four traps were sent out during the month, and many more will follow early in April. A number of the outer buildings in connection with one of the new canneries at Esquimalt were well advanced, and work in all directions is being pushed ahead without delay. A second cannery is contemplated, but construction work has not yet commenced.

Lumbering.—Trade was fair, and all the mills in the city were running full time.

Railroad construction and employment.—The B. C. Electric Railway Company had over one hundred men employed building a branch line to the Gorge on Victoria Arm. Three hundred Chinamen were at work on a short line of railway from the Extension mines to Ladysmith harbour, so as to give the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a line of its own separate from that of the Extension road to the coal bunkers. This will make the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Colliery Company entirely independent of each other, giving the former a line to the water front.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Owing to the fine weather, building operations have commenced earlier than usual, though the activity has

not been sufficient to absorb all surplus labour. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed, but not constantly. Scant employment was offered to lathers and plasterers. With painters, paperhangers and decorators, also, trade was dull during the first half of the month, but for the latter half conditions were fair. Work with plumbers and stonecutters was slack, and builders' labourers had but partial employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions generally have improved. Iron moulders, electrical workers and linemen were fairly well employed. Machinists and engineers had a busy month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, horse-shoers and iron shipbuilders were fully employed, but there was little work offered for shipwrights, caulkers and sheet metal workers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fully employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported trade fair, with a slight improvement over last month. Garment workers were working half time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers had fair employment. Cigar-makers were busy.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers had an average month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were active. Laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—Steamboat men, steamboat firemen, longshoremen and street railway employees had fair employment. Cab drivers, teamsters and expressmen had an average month.

Unskilled labour.—The commencement of work on the street railway extension took up a portion of the surplus of this class of labour. The company employed over 100 men throughout the month, but there was still a large number unemployed.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions in the labour market have not shown much change during March, there being many idle men, and though improvement in some parts of the district was reported, in others conditions became worse. Business was quiet, though a hopeful feeling prevailed. There were no changes in wages and no unrest among the working classes.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Except in connection with the local trade, there was little employment.

Lumbering.—In the saw mills spring work had not started and the outlook was uncertain. In the logging camps work was slack, owing to unsettled weather, but prospects for improvement were good.

Mining.—There was little employment in quartz mining. In the coal mining industry, while work was gradually improving in one part of the district, at Extension mines, one shift was stopped, the mines running single shift. This has thrown about 200 men out of work, but those working will be able to get in full or nearly full time, which they were not doing lately. The men who have been laid off will be given work as soon as possible. The smelter at Ladysmith was shut down for the installation of improvements.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Among bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers and painters there was no work. Carpenters reported work slackening off. Plumbers were fairly well employed, but there was hardly any work for builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists and engineers reported no employment outside of regular work. Blacksmiths reported fair conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Among carriage makers work was fair.

Printing and allied trades.—The usual local work was done.

Clothing trades.—Tailors found trade quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were normal.

Transport.—Employment was quiet as the railway changed hands at the end of

the month. Teamsters and expressmen were fairly well employed.

Unskilled labour had not much to do.

DISTRICT NOTES.

On the west coast of the Island a new industry, that of canning clams, was being started up with favourable prospects.

OPERATION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN CANADA AND ELSEWHERE.— INVESTIGATION BY SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON motion of the Postmaster General and Minister of Labour, Hon. Sir William Mulock, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed on March 17 to inquire into and report concerning the various public telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere and to take into consideration what changes, if any, are advisable in respect of the methods at present in force for furnishing telephone service to the public.

The committee, as originally drafted, was composed of the following members of the House of Commons: Sir William Mulock, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Demers (St. John and Iberville), Mr. Grant, Mr. Johnston (Cape Breton, South), Mr. Maclean (York), Mr. Monk, Mr. Roche (Marquette), Mr. Smith, (Nanaimo), and Mr. Zimmerman. Later the names of Messrs. Bergeron and Geoffrion were added to the committee.

The committee was given power to send for persons and papers, to examine under oath, to engage stenographers, clerical and other assistance, and to report from time to time.

Proceedings of Select Committee.

The committee held its first meeting for the purpose of organizing on March 20,

eight members being present. The Honourable Sir William Mulock was unanimously elected chairman, and on taking the chair referred to certain points which would require the attention of the committee. The legislation under which telephones are operated in different countries was mentioned as a phase of the question which would require special investigation and study. Mr. Pownall, of the Department of Justice, had been invited to prepare a report on the condition of the law regarding telephones in Canada, Great Britain, Australasia, United States, Norway and Sweden and Denmark. A report had also been furnished by Mr. Francis Dagger, of Toronto, on the working of municipal telephone systems. Various other details of operation should also be inquired into and a scheme devised that will enable isolated individuals to secure the benefit of telephonic communication at a cost within the means of the average citizen. A plan for the municipal management of local telephone systems combined with government management of the long distance service was briefly outlined as a suggestion for discussion to the committee.

Mr. Fred Cook, past president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, ap-

peared on behalf of the union to assure the committee of the hearty co-operation of that body. A copy of a resolution unanimously passed at the annual convention of the union held last September, urging that the long distance telephone systems of Canada should be taken over and operated by the Dominion government, was laid on the table. The thanks of the committee was tendered to the union for its offer of assistance.

Mr. Pownall and Mr. Dagger were summoned to attend at the next meeting of the committee.

A meeting of the committee was held on Monday, March 22, at which ten members, including the chairman, were present. It was resolved to reduce the quorum of the committee to five members and to print one thousand copies of each day's proceedings. The attention of the committee was chiefly directed to the report of an inquiry into public telephone systems in Canada and elsewhere, conducted by Mr. Francis Dagger, acting under instructions from the Hon. Sir William Mulock, in March, 1903. Mr. Dagger, it was shown, had had extensive experience in the operation of telephone systems both in Great Britain and in

Canada, and the report made by him in 1903 was included in the evidence before the committee.

It was resolved by the committee that Mr. Dagger should be employed for a period of one month, dating from April 1, with a remuneration of \$250, including all expenses except travelling expenses.

At a meeting of the committee held on March 27, details of the working of a rural telephone system in York and Ontario counties were given by Mr. Alpheus Hoover, of Green Hill, Ont. A number of letters were also read before the committee, giving information from people in various parts of Canada and the United States. It was ordered that 6,000 instead of 1,000 copies of each day's proceedings of the committee should be printed for distribution.

Evidence as to the working of the Independent Telephone Company, of Beaverton, Ont., was given before the committee on March 30. Evidence was also given by Mr. Crawford, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, with regard to the municipal telephone system operated by the town of Neepawa, which represents a capital expenditure of from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA— THE BUILDING TRADES—CARPENTERS, LATHERS AND PLASTERERS.

THE statistical tables published herewith relate to rates and tendencies of hours among carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers throughout Canada.*

* A full explanation of the nature and scope of the special investigation undertaken by the department into rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the various trades and industries throughout the Dominion was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 522. Tables have already appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for November and December, 1904, at pages 530 and 610 respectively, relating to the wages and hours of different branches of the printing and allied trades, including hand compositors, machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers. In the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 836, publication of a series of tables relating to wages and hours in the building trades was begun, the wages and hours of bricklayers being first taken up.

The arrangement of the tables is similar to that adopted in returns of the series previously published, localities from which quotations were received being set forth alphabetically under the headings of the different provinces, from east to west. Columns are added in which the amounts of the changes have been worked out. Tabular analyses are employed in the accompanying article to show the full significance of the detailed returns.

Current Rates of Wages.

Statistical data affording a comparison of rates between different trades and branches of the same trade, and of local

variations in rates, are set forth in detail in the tables. It will be seen that as a rule plasterers receive a higher rate than carpenters. As between lathers and plasterers, no distinction in rates is made in several localities, though in others the wages of the former tend to the level of carpenters'. At Halifax, N.S., for example, lathers and plasterers receive \$2.70 per day and carpenters \$2.25; at St. John, N.B., plasterers receive \$3 per day and carpenters from \$2 to \$2.50, the work of lathing at this point being largely performed by carpenters. At Montreal, Que., the rate is \$3 for plasterers and from \$2 to \$2.25 for carpenters; at Toronto, Ont., plasterers receive \$3.44, lathers \$3 and carpenters from \$2.40 to \$2.80; at Winnipeg Man., the rate is \$4.50 for lathers and plasterers, and \$3.15 for carpenters; and at Vancouver, B.C., \$5 per day is paid to plasterers and \$3.20 to carpenters.

The tendency of wages to be higher and hours shorter, other things being equal, in the larger centres of industry, is illustrated in the table. In Nova Scotia, for example, the highest rates for these classes are paid at Halifax; in New Brunswick, at St. John, Woodstock and Fredericton; in Quebec, at Montreal and Quebec and vicinity; in Ontario, outside of certain localities situated on the international boundary and others to the westward of Lake Superior, at Toronto; and in Manitoba, at Winnipeg. In British Columbia, the difference between the rates paid in small and large localities is less marked; certain of the smaller localities in some cases show higher rates than those prevailing in Vancouver and Victoria.

West of the Great Lakes higher rates as a rule prevail than in the central and eastern provinces, the highest point being reached in British Columbia. On the whole, rates are lowest in the province of Quebec.

Current Hours of Labour.

It will be seen from the tables that the shortest hours prevail, other things being equal, in the larger centres and in the westerly provinces. In order to show the significance of the returns in this respect,

a series of smaller tables are given below, in which are set forth by provinces the number of localities in which are set forth by provinces the number of localities in which the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day and the shorter work-day on Saturdays were reported among carpenters, lathers and plasterers. No attempt is made in these tables to indicate the number of workmen affected by the individual returns, though the tables admit of ready comparison, as between the several provinces, of the number of localities in which the respective hours of labour are in force. It will be seen, for instance, that among carpenters the only locality reporting an eight-hour day are in Ontario and British Columbia, 4 localities out of a total of 10 in the latter province reporting an eight-hour day and a nine-hour day, whereas in Ontario out of a total of 62 localities from which returns were received, 2 (Toronto and New Toronto) reported an eight-hour day, 22 a nine-hour day and 38 a ten-hour day. In Quebec 33 of a total of 35 localities reported the ten-hour day among carpenters, and only 2 (Montreal and Quebec) the nine-hour day. In the Maritime Provinces there were 8 returns of a nine-hour day out of a total of 43. Similarly among lathers and plasterers the ten-hour day is the most general in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, whereas in Ontario about 48 per cent of the localities from which returns were received reported a nine-hour or shorter day among lathers and over 50 per cent among plasterers. In British Columbia 4 returns out of 6 were of an eight-hour day among lathers and 4 out of 7 among plasterers. It should be pointed out also that the returns of a nine-hour and eight-hour day from Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia include all of the larger cities, and consequently represent large bodies of work-people.

With regard to the shorter work-day on Saturdays, the tables show at a glance the extent to which it prevails among the different classes, in the several provinces.

TABLE SHOWING by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Received of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight hour day, and Shorter work day on Saturdays among Carpenters.

Provinces.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of a Shorter work day on Saturday received.
Nova Scotia	28	22	6		3
P. E. Island.	1	1			
New Brunswick.....	14	12	2		3
Quebec+.....	35	33	2*		4
Ontario.....	62	38	22	2§	24
Manitoba.....	2	1	1		1
N. W. Territories..	3	1	2		
British Columbia.....	10	3	3	4	4
Total.....	155	111	38	6	39

* Montreal and Quebec.

§ Toronto and New Toronto

+ There were two localities in Quebec reporting 11 hours per day.

TABLE SHOWING by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Received of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight hour day, and shorter work day on Saturdays, among Lathers.

Province.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	Number of Returns of a Shorter work day on Saturday, Received.
Nova Scotia.....	21	16	5		1
P. E. Island.....	1	1			
New Brunswick.....	16	12	4		3
Quebec.....	19	19			3
Ontario.....	38	20	15	3*	7
Manitoba.....	2	1	1		
N. W. Territories.....	2	1		1	
British Columbia	6	1	1	4	2
Total.....	105	71	26	8	16

*Toronto, London and Niagara Falls.

TABLE SHOWING by Provinces the Number of Localities from which Returns were Received of the Ten hour day, Nine hour day, Eight and a half hour day, Eight hour day, and Shorter work day on Saturdays among Plasters.

Province.	Total Number of Localities from which Returns were Received.	No. of Returns of 10 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 9 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 8½ hour day Received.	No. of Returns of 8 hour day Received.	No. of Returns of a Shorter work day on Saturday received.
Nova Scotia.....	20	15	5	.....	.....	2
P. E. Island.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	12	11	*1	.....	.....	3
Quebec.....	25	21	4	.....	.....	5
Ontario.....	53	26	24	§1	†2	11
Manitoba.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
N. W. Territories.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	7	2	1	.....	4	3
Total.....	124	81	36	1	6	24

* St. John.

§ London.

† Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Changes in Wages of Carpenters.

The accompanying table sets forth the number of the changes in the wages of carpenters and joiners from the standpoint both of the years and the provinces in which they occurred. The table relates entirely to increases of wages, the only decrease reported in connection with the present investigation being a reduction in earnings accompanying a change from a ten to a nine-hour day, except at Vancouver, B.C., where a decline in wages occurred during the four years following 1889.

It will be seen that the period of greatest activity in the upward movement of wages among carpenters was between 1900 and 1903, inclusive, 39 changes being reported

in the latter year, 34 in 1902, 19 in 1901 and 22 in 1900, or a total of 144 out of a grand total of 153 changes of which the department obtained a record. Previous to 1900 the largest number of changes reported in any one year was in 1898, in which 8 changes occurred, and in 1896 and 1899, in both of which 5 changes occurred. Three changes were reported as occurring in 1890.

Among the provinces, over 50 per cent of the changes took place in Ontario, Quebec reporting approximately 20 per cent, and Nova Scotia 13½ per cent.

Full particulars with regard to individual changes are set forth in the large tables.

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES RECORD OF CHANGES IN WAGES OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
1904				2	2	1			5
1903	2	1	2	5	26		1	2	39
1902	5		1	8	19			1	34
1901	2		1	5	11				19
1900	4		4	4	9	1			22
1899				1	4				5
1898	3			1	1	1		2	8
1897	1				1				2
1896	1		1	1	2				5
1894				1				1	2
1892					1				1
1890				1	1			1	3
1889					1			1	2
1884	1								1
1882					1				1
1880					2				2
1870			1						1
1869	1								1
Total...	20	1	10	29	81	3	1	8	153

Changes in Wages of Lathers.

In the following table the record of changes in the wages of lathers is analysed, as in the case of carpenters above, by years and provinces. The department obtained in all a record of 79 increases, no decreases being reported. The most active period in the upward movement was between 1900 and 1903, inclusive, during which period 55 localities reported increases as having gone into effect, 15 occurring in 1902, 14

in 1900 and 1901 each, and 12 in 1903. Previous to 1900, the year 1898 with 5 increases and 1896 and 1890 with 3 increases each, showed the largest number of changes.

By provinces, 41 returns of increases were received from Ontario, 15 from Nova Scotia, 13 from Quebec, 5 from New Brunswick, 2 each from Manitoba and British Columbia, and 1 from the North-west Territories.

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES NUMBER OF CHANGES IN WAGES OF LATHERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
1904	1				1		1		3
1903	1		1		9			1	12
1902	1			3	11				15
1901	1		1	2	9	1			14
1900	3		3	3	4	1			14
1899				2	1				3
1898	3				1			1	5
1897					2				2
1896	1			1	1				3
1894				1					1
1890	1			1	1				3
1889	1								1
1888	1								1
1887	1								1
1880					1				1
Total...	15		5	13	41	2	1	2	79

Changes in Wages of Plasterers.

Similar tendencies to those illustrated in the case of carpenters and lathers are shown in the analysis of the changes in the wages of plasterers. A total of 93 localities reported increases as having gone into effect. The most active years in the upward movement were, 1903 with 16 in-

creases, 1902 and 1900 with 15 increases each, 1901 with 13 increases, 1898 with 5 increases, and 1896 and 1890 with 4 increases each. Fifty of the increases were reported from Ontario, 15 each from Nova Scotia and Quebec, 7 from New Brunswick, 3 from Manitoba, 2 from British Columbia and 1 from the North-west Territories.

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES RECORD OF CHANGES IN WAGES OF PLASTERERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
1904	1		1		3		1		6
1903				2	12	1		1	16
1902				4	11				15
1901	3			1	8	1			13
1900	3		3	2	6	1			15
1899	1			1	2				4
1898	2				2			1	5
1897				1	1				2
1896	1			1	2				4
1895			1						1
1894				1					1
1893				1					1
1890	1			1	2				4
1889	1		1						2
1888	1								1
1887	1								1
1880			1		1				2
Total...	15		7	15	50	3	1	2	93

Changes in Hours of Carpenters, Lathers and Plasterers.

The tabular analyses presented below, setting forth the record of changes in hours among carpenters, lathers, and plasterers, contained in the table are designed to show by years the nature and number of the changes of which the department was able to obtain a record. The changes indicated are all of the nature of decreases in hours, no record of an increase having been obtained.*

*Changes affecting the first five days of the week and Saturdays are regarded as having occurred on different occasions in these analyses, though as a matter of fact they frequently occurred in combination. The tables accordingly somewhat overstate the actual number of occasions on which changes in hours went into effect.

The majority of the changes represent the obtaining of a shorter work-day on Saturdays, a shortening of the hours of labour from ten to nine on the other days of the week being the next most prominent feature. With regard to changes from a nine to an eight-hour day, the department obtained a record of 4 such changes among carpenters and joiners, 7 among lathers and 6 among plasterers. There were also 2 changes among plasterers, 2 among lathers and 4 among carpenters from a twelve to a ten-hour day, the date being obtained in each case, and 5 similar changes among carpenters, and 1 among plasterers, of which the dates were not obtained.

Among carpenters, the largest number of decreases in hours took place in 1903, and the next largest number in 1902. Among

plasterers, also, 1903 was the most active year, with the year 1900 second. The returns received with regard to lathers indicate 1900 as the most active, with 1903 second.

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Carpenters and Joiners.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.			
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904.....		1		2
1903.....	3	10	2	18
1902.....		6	1	9
1901.....		2		4
1900.....	1	4		6
1898.....		1	1	3
1897.....				
1896.....				1
1895.....		1		
1893.....		1		
1891.....				
1890.....		1		
1884.....				

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Lathers.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.			
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904.....		1	1	2
1903.....		1		5
1902.....		2		1
1901.....		2		2
1900.....	1	3	2	5
1899.....		1	1	2
1898.....		1	1	2
1887.....		1		
1890.....		1		2
1889.....		1		1
1869.....	1			1

TABLE showing by years the number and nature of changes in hours among Plasterers.

Year.	NATURE OF CHANGE.			
	From a 12 to a 10 hour day.	From a 10 to a 9 hour day.	From a 9 to an 8 hour day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904.....		1		1
1903.....		3	3	9
1902.....		6		3
1901.....		2		3
1900.....	2	2	1	9
1899.....		1	1	2
1898.....			1	1
1896.....				1
1895.....				1
1890.....		1		
1885.....		1		1

Wages and Hours in 1889.

Additional information with regard to tendencies in wages and hours among carpenters and plasterers during the past fifteen years, and more particularly during the earlier portion of that period, is afforded by the table presented herewith, in which the wages and hours of these classes in the year 1889 are set forth, as based on information contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Capital and Labour issued during the year named. The rates for 1904 are added in a separate column in order to render comparison easy.

The localities set forth in the table include the most important centres of population in the Dominion, and represent, accordingly, the conditions affecting large bodies of workmen. In the case of carpenters, it will be found, on reducing the rates of 1889 and 1904, respectively, to an average, that an increase in wages, amounting approximately to 27 per cent, has gone into effect during the past fifteen years. Plasterers' wages in the localities represented in the table show an increase of 13 per cent.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—

LOCALITY.	RATE OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst.....	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00		10	10
Annapolis Royal				25	2 00			
a Antigonish.....	1870		1 00-1 50					
"	1900		1 25		1 75			
Baddeck.....	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Bathurst.....					1 40	1 50		
Chester Basin.....				20	2 00			
Digby.....		15	1 50	17½	1 75			
Freeport.....					1 50			
Halifax.....	1901	18-19	1 62-1 75					
"						1895	10	10
"	1903	22	1 98	23-25	2 25			
Hantsport.....					1 75-2 00		10	10
Heatherton.....	1901		1 50		1 75			
Lawrencetown.....	1869	16	1 60	20	2 00			
b Lunenburg.....					1 50-2 00			
Margaree, S.W.....	1898	15-16	1 50-1 60	16-18	1 60-1 80			
Margaree, N.E.....	1898	9-15	0 90-1 50	15-20	1 50-2 00			
Middleton.....	1898	20	2 60	25	2 50			
North Sydney.....	1900	15	1 50			1900	10	10
"	1902	17½		20-22	1 80-2 00			
c Parrsboro'.....				15	1 50			
Port Hastings.....			1 50		1 75-2 00			
Port Hawkesbury.....	1896	12½	1 25	17½				
d ".....	1898	15	1 50					
"	1902	22	2 25	20-22	2 00 2 25			
"						1898	10	10
Pugwash.....			1 25		1 75			
Sydney.....	1900	15	1 50					
"	1902	17½	1 75	22½	2 00			
"	1903	20	2 00	25	2 25	1903	10	10
West Lakevale.....	1884	10-12½	1 00-1 25	17½-20	1 75-2 00			
Westville.....	1897		1 50	20	2 00			
e Wolfville.....	1902	17½	1 75	23	2 00		10	10
"						1905		
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
f Charlottetown.....	1903		1 25		1 50-2 00			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Andover.....				20	2 00			
Albert.....	1900	15	1 50	17½	1 75			
"	1903		1 50		2 00			
Chatham.....					1 50-2 00		12	12
Doaktown.....	1902		1 25-1 50		1 50-1 75			
Edgett's Landing.....					1 25-2 00		10	10
Edmundston.....					2 00			
Fredericton.....	1870	15	1 50	20	2 00			
"						1890	10	10

a Men worked as long as there was light in the early days.

b No change in 20 years.

c No change in 10 years.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 15.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9½	2½	0 25						1
10	10		0 50						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	10								
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10	4	0 23-0 36						
9	9	3	0 27					1	1
9-10	9-10							1	1
10	10		0 25						
10	10	4	0 40						
10	10								
10	10	1-2	0 10-0 20						
10	10	5-6	0 50-0 60						
10	9	5	0 50						
9	9	2½							
		2½						1	1
10	10								
10	10		0 25-0 50						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
		7	0 75						
9	9							1	1
10	10		0 50						
		2½							
9	9	2½	25					1	1
10	10	5-10	0 75						
10	10		0 50						
		5½	0 25						
9	9							1	2
10	10		0 25-0 75						
10	10								
		2½	0 25						
10	10		0 50						
10	10							2	2
10	10		0 25						
9-10	9-10							1	1
10	9	5	0 50						
									1

d Ship carpenters prior to 1898, \$2 per day ; at present \$2.25 per day.
e Trades now get same pay for 9 hours as formerly for 10 hours.
f Nine hours per day is worked on all government work.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE NO. 3.—CARPENTERS

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>New Brunswick—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Grants.....	1900		1 25		1 75			
Hopewell Cape.....					1 75			
Loggieville.....					1 50			
Moncton.....	1896		1 30-1 50		2 00 2 25			
Petit Rocher.....	1900	11-12	1 10-1 20	15-17½	1 50 1 75			
Richibucto.....					1 25-1 50			
St. John.....	1903		1 50-1 65	22½ 27½	2 00 2 50	1891	10	9
St. Stephen.....					1 75			
Woodstock.....	1900	15-17½	1 50-1 75	20 25	2 00 2 50			
".....	1901	18	1 80			1901	10	10
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Allan's Corners.....				20	2 00			
Bolduc.....	1902		1 75		2 00			
Breche à Manon.....				20	1 75			
a Brigham.....	1903	17½	1 75	22	2 20			
Brooklet.....				15	1 50	1890	12	10
Cap Chat.....	1901	10	1 00	15	1 50			
Chateauguay.....				20	2 00			
Chénéville.....	1901	8	1 00	15	1 50	1901	13	13
French Village.....	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00	1902	10	10
Grand Pabos.....			1 00		1 50			
Grandes Piles.....	1899		1 25		1 50			
Chicot.....	1903	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Haldimand.....	1902		0 75-1 00		1 00 1 50		12	12
Hull.....	1902		1 75		2 00			
Joliette.....	1890	10-12½	1 00-1 25	15 20	1 50 2 00			
La Minerve.....					1 50 2 00			
L'Assomption.....		20	2 00	25	2 25			
b Leeds Village.....					1 50 2 00			
Longueuil.....				25	2 25			
".....	1902		1 50		2 00			
Montreal.....	1901	15	1 50					
".....	1902	17-20						
".....	1903	20	2 00	20½ 25	2 00 2 25			
c New Richmond.....			1 00-1 50		1 25 1 75			
N. D. de Stanbridge... ..	1898	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Nicolet Falls.....				15 20	1 50 2 00			
Papebiac.....	1902		0 60		1 25	1902	14	
Pointeau Trembles, Ptf						1904		
Quebec.....	1894		1 20		1 50			
".....	1902	15-17½	1 50-1 75					
".....	1904	17½	1 75	22½ 25	2 00 2 25	1903		20
Sandy Bay.....		10	1 00-1 25	15	1 50		12 13	12 13
St. Ambroise de Kildare	1900		1 25		2 00	1900	12	12
Ste. Anne de Bellevue..	1904			22½	2 25			
Ste. Beatrix.....		12½	1 25	15	1 50			
St. Godfroi.....	1901				1 50			
St. Hyacinthe.....	1901	12½ 15	1 25-1 50					
".....	1903	15	1 50	25 27½	2 25 2 50			
St. Johns.....	1900	15	1 50	20 22	2 00 2 25			

a Bridge building.

b Board included.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

AND JOINERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 70 0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	4-5½	0 40-0 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	.....	0 50-0 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1 3	05 0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9-10	2-7	20-0 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	4½	0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	7	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
10	8	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10-11	10-11	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	0 25-0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
10	10	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5-7½	0 50-0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	9	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
10	10	.....	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2-5	0 20-0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5½-2½	0 2½-0 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	6-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1-5
.....	.....	.....	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	0 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....
10½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
10	10	.....	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-10	9-10	5-7½	0 27½-0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2-3	2-3
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5-7½	0 50-0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^c Wages have considerably increased during past 5 years. Ten hours per day is worked in summer; 8 hours in winter.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Quebec—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
St. Polycarpe		12½	1 25	17½	1 75			
Sherbrooke	1903	15-20	1 50-2 00	17-22½	1 75-2 25			
Sorel					1 50			
Stornoway	1901	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Tadoussac				20	2 00			
Three Rivers	1896	15	1 50	17½-22½	1 75-2 25			
"	1900	20	2 00					
Ville Marie				20	2 00			
Waterloo	1900	15	1 50		2 00			
Windsor Mills	1899	15	1 50					
"	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
<i>Ontario.</i>								
Allanburg	1897	20		25				
Antrim			1 50 1 75		2 00			
Arthur				17½-22½	1 75-2 25			
Atwood			1 50	20	2 00	1902		
Ayr				20	2 00			
Barton	1904	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Bellefleur					1 75-2 00			
Berlin	1899	17½	1 75					
"	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Bramford		15 20						
"	1903	17½-22½	1 75-2 25	20-22½	1 80-2 02½	1902	10	9
Brookfield	1901		1 75-2 00		2 00-2 50			
Brookville		22½	2 00	25	2 25			
"				25	2 25			
"	1900	20	2 00	25	2 50	1900	10	10
Chatham	1899	10-15	1 00-1 50					
"		17½-20	1 75-2 00	17½-20	1 75-2 00	1902	10	10
Cliffingwood	1903	12½ 17½	1 25 1 75	15 22½	1 50 2 25			
Cornwall	1900	17½	1 75	22½	2 25	1902	10	10
Delhi	1903		1 50					
Dundalk				25	2 50			
Dutton	1901	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Embro	1903	17½	1 75	20	2 00		10	10
Fergus				17½-20	1 75 2 00			
Fonthill	1903	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Fordewich		15-20	1 50 2 00	25				
Fort Erie	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Fort William	1903	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Galt	1900	16½	1 65	20-22½	2 00-2 25	1903	10	9
"	1902	17½	1 75					
Gananoque	1903	20	2 00	22½	2 25			
Glen Robertson				12-20				
Guelph								
"	1902	15-22½	1 50-2 25	20-25	2 00-2 25	1902	10	9
"	1903	18-25	1 80-2 25					
Hagersville	1896	12½	1 25					
"	1899	15	1 50					
"	1903	20	2 00	20	2 00		10	10
Hamilton	1899	20	2 00			1890	10	10

d In 1903 half the carpenters were given Saturday afternoon every alternate week. received 9 hours per day in 1903. This included only those working outside. In factories 10 hrs. per day are

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
		5	0 50						
10	9	2-2½							
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10								
10	10	5	0 50						
		2½	0 25						
10	10								
10	10		0 50						
		5	0 50						
10	10	2½	0 25						
		05							
10	10		25-50						
			50						
10	9	05	50						
9	9								
10	10	02½	25						
		05-07½	50-75						
9	9	2½							
10	10	2½						1	
			25-50						
9-10	9-10	02½	25						
9	9		05						
		5-07½	50-75					1	1
10	9								
10	10								
9	9	05	50						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10	02½	25						
10	9-10	02½	25						1
10	10								
10	10	05	50						
10		05 10							
10	10	05	50						
10	10	05	50						
10	5	05	50						4
		01	10						
10	9½	02½	25						
		10	40						
9-10	9	03	30						
		2½	25						
		05	50						
		02½	25						

a. There has been a gradual increase in wages in all branches commencing about 1899. b. Carpenters worked. c. The increase of wages since 1899 would average 45 per cent. all round.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE NO. 3.—CARPENTERS

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Ontario—Con.								
Hamilton	1900	22½	2 25			1903	10	5
"	1903	30	2 70	30	2 70			
Kemptville	1900	15	1 50	20-25	2 00-2 50	1902	10	10
Kingston	1900	17½	1 75			1900	10	10
"	1901	20	2 00			1901	10	9
"	1902	22	2 00	25	2 25	1903	9	9
London	1889	18				1884	10	10
"	1892	20				1893	10	9½
"	1902	22½				1901	9	8½
"	1903	23½		25	2 25	1903	9	7½
Lucan	1882			15	1 50			
Midland	1901	15-20		20-30				
"	1903	17½-20		22-25		1903	10	10
Milton	1880	15	1 50	25	2 25		10	10
New Toronto	1898	15-25	1 50-2 50	25-35	2 40-2 80		10	10
Niagara Falls	1901	20	2 00	28	2 52	1901	10	10
"	1903	25	2 25					
Ottawa	1900	20	1 80	25-27	2 25-2 43	1900	10	10
"	1901	21	1 89					
"	1902	23	2 07					
"	1903	27	2 43					
Owen Sound					1 75-2 50			
Paris	1903		1 50-1 75		1 75-2 00			
Parry Sound	1901	17½	1 75	17½-22½	1 75-2 25			
Penetanguishene	1901	17½		25	2 50			
"	1902	20						
"	1903	25						
Peterborough	1899	15-20	1 35-1 75			1902	10	9
"	1900	17½-20	1 50-1 75	22½-30	2 00-2 10			
Point Edward				17½-20	1 75-2 00			
Port Ryerse	1903		1 50		2 00			
Renfrew	1903	15-17½	1 50-1 75	20-25	2 00-2 50			
Rodney	1902	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
St. Catharines	1903	20-25		22½-27½		1903	9	9
"		22½	2 02	25	2 25		10	10
"		20-25		22-27		1903	10	10
St. Marys			1 25		1 75-2 00			
St. Thomas	1904	17½-20	1 75-2 00	20-22½	2 00-2 25			
Sarnia	1902	20	2 00	20-25	2 25	1903	10	9
Sault Ste. Marie	*1896	15	1 50					
"	1902	22½	2 25	25	2 25	1903	10	10
"	1903	25	2 25					
Seafork					2 00			
Selkirk	1900	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Simcoe	1901	17½	1 75	20	2 00		10	10
Shedden	1902	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Smith's Falls	1902	15 to 20		20 to 25			10	10
Springfield	1901	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Steelton	1902	22½	2 25	30	2 70	1902	10	10
Stratford								
"	1902	15						
"	1903	15 to 17½	1 50 to 1 75	19	1 90	1903	10	10
Thorold	1903	20	2 00					
Toronto	1880	17½						
"	1890	20						

The tendency is for shorter hours and higher wages.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

AND JOINERS.—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	5	07½	55					1	
10	9	5-10	50-1 00						1
9	8	2						1	
		3	25						
		2						1	
9	4½	2½						1	
		1½							3
		1½							
		1							
		2½							
		5						1	1
9	5	10	75					1	5
8	4	10	30-90					2	6
9	9	5	30-90					1	1
		3	25						
9	5	1	27					1	5
		2	9						
		4	18						
			36						
10	10								
10	9								
10	10	5	25						
10	10		50						
		2½							
		5							
9	9	2½	25					1	
		12½							
10	10		1 25						
10	10								
10	10		50						
		5	50 75						
		2½	25						4
		2½						1	5
	5	2						1	5
			50-75						
10	10	2½	25					1	
9	9		25					1	
9	9	7½	75						
		2½						1	
10	10								
10	10	0 2½	25						1
10	9	0 2½	25						
10	10	0 2½	25						
10	9	0 5							1
10	10	0 5	50						
9	9	0 7½	35					1	1
			50						
		0 2½							
10	9	0 4-0 7½	15-40						1
		0 5	50					1	1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 3.—CARPENTERS

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per Day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>								
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts		Hrs.	Hrs.
Toronto	1900	22½						
"	1902	25	2 25	30 to 35	2.40 to 2.80	1902	9	5
*Union	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50	1902	10	10
Walkerville		22½ to 25	2.03 to 2.25	25 to 30	2.25 to 2.40			
Waterford	1902	15	1 50	20		1902	10	10
					2 00			
Welland	1901	15	1 50		1 80			
"	1903	17½	1 75	20		1903	10	10
Warton	1902		20 to 2 00					
†Windsor	1901	15 to 17		25-30		1901	10	10
Wingham	1900	15	1 50					
"	1903	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Woodstock	1902	15 to 17½	1.50 to 1.75					
"	1903	17½	1 75	22½	2 25	1903	10	10
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Brandon	1900	22		30				
*Winnipeg	1898	25						
"	1904	27½		35	3 15	1903	10	9
<i>North-west Territories.</i>								
Edmonton				30	2 70			
Red Deer					2 75			
Calgary	1903	30	3 00	35	3 05	1903	10	10
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Crofton				30-50	2 75-4 00	1900	10	10
Grand Forks					3 50			
Similkameen				40	4 00			
Nelson	1898	36½	3 25	43½	3 50	1898	9	9
New Westminster	1890	25-30	2 50-3 00	33½	3 60		10	10
†Revelstoke				35	3 50			
Rossland					3 50			
Sandon				40	4 00		10	10
Vancouver	1894	25	2 25			1894	10	10
"	1898	30	2 70					
"	1889	33½	3 30			1894	10	10
"	1903	33½	3 00	40	3 20	1903	9	5
†Victoria	1902	30½	2 75			1902	10	10
"	1903	37½	3 00	40	3 20	1903	9	9
"						1904	8	8

* Some second Carpenters receive \$2.25 per day.

† Rough Carpenters 22½ to 30 cts. per hour. The best class of men work 9 hours and 8 on Satur

‡ The building season is very short, lasting on an average about 6 months.

BUILDINGS TRADES, CANADA.

AND JOINERS.—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
8	4								
10	9		0 5	50					1
9	9	0 2½	0 5	15-22					
10	7		0 5	50					3
			0 2½	25					
9	9		0 2½	05				1	1
10	10		10-13					1	1
			0 2½	25					
9	9		10-13					1	1
10	10		0 2½	25					
			0 2½	25					
			0 2½	25					
10	9		0 5	50					1
10	10		0 8						
			0 2½						
9	8		0 7½					1	1
9	9								
10	10								
9	9		5	15				1	1
9-10	9-10							1	1
9	9								
10	10								1
8	8		07½	0 25				1	1
9	9	03½-08½		60-1 10				1	1
10	9								
8-9	8-9								1
10	9-10								
			05	0 45					
				8½	1 05				
8	4							1	1
			07	0 25				1	1
			02½	0 20				1	1
8	4								4

+ In Factories they work 10 hours per day and 5 hours Saturdays.
days, the poorer class of workmen work 10 hours and 9 on Saturdays.
April to October 4 hours on Saturdays are worked: for the balance of year 8 hours on Saturdays.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4--

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.		At Present Time.			In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst	1902		2 00		2 50		10	10
c Annapolis Royal								
d Antigonish	1900		2 00		3 00			
Baddeck	1900	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Halifax	1887	18						
"	1889	20	2 00					
"	1890	22½	2 25					
"	1896	25	2 25					
"	1901	28	2 52	30	2 70	1890	10	10
e Hantsport					1 75		10	10
Isaac Harbour					3 00			
f Laurencetown								
Maccan					2 25			
Margaree, S. W.	1898	15		15	1 60			
g "								
Margaree, N. E.	1898	9-15	90-1 50	15-25	1 50-2 50			
Middleton	1903	10	1 00.	15	1 50			
Mulgrave					3 00			
North Sydney		20	2 00	30	2 70		10	10
Parrsboro'				14	1 40			
Pictou					2 30			
Port Hawkesbury	1898	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Pugwash			1 25		2 00			
h Sydney	1900	25	2 50	30	2 70	1900	10	10
Truro					2 50			
West Lakevale	1888	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Westville			1 20		2 50			
Wolfville	1904	25	2 50	28	2 50	1904	10	10
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
Charlottetown					1 75			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Andover				22½	2 25			
Albert					1 50 p.	1000.		
Campbellton					2 00			
Chatham					1 50	1869	12	12
a Doaktown					2 00			
Edgett's Landing					1 25-1 50			
Edmundston					2 25-2 50			
Fredericton				25	2 50	1900	10	19
Grants	1900		1 75		2 00			
Loggieville					1 50			
Petit Rochers	1900	11-12	1 10-1 20	15-17½	1 50-1 75			
Richibucto					1 50 2 00			
St. John				15*				
"	1903	16½	1 50	22½	2 00	1889	10	10
St. Stephen					2 50			
Sussex				12*				
Woodstock	1900	15	1 50			1901	10	10
"	1900	17½-20	1 75-2 00	25	2 50			

d Labour very scarce since 1897. e Current rate \$1 40 per thousand. f No change in wages in seven years.
a. Wages here took a general rise in 1902.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B., No. 16.

LATHERS.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At present time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	8		0 50						2
10	10		1 00						
10	10	05	0 50						
		02							
		02½	0 25						
		02½	0 25						
		03	0 27						
9	9	02	0 18					1	1
9-10	9-10							1	1
10									
10	10								
10	10	06-10	0 60-1 00						
10	10	05	0 50						
10									
9	9	10	0 70					1	1
10	10								
10	10	05	0 50						
10	10		0 75						
9	9	05	0 20					1	1
10									
10	10	05	0 50						
10	10		0 80						
9	9	03						1	1
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10							2	2
10	10								
9 10	9 10								
10	9								1
10	10		25						
10	10								
10	10	4-5½	40-55						
+9	9							1	1
9	9								
10	9	2½-5	25-50					1	1
		5	50						

years. *f* Current rate, 15c. per bundle. *g* Current rate, 20c. per bundle. *h* Current rate, \$1.50 per 1,000
* Per bundle. † Per thousand. ‡ Carpenters do nearly all of the lathing.

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WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4--

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.			In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.		
		Per ho. r.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	
Quebec.									
Allan's Corners.		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.	
Bolduc	1902		2 00	30	3 00				
Brèche a Manon.					2 50				
Chicoutimi					*2 00				
Chateauguay					1 25				
French Village.	1901	15	1 50	20	3 00				
Grandes Piles.	1899		1 25		2 00	1901	10	10	
Hull.	1900		†1 25		1 75				
Joliette.	1890	†1 00			†1 50				
L'Assomption.		10	1 00	15	†1 25				
L'Avenir.				17	1 50				
Leeds Village.					2 00				
Longueuil.	1900	25	2 50	30	3 00				
Montreal.	1903		†1 10						
"					†1 25 1 50				
New Richmond			1 25		1 50-2 00				
N. D. de Stanbridge.				25	2 50				
Nicolet Falls.				15 30	1 50 3 00				
Pt. aux Trembles, Ptf.	1894		1 50		2 00				
Quebec.	1899	†1 25			†1 50				
St. Ambroise.	1900		2 00		3 00	1900	12	12	
St. Hyacinthe.	1902		†1 00		1 50				
St. Johns.	1901		1 25-1 50		1 50-2 00				
Sherbrooke.				20-22½	2 00-2 25				
Three Rivers.	1896	15	1 50	20-22½	2 00-2 25				
"	1902	17½	1 75						
Windsor Mills.					2 00				
Ontario.									
Allanburg	1897	2½		c3					
Antrim.				22½	2 25				
Ayr				d12½					
Belleville				d15					
Beeton.									
Berlin.						1899	10	10	
"	1900	17½	1 75						
"	1902	20	2 00						
"	1903	25	2 50	30	2 70				
Brantford.	1899	30	3 00	35	3 15	1900	10	9	
Brockville.				25	2 25				
"				c3		1900	10	10	
Chatham.	1902	30	3 00	40	3 00	1902	10	9	
Collingwood.									
"	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50				
Dundalk.				22½	2 25				
Dutton.				20	2 00				
Fergus.				c3					
"				22½	2 25				
Northwick.									

b. No change in wages for 25 years.

c. These rates include board.

d. 10 hours per day in summer and 8 in winter.

* Number of hours not fixed. † Per thousand. ‡ Per hundred.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

LATHERS.—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per Hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10								
10	10		50						
10									
10	8	5	50						2
10	10		50						
			25						
			25						
10	10	5	50						
10	9								
10	10	5	50						
			20						
8-10	8-10		25-75						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10		50						
								2	2
10	10		1 00						
10	10		50						
10	10		25-50						
10	9								
10	10	2½	25						
10	10	2½-5	25-50						
10	9								
9	9							1	1
		2½	25						
		5	50						
		5	50						
9	9	5	15					1	
9	9							1	1
9	9							1	
10	10	10	60						
10	10	5	50						
10	10								
10	10								

aAn increase of about 5 cts per yard in two years.
bThere has been a gradual increase in wages in all branches of the building trades, commencing about 1899.
cWork is done by carpenters.
dPer 100. ePer yard.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Fort Erie	1902	35	3 50	40	4 00			
Fort William	1903	25	2 50	30	3 00	1903		
Galt	1900	20	2 00	30	3 00			
"	1903	25	2 50	35	3 50			
Guelph				24 3				
Hamilton	1903	20	1 80	30	2 70			
"						1901	10	5
Kemptville				12 to 15	c. per 100.			
Kingston								
"	1901	25	2 50	33½	3 00			
"	1902	27½	2 75			1902	10	9
London	1899		1 50			1899	9	9
"	1900	23	2 00	32	2 56			
"	1903		2 50		2 50			
Midland	1901	20-30		27-35		1903	10	10
Milton	1880	15	1 50	34	3 06		10	10
Niagara Falls						1903	9	9
Ottawa	1902	11 10		30	2 70	1900	10	10
"	1904	11 25		1 30				
Owen Sound			1 50		1 75			
Parry Sound	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Pelham		15	1 50	20	2 00			
Pembroke				-15-20	1 50-2 00			
Penetanguishene	1901	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Peterborough	1890	12½ 17½	1 25-1 75			1890	10	10
"	1902	20-22	1 75-2 00	25-27½	2 25-2 50	1898	10	9
Port Elgin				20-25	2 00-2 50			
Renfrew	1903	*1 25		*1 50				
Rodney	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
St. Catharines			2 00		2 50	1903	9	9
St. Thomas	1901	22½	2 25	25	2 50			
Sarnia					12½			
Sault Ste Marie				12½ 3		1902	10	
"								
"	1896	15	1 50					
"	1901	20	2 00					
Selkirk	1901	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Shedden	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Smith's Falls				*1 50				
Springfield				12½				
Stratford	1901	17½	1 75					
"	1902	22½	2 25					
"	1903	25	2 50	25	2 50			
Toronto				37½	3 00			
"	1897	20	1 80					
"	1898	22½	2 02½			1897	10	9
"	1900	25	2 25			1900	9	9
"	1903	30	2 70					
"				12½ 3				
Waterford	1902	10	1 00		1 25		10	7
Welland	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Windsor				12½ 3				
Wingham		15	1 50	20	2 00			
Woodstock	1901	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1901	10	9

f The increase of wages since 1899 would average 45 p. c. all round.

g Schedules for lathers and plasterers are same as for bricklayers and masons, viz., \$3.25 per day of 9 hours

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

LATHERS —Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	5	50						
9	9	5	50						
		5	50						
10	5	10	1 00						
			90						
9	5							1	
9	9								
		2½	25						
9	9	5½	25					1	
8	8		50						1
			50						
9	9	5-7						1	1
9	5	19	1 56					1	5
8								1	1
9	5	15						1	4
		25							
10			25						
10	10*	5	50						
10	10	5	50						
10	10								
10	10	5	50						1
9	9							1	
			25						
10	10								
		5	50						4
9	5		50						
10	10	2½	25						
9								1	
10	10	5	50						
		2½	25						
10	10	5	50						
10	10	5	50						
		5	50						
10	10	2½	25						
		2½	28½						
		2½	22½					1	
8	4	5	45					1	5
		7½	30						
									1
10	8		25						
10	10	5	50						
10	10	5	50						
9	9	8½	50					1	

*Lathers had no specified rates previous to 1904.
†Per thousand.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 4—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At present time.		In previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Manitoba.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Brandon.....	1900	35		40				
Winnipeg.....	1901	40	3 60	50	4 50			
".....				†4				
<i>North-west Territories.</i>								
Calgary.....	1904	35	3 50	50	4 00	1904	10	10
Edmonton.....				†4				
Red Deer.....				†4				
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Similkameen.....				60	6 00			
Nelson.....	1898	38½	3 50	50	4 00	1898	9	9
New Westminster.....	1903	46	4 00	59	4 50	1903	9	9
Rossland.....					2 50			
Vancouver.....				62½	5 00	1903	9	5
".....					2 50			
Victoria.....				44½	4 00		9	9

† Per yard.

TABLE No. 5—

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
Amherst.....	1901	20	2 00				10	10
".....	1903	20-30		20-30	2 00-3 00			
Annapolis Royal.....					2 50			
Antigonish.....	1900		2 00		3 00			
Baddeck.....	1900	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Halifax.....	1887	20	2 00			1887	10	10
".....	1889	22½	2 25					
".....	1890	25	2 25					
".....	1896	28	2 52			1890	9	9
".....	1901	30	2 70	30-35	2 70-2 90			
Hantsport.....					1 75		10	10
Lawrencetown.....		30		35				
Margaree, S.W.....	1899	16	1 60	18	1 80		10	10
Margaree, N.E.....	1898	9-15	0 90-1 50	15-25	1 50-2 50			
North Sydney.....		20	2 00				10	10
".....		25	2 50	30	2 70			
Parrsboro.....				20	2 00			
Pictou.....					2 50			
Port Hawkesbury.....	1898	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Pugwash.....			2 00		3 00			
Sydney.....	1900	25	2 50			1900	10	10
".....	1901	30	2 10	33½	3 00			
Truro.....					2 50			
West Lakevale.....	1888	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Westville.....					2 50			
Wolfville.....	1904	25	2 50	28	2 50	1904	10	10

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

LATHERS—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	\$ cts.
10	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	10	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
8	8	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	8	11	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
8	8	13	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

* Per thousand.

PLASTERERS.

10	9½	10	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ½
.....	.....	10	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10	10	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2½	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	0 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
9	9	3	0 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-10	9-10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
10	10	.....	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	9	2	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	6 10	0 60-1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	5	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	5	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	3½	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	5	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Prince Edward Island.								
Charlottetown.					1 75-2 50			
New Brunswick.								
Andover				22½	2 25			
Chatham					2 50		12	12
Doaktown.					2 00			
Edmundston					2 25-2 50			
aFredericton				30	3 00			
"	1880	20	2 00					
"	1895	25	2 50			1895	10	10
"	1904	30	3 00					
Grants.	1900		1 75		2 00			
Hopewell Cape.					2 50			
Loggieville.					2 50			
Petit Rocher.	1900	11-12	1 10-1 20	15-17½	1 50-1 75			
Richibucto.				20	2 00			
St. John.	1889	27¾	2 50	33¾	3 00	1885	10	10
bSt. Stephen					2 50			
cWoodstock.	1900	17½-20	1 75-2 00	25	2 50	1901	10	10
"								
Quebec.								
Allan's Corners.				30	3 00			
Bolduc.	1902		2 00		2 50			
Brèche a Manon.					2 00			
Chicoutimi.					2 50			
Chateauguay					3 00			
French Village.	1901	15	1 50	20	2 00	1901	10	10
Grandes Piles.	1899				2 75			
Hull.		25	2 25	30	2 70			
Joliette.	1890	15-20	1 50-2 00	20-25	2 00-2 50			
L'Assomption.		20	2 00	25	2 50			
aL'Avenir.					2 50-4 00			
Leeds Village.					2 00			
Longueuil	1900	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Montreal	1893	25	2 50					
"	1902	27½		33¾-40	3 00-3 60	1902	10	10
N. D. de Stanbridge.				25	2 50			
Nicolet Falls				30	3 00			
Pt. aux Trembles, Pt. Nf.	1894				2 00			
Quebec.	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50	1902	10	10
St. Ambroise	1900		2 00		3 00	1900	12	12
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.				35	3 50			
St. Hyacinthe	1903	20	2 00	20-25	2 00-2 50			
St. Johns	1903		2 50	33¾	3 00		10	10
bSherbrooke.				22½-30	2 25-3 00	1903	10	10
Three Rivers.	1896		1 50		2 00-2 25			
"	1902		1 50-1 75					
Windsor Mills					2 50-3 00			

a An attempt is being made to shorten hours of labour.

b No change in 20 years.

c No change in years.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PLASTERERS.—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10								
10	10								
10	10							2	2
10	10								
		5	0 50						
10	9	5	0 50						1
		5	0 50						
10	10		0 25						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
9	9	5 ½	0 50						
10	9								
10	9	5 ½	0 50-0 75						1
10	10								
10	10		50						
10	10								
10	10								
10	8	5	50						2
10	10								
9	9	5	45						
10	10	5	50						
10		5	50						
10	9								
10	10	5	50						
		2 ½	25						
9	5	6	25					1	5
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
9 10	9 10	5	50					1	1
10	10		1 00					2	2
10	7 8								
10	10	5-10	50-1 00						
9 10	9 10		50					1	1
10	10								1
10	10		25						
			25-50						
10	10								

^a There has been gradual raise in wages since 1898 of 30% to 50%.

^b Same rates have been in force for several years.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Allanburg.....	1897	25		30				
Ayr.....				22½	2 25			
Belleville.....				2 50-3 50				
Berlin.....	1903	30	2 70	38	3 42	1899	10	10
Brantford.....	1903	30	2 70	35	3 15	1900	10	9
Brookfield.....	1899		2 50-3 00		3 00-3 50			
Brockville.....	1900	22½	2 25	33½	3 00			
".....	1901	25	2 25			1900	10	10
".....	1902	30	2 70					
Chatham.....	1890	20-25	2 00-2 50					
".....	1902	30	3 00	40	3 60	1902	10	9
Collingwood.....	1902	25	2 50	25-30	2 50-3 00			
Dundalk.....				22½	2 25			
Dutton.....				27½	2 75			
cEmbros.....		8-9		10-12				
Fergus.....				22½	2 25-2 50			
Fort Erie.....	1902	35	3 50	40	4 00			
Fort William.....	1903	35	3 50	45	4 05	1903	9 10	9
Galt.....	1900	20	2 00					
".....	1903	25	2 50	30	3 00	1903	10	10
".....	1902	27½	2 75	36	3 25	1902	10	9
Guelph.....								
Hagerville.....	1896	Lathing and Plastering 8c. per yd.						
".....	1899				10			
".....	1903				12½			
Hamilton.....	1901	25	2 25			1904	10	9
".....	1903	30	2 70					
".....	1904	32½	3 25	40	3 60			
Kemptville.....	1898	20	2 00	30-35	3 00-3 50	1900	10	10
Kingston.....								
".....	1901	27½	2 75	33½	3 00	1901	10	9
a London.....	1900	25		30	2 55	1900	9	9
".....						1903	9	5
Lucan.....				30	3 00			
Midland.....	1902	20-25	2 00-2 50	25-35	2 25-3 15	1902	10	10
Milton.....	1880	15	1 50	34	3 06		10	10
Niagara Falls.....	1903	45	4 05	50	4 00	1903	9	9
Ottawa.....	1900	25	2 25			1900	10	10
".....				30	2 70	1903	9	9
Parry Sound.....	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Pelham.....		20	2 00	25	2 50			
Penetanguishene.....	1903	25	2 50	40	4 00			
Peterborough.....						1898	10	9
".....						1901	10	10
".....						1902	9	9
".....	1890	20-25	2 00-2 50	30-35	2 70-3 15	1890	10	10
".....						1902	10	9
Point Edward.....	1902	30	3 00	40	4 00			
Port Elgin.....				20-25	2 00-2 50			
Renfrew.....	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Rodney.....	1902	25	2 50	30	3 00			
St. Catharines.....				2 50-3 00		1903	9	9
St. Thomas.....	1901	22½	2 25	25	2 50			
Sumner.....					2 50			

† per yard.

a Only about 8 months work during the year.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA

PLASTERERS.—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
		5							
10	9								
9	9	8	72					1	1
9	9	5	45					1	1
10	10		50						
9	9	5	45					1	1
		3½	30						
		5-10	50-1 00						
9	9	10	60					1	
10	10	5	50						
10	10								
10	10								
		2-3							
10	10								
10	10	5	50						
9	9	10	55					1	
		5	50						
10	5	5	50						5
9	9	8½	50					1	
		+2							
		+2½							
9	5	5	45						
		2½	22½						
		7½	35						1
10	9	10-15	1 00-1 50						
9	9								
9	9	5½	25					1	
9	5								5
8½	4½							½	½
9	9	5-10	25-65					1	1
9	5	19	1 56					1	5
8	8	5			.05			1	1
		5	45					1	1
9	5								4
10		5	50						
10	10	5	50						
		15	1 50						
9	9								
9	9								
9	9								
9	9								1
10	10	10	1 00					1	
10	10								
10	10	5	50						
		5	50						
9	5								5
10	10	2½	25						
10	10								

c Per yard.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 5.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.			In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Sault St. Marie.....	1903					1902	10	
"	1902	30	3 00	35	3 50			
Seaforth.....	1903		2 50					
Selkirk.....				20	2 00			
Simcoe.....	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00		10	10
Shedden.....	1904	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Smith's Falls.....	1903	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1903	10	10
Springfield.....	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00			
Steelton.....	1900	30	3 00	35	3 15	1900	10	10
Stratford.....	1902	22½		25	2 50			
Toronto.....	1896	20	1 80			1896	9	9
"	1897	25	2 25					
"	1898	28	2 52	43	3 44			
"	1900	34	2 72			1900	9	5
"	1901	38	3 04					
"				43	3 44			
Walkerville.....	1904	40	3 60	45	4 05			
Welland.....	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Warton.....	1902	30	3 00	25	2 50			
Windsor.....	1902	25	2 25	35-40			9	9
Wingham.....				20	2 00			
Woodstock.....	1903	25	2 50	33½	3 00	1903	10	10
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Brandon.....	1900	35	3 50	40	4 00			
"								
Winnipeg.....	1901	40	3 60					
"	1903	47½	4 27½	50				
<i>N. W. Territories.</i>								
Calgary.....	1904	45	4 50	50	5 00			
Edmonton.....				50	5 00			
Red Deer.....				50	5 00			
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Crofton.....				50	5 00			
Similkameen.....				60	6 00			
Nelson.....	1898	55½	5 00	75	6 00	1898	9	9
New Westminster.....	1903	46	4 00	59	4 50	1903	9	9
Revelstoke.....				40 50	4 00 50			
Roseland.....					4 50			
Vancouver.....				62½	5 00	1903	9	5
Victoria.....				44½	4 00		9	9

† With board, if men board themselves they would get \$3.50 or \$4.00 per week more.

BUILDING TRADES.

PLASTERERS—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	10	5	50						
10	10		50						
10	10								
10	9	5	50						1
10	10	5	50						
9	9	8½	50					1	1
10	10	5	50						
9	9	5	15					1	1
10	10	2½	0 25						
		5	0 45						4
		3	0 27						
8	7	6	0 20						
		4	0 32					1	1
		5	0 40						
9	4	5	0 45						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	15				50				
10	10								
9	9	8½	0 50					1	1
10	10	5							
10	10								
		7½	0 67½						
9	9	2½	0 22½						
10	10	5	0 50						
10	10								
10									
10	10								
8	8	29½	1 00					1	1
8	8	13	0 50					1	1
10	9								
8	8								
8	4							1	1
9	4								5

With regard to hours of labour, it will be seen that only 2 of the 21 localities from which returns relating to carpenters are set forth reported a nine-hour day in 1889, whereas 10 reported a nine-hour day in 1904 and 1 an eight-hour day. Out of 6

returns relating to plasterers, 1 reported a day of from twelve to fifteen hours, 4 a ten-hour day and 1 a nine-hour day in 1889, whereas in 1904 there were 4 returns of a nine-hour day, 1 of an eight-hour day and only 1 of a ten-hour day.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN 1889 AND 1904 AMONG CARPENTERS, LATHERS AND PLASTERERS.

Class.	Locality.	1889.		1904.	
		Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Carpenters.....	<i>Nova Scotia</i> —				
	Amherst.....	\$1.33 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$2 per day.....	10
	Halifax.....	\$1.25 to \$1.75 per day....	10	\$2.25 per day.....	9
	<i>New Brunswick</i> —				
	Chatham.....	\$1.40 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$1.50 to \$2 per day.....	10
	Newcastle.....	\$1.50 per day.....	10	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.....	10
	St. Stephen.....	\$1.75 per day.....	10	\$1.75 per day.....	10
	Moncton.....	\$1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ to \$1.75 per day.....	10	\$2 to \$2.25 per day.....	10
	St. John.....	\$1.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ to \$1.50 per day.....	10	\$2 to \$2.50 per day.....	9
	<i>Quebec</i> —				
	Hull.....	\$1.30 to \$1.75 per day.....		\$2 per day.....	10
	Lévis.....	\$1.25 per day.....	10	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.....	10
	Montreal.....	\$1.50 to \$2.10 per day....	10	\$2.02 to \$2.25 per day....	9
	Quebec.....	15c. to 20c. per hour.....		25c. per hour.....	9-10
		\$1.10 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$2.25 per day.....	
	Sherbrooke.....	\$2 per day.....	10	\$1.75 to \$2.25 per day....	10
	<i>Ontario</i> —				
	Chatham.....	\$1.25 per day.....	10	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.....	10
	Cornwall.....	\$1.50 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$2.25 per day.....	9
	Hamilton.....	\$2 to \$2.75 per day.....	10	\$2.70 per day.....	9
	London.....	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$2.25 per day.....	9
	Kingston.....	\$1.25 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$2.25 per day.....	9
	Ottawa.....	\$1.75 per day.....	10	\$2.25 to \$2.43 per day....	9
	Toronto.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per hour....	9	30c. per hour.....	8
	Windsor.....	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.....	9	\$2.25 to \$2.70 per day....	9
	St. Thomas.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 20c. per hour.....	10	20 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per hour.....	10
Plasterers	<i>Nova Scotia</i> —				
	Halifax.....	\$2.50 to \$2.75 per day....	10	\$2.70 to \$2.97 per day....	9
	<i>New Brunswick</i> —				
	St. John.....	\$2 to \$2.50 per day.....	10	\$2 to \$3 per day.....	9
	<i>Quebec</i> —				
	Montreal.....	\$2 to \$2.50 per day.....	12-15	\$3 to \$3.60.....	9
	<i>Ontario</i> —				
	Ottawa.....	\$1.75 to \$2 per day.....	10	\$2.70 per day.....	9
	Toronto.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per hour.....	9	43c. per hour.....	8
	St. Thomas.....	\$2.50 per day.....	10	\$2.50 per day.....	10

Census Returns of Carpenters' Earnings.

Information as to tendencies in the wages of carpenters prior to 1889, as contained in the Census of Canada for 1870-71, 1880-81 and 1890-91, is given in the table below, in which the number of carpenters employed and their total yearly wages in each of the years in question are set forth by provinces and for the entire Dominion, a column being added in which the average

wages of individuals in each of the years is worked out.

The Census of 1870-71 contained returns only with regard to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. The corresponding returns of the Census of 1900-01 are not yet available.

It will be seen that between 1870 and 1880 the earnings of carpenters declined, but that in the following decade a marked

advance took place in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, though Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the North-west Territories showed a falling off. For the entire Do-

minion the returns indicate a decline amounting to 5·8 per cent in the decade between 1870 and 1880, followed by an increase of over 30 per cent in the decade between 1880 and 1890.

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS RETURNS OF NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS IN 1870-1, 1880-1, AND 1890-1.

Province.	Number of Hands Employed.			Total Yearly Wages.			Average Individual Yearly Wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
Nova Scotia	516	519	1,261	126,428	120,134	345,195	245 00	231 41	273 74
Prince Edward Island	221	221	320	46,820	46,820	56,989	211 85	175 68	178 09
New Brunswick	211	214	452	47,873	37,596	104,421	226 88	175 68	231 02
Quebec	2,889	2,944	4,853	623,265	534,655	1,378,066	215 39	181 60	284 37
Ontario	1,792	1,632	2,849	517,178	471,904	869,294	238 60	227 82	305 11
Manitoba		87	260		50,965	119,601		585 80	421 54
North-west Territories		7	72		3,940	33,640		562 75	467 22
British Columbia		78	69		41,499	42,597		532 04	617 35
Total	5,408	5,702	10,137	1,314,744	1,307,513	2,949,803	243 11	229 30	290 99

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

SEVERAL vessels with immigrants on board arrived at St. John and Halifax, the total number of immigrants landed aggregating several thousands. The majority of these were sent through to Western Canada, via the C.P.R., several special trains being used and the traffic causing a considerable increase in railway employment. A number of parties were also distributed in Ontario. The great majority of the arrivals were English-speaking, and were of good quality. The steamship companies reported heavy bookings of second class and steerage passengers for some time to come. In Great Britain the Canadian Immigration Office was using every care to see that no assurances of employment in Canada were given to other than farm labourers.

Heavy arrivals of American immigrants were reported at Winnipeg, about 120 cars of settlers' effects arriving from the United States in the third week of the month alone. The Chief Inspector of Immigration Agencies on returning from a

tour of the agencies in the United States stated that arrangements were about perfected for another extensive movement from the United States to Canada, and that several thousand more settlers would come to the Dominion during the coming season than last year, which fell below 1902-03 by about six thousand. The secretary of the Western Canada Immigration Association also stated that prospects were for a heavy influx of American settlers, in view more particularly of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the carrying out of irrigation projects in Alberta.

With regard to the arrival and distribution of immigrants in Ontario, it was stated by the Provincial Director of Colonization that, in spite of recent heavy arrivals, every able-bodied man willing to work on a farm could be placed in a position immediately by the department, as applications for help were coming in at the rate of 40 to 50 per day. A number of applications from farmers for married couples were also received, and it was stated that an increasing number of farm-

ers in Ontario were providing separate accommodation for their hired men and families. For clerks it was stated to be difficult to obtain employment. The Provincial Immigration Agent at the Union Station, Toronto, also stated that the demand for farm help was greater than the supply, and that the quality of the immigrants arriving was better than ever before. For the month of February the arrivals at this point in 1904 were 340, and in 1905, 735; during March also arrivals were considerably in excess of 1904.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during February, declared for Canada, was as follows :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING FEBRUARY.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants.....	2,348	483	422	3,253
Returned Canadians....	228	48	24	300
Tourists.....	9	2	4	15
Totals.....	2,555	533	450	3,568

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the first eight months of the present fiscal year is as follows :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS, JULY, 1904, TO FEBRUARY, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July.....	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August.....	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September.....	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October.....	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November.....	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December.....	1,733	617	443	2,793
January.....	1,793	427	354	2,574
February.....	2,348	483	422	3,253
Totals.....	24,172	9,894	8,872	42,938

During the corresponding months of 1903-04 a total of 34,832 arrivals were reported, making an increase during the eight months of the present fiscal year of 8,106.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John and Montreal during February, 1905, is as follows :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1905.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....	833	386	1,219
St. John.....	866	811	1,677
Montreal.....	60	297	357
Total.....	1,759	1,494	3,253

The corresponding returns for February, 1904, were as follows :—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1904.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....	906	420	1,326
St. John.....	510	482	992
Montreal.....	32	161	193
Totals.....	1,448	1,063	2,511

Immigration from the United States during the first eight months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, was as follows :—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1903, TO FEBRUARY, 1904, AND JULY, 1904, TO FEBRUARY, 1905.

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Through Montreal—		
July.....	241	186
August.....	206	217
September.....	121	162
October.....	170	196
November.....	118	126
December.....	99	154
January.....	100	93
February.....	124	106
Total.....	1,179	1,200

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES,
JULY, 1903, TO FEBRUARY, 1904, AND JULY,
1904, TO FEBRUARY, 1905.—*Continued.*

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Through Winnipeg and Out-ports—		
July.....	2,940	2,549
August.....	2,760	2,496
September.....	2,932	2,083
October.....	2,978	2,094
November.....	2,289	2,567
December.....	1,113	1,289
January.....	770	820
February.....	733	676
Total.....	16,515	14,574
Customs entries.....	4,986	4,602
Total.....	22,680	20,376

The total immigration from the United States, during the first eight months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1903-04, it will be seen, shows a decrease of 2,304. Taking into consideration the increase in immigration by ocean ports, a net increase of 5,802 in the total number of immigrants is shown.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended February 28, 1905, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows :—

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English.....	2,681	1,917
Scotch.....	127	142
Irish.....	100	65
Total of British origin.....	2,908	2,124
Foreign.....	924	997
Nationality not distinguished.....	2	.....
Total.....	3,834	3,121

For the two months ended February 28, 1905, the report was as follows :—

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English.....	4,576	2,877
Scotch.....	248	207
Irish.....	190	121
Total of British origin.....	5,014	3,205
Foreign.....	1,565	1,934
Nationality not distinguished.....	6	2
Total.....	6,585	5,141

Homestead Entries during February, 1905.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in February, 1905, compared with February, 1904 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	65	67	.....	2
Battleford.....	78	64	14	.....
Brandon.....	22	40	.....	18
Calgary.....	114	200	.....	86
Dauphin.....	29	34	.....	5
Edmonton.....	156	136	20	.....
Kamloops.....	8	10	.....	2
Lethbridge.....	110	56	54	.....
Minnedosa.....	9	24	.....	15
New Westminster.....	5	.....	5	.....
Prince Albert.....	103	59	44	.....
Regina.....	230	247	.....	17
Red Deer.....	48	38	10	.....
Winnipeg.....	38	50	.....	12
Yorkton.....	154	103	51	.....
Totals.....	1,169	1,128	198	157

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during February, 1905, as compared with February, 1904, of 41.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first eight months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows :—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-FEBRUARY, 1903-4.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase	Decrease.
July.. . . .	3,011	3,438		427
August.. . . .	2,360	2,288	72	
September.. . . .	2,015	1,845	170	
October.. . . .	2,015	1,958	57	
November.. . . .	2,642	2,406	236	
December.. . . .	1,902	1,570	332	
	1905.	1904.		
January.. . . .	1,407	1,240	167	
February.. . . .	1,169	1,128	41	
March.. . . .				
April.. . . .				
May.. . . .				
June.. . . .				
Totals....	16,521	15,873	1,075	427

It will be seen that the net decrease during the past eight months amounted to 648.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during February, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING FEBRUARY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.. . . .	169
" Quebec.. . . .	23
" Nova Scotia.. . . .	9
" New Brunswick.. . . .	6
" Prince Edward Island.. . . .	5
" Manitoba.. . . .	33
" North-west Territories.. . . .	12
" British Columbia.. . . .	5
Persons who had previous entry.. . . .	166
Canadians returned from United States.. . . .	13
Americans.. . . .	284
Newfoundlanders.. . . .	1
English.. . . .	138
Scotch.. . . .	42
Irish.. . . .	9
French.. . . .	11
Belgians.. . . .	5
Swiss.. . . .	1
Italians.. . . .	1
Roumanians.. . . .	2
Greeks.. . . .	
Syrians.. . . .	
Germans.. . . .	38
Austro-Hungarians.. . . .	127
Hollanders.. . . .	
Danes (other than Icelanders).. . . .	1
Icelanders.. . . .	8
Swedo-Norwegians.. . . .	34
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).. . . .	18

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING FEBRUARY.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Mennonites.. . . .	2
Doukhobors.. . . .	2
Chinese.. . . .	
New Zealander.. . . .	2
Japanese.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	1,169
Representing 3,142 souls.	

Of a total number of 297 entries made in February by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 94 were from Dakota, 73 from Minnesota, 21 from Washington and 14 from Idaho.

Lands Patented in February, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of February, 1905, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF LAND PATENTED IN FEBRUARY, 1905

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.. . . .	7	1,042.40
British Columbia sales.. . . .	6	615.75
Coal lands sales.. . . .	1	160.00
Commutation grants.. . . .	1	23.92
Homesteads.. . . .	376	59,573.52
Leases.. . . .	1	230.00
License of occupation.. . . .		
Manitoba Act grants.. . . .		
Military Bounty grants.. . . .		
Military Homesteads.. . . .	2	650.55
Mineral Rights.. . . .	7	1,380.00
Mining Lands sales.. . . .		
North-west Half-breed grants.. . . .	34	6,165.22
North-west Mounted Police grants.. . . .		
Parish sales.. . . .	1	74.50
Quit-claim special grants.. . . .	4	
Railways—		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.. . . .		
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.. . . .	5	16,958.78
Can. Pac. Ry. (Souris Branch).. . . .	77	200,118.13
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds.. . . .		
Manitoba South-western Col. Ry. Co.. . . .	48	11,191.47
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.. . . .	17	11,393.71
Sales.. . . .	32	3,600.46
School lands sales.. . . .	5	769.77
Special grants.. . . .	4	42.00
Yukon Territory sales.. . . .	1	2.21
Yukon Territory specials.. . . .		
Totals.. . . .	629	313,997.39

In February, 1904, the number of patents issued was 624, covering an area of 256,869'90 acres.

Land Sales.

C.P.R. Co. land sales during February showed an increase, as compared with February, 1904, in Assiniboia of 4,764 acres and \$15,623 ; in Saskatchewan of 550 acres and \$2,819, and in Alberta of 684 acres and \$22,092. The sale of Vancouver town lots showed an increase of \$62,995. In Manitoba there was a decrease of 285 acres and \$525.

Land sales of the Canadian North-west Land Company, Limited, during February, were 7,954'70 acres for \$48,386.40. From January 1 to February 28 the sales totalled 11,482'03 acres for \$71,069.66, as compared with 7766.63 acres for \$51,096.67 during the same period of 1904, or an increase of 3715.40 in acreage sold and of \$19,972.99 in price received therefor. The annual report of the Company showed profits for 1904 amounting to \$357,666.74.

The amount of land sold was less than in 1903, but the average price was \$1.44 higher, viz.: \$6.64 per acre. Over 739,650 acres, valued at \$2,792,079, are still held by the company.

The report of the Canada Company, London, Eng., for 1904, stated that the land sold amounted to 8,973 acres, against 10,656 acres in 1903. The total land occupied, with or without the option of purchase, was 2,875 acres. The proceeds of land re leases were \$23,690, compared with \$20,906 in 1903. The mineral department, it was stated, shows no special activity, though there was some interest in an oil field towards the end of the year. The peat fuel industry was reported as still in an experimental stage.

A statement prepared by the Department of the Interior, Canada, and presented to the House of Commons during March, gave the following information with regard to land acreages in Manitoba and the North-west Territories:—

PUBLIC LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA.

Province or District.	Land.	Lands alienated.	Lands undisposed of.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Manitoba	8,477,000	2,902,427·24	5,574,572·76
Alberta	64,973,212	26,782,248	38,782,964
Assiniboia	56,498,546	24,212,670	32,285,876
Saskatchewan	66,460,859	14,628,613	51,832,246
Totals	196,399,617	68,525,960·24	128,485,658·76

A very large land sale was that of 66,500 acres belonging to the Cochrane Ranch Company in southern Alberta to an American capitalist, whose intention it was to colonize the lands. The price received was stated to be \$6 per acre. The Cochrane Ranch was established in 1881, and consisted of about 12,000 head of cattle.

Notes.

A number of special trains of settlers and settlers' effects left Ontario for western Canada.

It was stated that a number of Welsh immigrants who recently settled in Patagonia will remove to Nova Scotia.

A plan for the settling of 3,500 families on a government grant of 500,000 acres in British Columbia by a syndicate of American capitalists was discussed.

A plan for the location of two thousand French Canadians as a colony 120 miles north-east of Edmonton was discussed, the colony to extend 15 miles along the Saskatchewan.

It was stated that about \$12,000 had been expended in lending assistance to 1,200 Russian Jews by the Baron de Hirsch Institute during the past winter. Assistance was given on over 8,000 occasions. The total number of immigrants housed and fed was between 1,000 and 1,200.

During February 284 persons registered their names at the offices of the Ottawa Valley Colonization Society. Two hundred and seventy-one of these were from Ontario, 8 from Quebec and 5 from the United States.

At a meeting of guardians from different parts of Great Britain, held at London on March 6, to consider child emigration to Canada, it was decided that while child emigration was desirable the present agencies were sufficient.

Officials of the Salvation Army were engaged in securing definite information with regard to employment at different points for the immigrants who will be brought out from England, Ireland and Scotland by special steamer during April. A number of families of unemployed have already left England for Canada under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Rider Haggard, the special commissioner appointed by the British government to investigate and report upon the condition of the people established and maintained by the Salvation Army and like institutions in the United States and in Canada, stated on his arrival in America that three months would probably be consumed in the investigation.

At Bradford, England, over 400 unemployed signified their willingness to emigrate to Canada. The Joint Unemployed Committee selected 50, who were examined by the medical officers of the Bradford Board of Guardians, which provides a certain sum for assisting unemployed to emigrate. The guardians decided that 30 should be the maximum number sent out at present. The party left for Canada during March.

At a meeting held on March 28 at Toronto, under the auspices of the Local

Council of Women, a plan for establishing a receiving home for women immigrants was discussed and approved, and a provisional board of management appointed, with instructions to secure support, and to request the Dominion and provincial governments to assist in maintaining the home. During the season of 1904 upwards of 100 women were sent out to Toronto by the British Women's Emigration Association. These were received and cared for by a committee of the Local Council of Women, and positions as housekeepers, cooks, laundresses, housemaids, &c., secured for them. The improved provision for the reception of the parties is required by the association, in order that the work may be continued satisfactorily and proper facilities be afforded for the collection of refunds, charge of loan bonds, and other work in the way of relieving the matron who is sent in charge of each party of her responsibilities. Homes of the kind proposed are in existence in Montreal and Winnipeg, and receive grants from the provincial and Dominion governments, being conducted under a board of management and an advisory board.

FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS TO EMIGRANTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE resumed trial in Glasgow of Graeme Hunter and Gavan Cooper on March 3 upon charges of having defrauded workmen in persuading them to emigrate to Canada under false pretences, ended in a verdict of acquittal. It was stated that the men had been arrested on the information of the Chief of Police of Toronto.* In the House of Commons the following questions were asked by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., and with the reply of the government thereto, are quoted here in full as a further means of acquainting the public with the facts in regard to the alleged representations:—†

* See *Labour Gazette* for March, p. 1002.

† A statement as to the action of the Dominion government upon this matter in June 1904 appears in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1904, at p. 54.

1. When did the department first become aware of the society known as the Associated British Canadians, of which Mr. Graeme Hunter is president?

2. What are the aims and objects of this society?

3. When was the first complaint made to the department that Graeme Hunter was not, in all cases, carrying out his agreements?

4. What action did the department take when these facts became known?

5. Was anything done by the Glasgow police?

6. What further action was taken by the department to make known Hunter's operations in England?

7. Were any representations made by the Trades and Labour Society of Toronto?

8. Were any representations made by the Ontario Government Employment Bureau in Toronto, that mechanics from Scotland were arriving in Toronto with the promise of work, but were unable to find any?

9. What were the results of Mr. Bruce Walker's inquiries?

10. Was Hunter prosecuted?

11. Are there any other specific cases of misrepresentations on file in the department?

12. What evidence was submitted by Mr. Preston?

13. Has the department definite knowledge of the indictment?

14. Has any evidence been taken by the commissioner from employers of labour in Canada, who were getting men through Graeme Hunter?

15. Is there any definite knowledge that employers of labour were in communication with Hunter to secure mechanics, &c.?

16. What is the general policy of the department with regard to the encouragement of mechanics, &c.?

17. Was any reply received from the Colonial Office as to what action, if any, was taken by the Home Office to suppress these fraudulent employment agencies?

The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as Acting Minister of the Interior, replied to the above as follows:—

1. By letter dated April 26, 1904, from Mr. Bruce Walker, agent in Glasgow, who did not seem to be favourably impressed with the society or its operations.

2. Apparently to send to Canada, farm labourers, mechanics, &c., for whom situations are guaranteed on arrival.

3. On May 23, 1904, David Dickson, a mason, and 10 others came to Quebec under an agreement with G. Hunter, a copy of which was

furnished to the department, by which they were to be met by Hunter's agent, and directed to situations, but they found neither agent nor work.

4. A cable was sent to Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Canadian Government Agent in Glasgow, to make known by advertisements that Graeme Hunter was sending out mechanics evidently under false representations, and that his and other similar organizations were in no way connected with the department. Mr. Walker was also instructed by letter (May 27, 1904) to place the matter in the hands of the Glasgow police. In addition to this Mr. Dickson was asked for a list of the names and occupations or trades of the members of the party who came over with him.

5. A cable was received from the government agent that detectives were investigating Hunter's operations.

6. The Colonial office was informed that designing persons were apparently making use of the bona fide immigration movement to Canada for the purpose of defrauding and deceiving people in the United Kingdom, and sending them to Canada under false representations, and they were asked to communicate the substance of this despatch to the home office with the request that steps be taken to prevent the continuance and recurrence of these frauds.

7. Mr. John O'Donohue, an officer of the society, made representations to the department.

8. Yes.

9. He found that Hunter advertised himself as a 'strike smasher,' and that while Hunter received some orders from manufacturers and others to send out men, he sent out number of mechanics and others in excess of the orders.

10. Yes.

11. The department has information in regard to additional cases.

12. 58 witnesses, including 38 disappointed artisans who had returned.

13. Yes, a copy of the indictment is on file in the department.

14. Not in so far as the department is aware.

15. Some 16 leading firms were communicated with and 14 answered 'No,' two answered 'Yes.'

16. The department does not take any steps to promote the immigration of mechanics. Its efforts are confined to those intending to engage in agriculture. All immigration agents are instructed along these lines.

17. A reply was received to the effect that with one exception, sufficient evidence could not, at the time be secured to institute criminal proceedings.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING MARCH, 1905.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour Conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and in the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, published in the present issue.

TRADE and revenue reports received during March were generally favourable, imports showing an increase and domestic trade expanding considerably during the latter half of the month. Trade with Great Britain and with the other colonies of the empire reported a favourable outlook. Exports and Dominion rev-

enue showed a falling-off. More detailed information with regard to these and other features of the trade record of the month will be found under separate headings below, relating respectively to foreign trade, imperial trade, domestic trade, and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

From the accompanying statement of exports and imports, published by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, it will be seen that imports have increased in value both during the month of February and during the first eight months of the fiscal year. Exports, on the other hand, show a decline both for the month and for the eight months. The total trade

of the country up to March '1 also shows a decline as compared with 1903-04, manufactures and fisheries being the only branches in which an increase took place. The leading decrease in exports for the eight months period is under the heading of agriculture.

A report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from the Canadian commercial agent stationed at Yokohama, Japan, showed an increasing market for Canadian wood pulp and flour.

Negotiations were conducted between the Canadian and Mexican governments with the object of obtaining permission for the steamers of the proposed Atlantic service between Canada and Mexico to call at Cuba.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF FEBRUARY.		EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	10,183,373	10,761,347	95,428,582	94,956,885
Free goods.....	5,776,443	5,549,990	59,332,656	61,838,877
Total merchandise.....	15,959,816	16,311,337	154,761,238	156,795,762
Coin and bullion.....	64,111	1,967,627	3,410,209	9,399,624
Grand total.....	16,023,927	18,278,964	158,171,447	166,195,386
Duty collected.....	2,958,761	3,057,456	26,448,016	27,102,027

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF FEBRUARY.				EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY.			
	1904.		1905.		1904.		1905.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	1,820,582	4,315	1,625,172	40,580	24,328,617	146,552	20,633,697	187,714
The Fisheries.....	589,539	24	507,657	386	7,684,383	7,000	7,929,780	11,370
The Forest.....	720,565	762	800,389	300	23,799,349	264,866	21,969,994	106,802
Animals and their produce.....	2,907,866	9,470	2,743,771	16,690	49,058,283	348,189	46,817,951	468,202
Agriculture.....	1,991,112	50,678	1,395,367	20,687	26,964,291	7,748,132	22,988,251	2,465,253
Manufactures.....	1,320,672	142,267	1,381,446	228,776	12,746,639	1,603,742	13,331,079	2,305,654
Miscellaneous.....	577	62,783	2,503	339,556	17,129	342,854	26,046	716,491
Total merchandise.....	9,350,913	270,299	8,456,305	646,375	144,599,291	10,461,335	133,696,798	6,261,486
Coin and bullion.....		28,280		23,398		395,443		617,032
Grand total exports.....	9,350,913	298,579	8,456,305	669,773	144,599,291	10,856,781	133,696,798	6,878,518

Imperial Trade.

According to trade returns published by the British Board of Trade, exports from Great Britain to Canada during February amounted to \$2,922,635, an increase of \$243,245, while for the first two months of the year the total exports amounted to \$5,473,125, a decrease of \$60,230. Canadian exports to Great Britain during February amounted to \$2,462,010, a decrease of \$1,183,595, while for the two months the total Canadian exports amounted to \$7,222,270, a decrease of \$1,434,370. The Canadian demand for British woollens, linens and Sheffield steel was stated to be active.

According to the weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, a favourable market prevailed in Great Britain for Canadian canned goods, maple sugar, lard, bacon and butter. The market for timber was reported as improving.

In New Zealand general trade was reported stable and in the Australian states fair conditions prevailed.

Canadian trade with South Africa has suffered on account of the depression prevailing since the conclusion of the Transvaal war. The recent preferential tariff and the establishment of a direct steamship service between Canada and South Africa are expected to lead ultimately to important results. The chief Canadian exports to South Africa are timber, frozen pork and poultry, tinned goods and cattle.

Domestic Trade.

The unfavourable condition of the country roads continued to make trade quiet among retailers in Ontario and the eastern provinces during the first half of the month; later, however, conditions greatly improved, good sales of staples being re-

ported. Wholesale trade likewise showed improvement as the month advanced and good buying took place, especially in dry goods. The millinery openings, held at Toronto, Montreal and other points in the opening weeks of the month, were exceptionally well attended by buyers from all sections of the Dominion, and a heavy business was done. Collections were well met, except in the districts where weather conditions were particularly backward. In Manitoba and the Territories trade was buoyant, following the heavy influx of immigrants, and in British Columbia the month on the whole was more favourable than March, 1904.

Canadian securities were exceptionally buoyant during March, coal and steel stocks advancing materially, and Canadian Pacific Railway establishing a new high record. Various navigation stocks also advanced sharply.

Canadian insolvencies during February, according to Dun's Review, were 112 in number and \$647,731 in amount. Seventeen of the failures were manufacturers, for \$166,707. In February, 1904, insolvencies numbered 95 for a total of \$709,367 liabilities. A statement of insolvencies for Canada and Newfoundland, during 1904, was issued by the Bradstreet Company, in which the relation of the failures to the total number engaged in business as compared with previous years was set forth as follows:—

Year.	Failures.	Number in Business.
1904.....	1,175	110,615
1903.....	958	108,215
1902.....	1,095	106,099
1901.....	1,379	103,421

A comparative statement of failures in 1903-04 according to causes, was as follows:

Failures due to	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Incompetence	167	118	838,750	461,051	1,715,801	966,202
Inexperience	37	20	54,375	21,590	149,331	56,926
Lack of capital.....	731	666	2,337,409	2,111,453	5,340,657	4,808,679
Unwise credits	13	5	21,750	30,390	39,200	40,550
Failures of others.....	13	7	131,315	363,700	425,700	486,300
Extravagance	5	3	14,800	8,000	53,082	25,500
Neglect	34	26	62,900	41,275	128,642	99,400
Competition.....	3	1	11,000	15,000	17,400	18,300
Specific conditions.....	62	41	359,193	203,569	636,305	460,055
Speculation	11	9	113,200	483,600	515,107	1,012,800
Fraud.....	99	62	192,606	130,977	998,086	399,290
Total	1,175	958	4,137,418	3,870,605	10,019,311	8,372,011

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America, held on March 7, at London, England, net profits of \$306,705 were shown for the half year ended December 31, 1904. Of this sum \$100,000 was transferred to reserve fund and \$100,000 to bank premises account. Deposits and current accounts showed an increase of over \$1,550,000. In the report of the directors reference was made to the development of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and increasing output of wheat.

The Bank of Yarmouth suspended payment, following on the assignment of a large local boot and shoe manufacturing establishment. The bank had a paid-up capital of \$300,000, a reserve of \$35,000, a circulation amounting to \$32,989, deposits of \$273,446, liabilities, exclusive of capital and reserve, of \$384,494, current loans of \$323,436 and total assets of \$732,638.

Negotiations for the amalgamation of the People's Bank of Halifax and the Bank of Montreal were in progress. The People's Bank has a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 and a reserve of \$440,000. Net profits last year were \$8,761.

The February bank statement showed a falling off in deposits as compared with January, amounting to \$1,117,273. The total, however, was \$52,861,965 greater than a year ago.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Official returns for the month of February showed a revenue for the Dominion on consolidated fund of \$4,681,720.51, a decrease of over \$620,000, as compared with February, 1904. For the first eight months the total revenue was \$45,504,580.33, or about \$120,000 less than for the same period of 1903-04.

Expenditure on consolidated fund increased from \$30,480,110.23 to \$35,491,725.57 during the eight months period and from \$3,372,396.72 to \$5,535,336.47 during February.

Expenditure on capital account for the fiscal year up to February 28 amounted to \$6,995,354.91, as compared with \$5,731,621.37 last year. For the month of February this expenditure amounted to \$1,609,316.11, as compared with \$419,267.79 in February, 1904. The leading items during February, 1905, were as follows:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	\$786,884 49
Railway subsidies	395,412 01
Bounties.....	227,719 98
Militia, Capital.....	142,448 88
Dominion Lands.....	57,061 01

During March, 1905, the total revenue of Canada was \$5,926,187.83, an increase of \$275,000 as compared with March, 1904. For the fiscal year to March 31, also an increase was shown. The leading expenditures on capital account during the month were:—

Public Works, Railways and Canals.	\$203,247 93
Militia, capital.	351,175 89
Bounties	119,627 02

The total revenue of the province of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1904, was \$1,194,755, and the total expenditure \$1,161,456, leaving a surplus of \$33,299. Royalties from mines yielded \$585,252, a decrease of \$34,000 as compared with 1903, attributed largely to the fire in Dominion No. 1 mine and the strike of the Dominion Iron and Steel Com-

pany's employees at Sydney. Among the items of expenditure \$32,399.61 were spent in road grants to municipalities; \$24,248.48 in the public works department; \$39,784.29 on mines, and \$13,718.35 on miners' relief societies.

The financial statement of the province of British Columbia for the half year ended December 31, 1904, was presented to the legislature by the premier of that province. Certain of these items were as follows :—

Receipts.	\$	cts.	Expenditure.	\$	cts.
Land revenue.	108,175	00	Interest on public debt.	196,000	00
Sales of land.	58,233	00	Sinking fund	58,525	00
Timber leases.	34,929	00	Roads, streets and bridges.	252,299	00
Mineral tax.	42,497	00	Public works	69,353	00
Royalty and tax on coal.	36,947	00	Provincial printing office.	26,587	00
Chinese Restriction Act.	225,000	00			

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THERE were reported to the department industrial accidents which happened to 206 individual workpeople during the month of March, of whom 40 were killed and 166 were seriously injured. There were also reported accidents to 28 persons, of which 10 were fatal, which took place during February. The number of accidents reported to have occurred in March was 17 less than the total number in February, including those about which information was only received during the past month, and 72 less than in March, 1904.

Out of 121 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of accidents, 14 were reported to have been

under twenty-one years of age, and 107 over. Of the latter, 33 were reported to have been between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, and 8 were over forty-five. The exact ages of the remaining 66 persons were not specified.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trade :—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.	12	13	25
Lumbering	12	12	24
Mining.	3	10	13
Building trades.	3	15	18
Metal trades.	2	42	44
Wood working trades.	1	13	14
Printing and allied trades.	2	2	4
Textile trades.	1	1	2
Clothing trades.	3	3	6
Food and tobacco preparation.	1	1	2
Leather trades	1	1	2
Railway service.	10	26	36
Navigation.	5	5	10
General transport.	4	8	12
Civic firemen.	2	2	4
Miscellaneous trades.	2	6	8
Unskilled labour.	3	6	9
Total.	40	166	206

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

There were few disasters during the month in which more than one or two persons were fatally or seriously injured. The greatest disaster of the month was due to a railway collision near West St. John, N.B., a brief account of which is given below:

Railway Collision near West St. John, N.B.

On Thursday, March 23, a head-on collision took place on the Canadian Pacific Railway line, between West St. John and Fairville, N.B., at Fort Dufferin, in which a fireman and a brakeman were killed, an engineer badly scalded, and a yard foreman had his legs broken. The evidence produced at an inquest which was held showed that the accident was due to the failure of an operator at the Bay Shore station to give a written notice to the yard foreman of the approach of a special passenger engine. The operator claimed that he had sent a man to notify the yard foreman, but the latter did not receive a written order. As the rules of the company require such orders to be written, and signed by the receiver, the operator was suspended by the company, after an investigation, for breach of the rules. It was also stated at the inquest that the signal board at Bay Shore was out of order. The coroner's inquest was still proceeding at the close of the month.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 12 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture during March, being twice as many as in the previous month and in the corresponding month of last year. There were 4 deaths from railway accidents, 2 men were killed by live stock, and 3 fatalities were due to falling from vehicles. One farmer was run over by a horse and cutter, a farm hand was buried under a heap of manure, and a farmer's wife was buried under a straw stack.

Lumbering.—There were no fatalities among those engaged in lumbering opera-

tions and in saw-mills during the month. In the previous month there were 4 deaths, and in March, 1904, there were 5 in this industry. With regard to the serious accidents of the month, 2 were caused by falling timber, 2 by bursting saws, one by a circular saw, one by a rotary saw and one by a planer. Other accidents were caused by an axe, machinery, and a moving chain. A mill hand was crushed between lumber, and another fell from an elevator, breaking his ribs.

Mining.—There were only 2 fatalities in the mining industry as compared with 5 in February, and 5 in March, 1904. The fatal accidents occurred to a quarryman at Stony Mountain, Manitoba, who was killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite, and to a miner at Massey Station, Ont., who fell down the shipway of a mine. Seven men were severely injured by falling rock and coal, one was badly burned by an explosion of powder, and another was crushed between a car and engine.

Building trades.—There were 3 fatal accidents in the building trades, as compared with 2 in the previous month and 3 in March, 1904. All the deaths were caused by falls. A carpenter fell into the water and was drowned when repairing a boat, another fell down four storeys and fractured his skull, and a third fell from a roof and broke his spine.

Metal trades.—There were 2 fatalities in the metal trades, as compared with 4 in the previous month, and 11 in March, 1904. An ironworker fell thirty feet off a crane, fracturing his skull. A machinist was caught in a machine when cleaning it, and his brain was pierced by a nut.

Woodworking trades.—The only fatality in the woodworking trades occurred to an apprentice polisher in a piano factory at Toronto, who fell down an elevator shaft and fractured his skull. In the previous month there were no fatal accidents in this class of industry, and in March, 1904, there were 2. The serious injuries numbered 13, being 9 more than in February. All except one consisted in injuries to the hands,

2 men losing their left hands, and 7 others each losing one or more fingers.

Printing trades.—The only accidents among those engaged in printing and allied trades occurred to an employee of a wall paper factory, whose hand was drawn into a printing machine, and to an employee of a stationery firm, whose foot was crushed in an elevator.

Textile trades.—Only one serious accident was reported in the textile industry, in which a factory hand at Waterloo, Quebec, lost an arm through being crushed in a picking machine.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades there were only 3 serious accidents, none of which were fatal. A female garment worker had her scalp torn off through a braid of her hair catching in the belt of a machine. A seamstress fell down an elevator shaft and suffered from concussion of the brain. A garment worker fell down when at work, and broke his arm.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The only accident reported in the occupations concerned with the preparation of food and tobacco happened to a bartender at Quebec, who lost two fingers through the bursting of a bottle.

Leather trades.—There were 2 accidents in the leather trades, one of which proved fatal. On March 1, a tanner at Hastings, Ont., was caught on a revolving shaft when trying to put on a belt, and was torn to death. On March 3, a harness maker at Niagara Falls, Ont., cut his hand badly when using a knife.

Railway service.—There were 10 fatal accidents among employees in the railway service during March, as compared with 28 in February, and 19 in March, 1904. One engineer, one fireman, and one brakeman were killed in collisions. One fireman and one brakeman fell from trains and were run over. Two brakemen were crushed when coupling cars. A railway gateman and a track inspector were struck by cars, and a street railway conductor was struck by an electric car.

Navigation.—There were no fatalities in the trades concerning navigation. A dredgeman injured his leg by falling. Two ship labourers were badly crushed under a heavy case when moving it, another broke his arm by falling from staging on a steamer, and another was struck by a sling of oil-cloth and broke two ribs.

General transport.—There were 4 fatal accidents in occupations relating to general transport, as compared with none in the previous month, and 2 in March, 1904. Two coal drivers were run over when unloading railroad cars, a teamster was struck by a train and fatally injured, and a messenger was struck by an elevator, which crushed his head.

Civic firemen.—Only 2 accidents to firemen were reported during the month, neither of which proved fatal. On March 27, a fireman at Montreal injured his spine by falling from a ladder, and on March 25, a fireman at Hespeler, Ont., fell through a floor at a fire and injured his leg.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were only 2 fatalities among the miscellaneous trades during the month. A police constable was killed by an electric shock when on duty at the police station at Montreal and a brickmaker at Toronto was struck by a beam while walking along another one, and fatally injured by a fall. A merchant was dangerously injured by an explosion of powder when moving it. An inspector of weights was badly crushed between a car and weigh scales, when examining the scales at a railway station. Three paper mill hands were badly hurt, two of whom were struck by hooks, and the hand of a third was drawn under the knife of a cutting machine.

Unskilled labour.—Three labourers were killed during the month, one more than in February, and the same number as in March, 1904. One was run over by a train when shovelling snow, another fell down stairs and fractured his skull, and the third fell into the Niagara river when poling ice, and was swept over the falls.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 17

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture— Farmer.</i>	Strasburg, Ont.	1905. Mar.	1			Fell from a sleigh and was frozen to death.
	Waterloo, Ont.	"	1			Fell off a wagon load.
	Norton Mills, Que.	"	3			Struck by a load of wood which upset.
	Kingsy, Que.	"	15	1	Leg broken.	Struck by falling earth and bank cave-in.
	Moss River, Que.	"	15	1	Skull fractured.	Struck by a falling tree.
	Attercliffe, Ont.	"	5	1	Injured internally.	Fell in a barn.
	Talbottville, Ont.	"	15	1	Shoulder broken.	Struck by a falling tree.
	Kingsville, Ont.	"	6	1	Injured internally.	Run over by a horse and cutter.
	Near Pelton, Ont.	"	8	1		Struck by a train.
	Pelham, Ont.	"	13	1	Ribs broken.	Caught under a threshing machine.
	London, Ont.	"	29	1	Skull fractured, dangerous- ly injured.	Fell from a wagon; his horses ran away.
	Near Kingsville, Ont.	"	4	1	Fatally injured internally.	Struck by a train when driving across the track.
	Meteghan River, N.S.	"	27	1	Knee severely injured.	Struck by a heavy log when loading it.
	Manvers Tp., Ont.	"	21	1		Trampled to death by two colts.
	Near Three Rivers, Que.	"	26	1		Crushed beneath a wagon load which upset.
	Matilda Tp., Ont.	"	9	1	Lost an arm.	Crushed by a falling tree.
	Woodstock, Ont.	"	23	1	Collar bone broken.	Fell from a wagon.
<i>Farmland</i>	Thorold, Ont.	"	9	1		Struck by an electric car when driving on the track.
	Near Griffin's Corner's, O.	"	1	1		Kicked by a colt. Die 1 March 6.
	Kingston, Ont.	"	2	1		Struck by a train when driving across tracks.
	Coaticook, Que.	"	29	1	Injured internally.	Barn floor collapsed.
	Near Regina, Assa.	"	9	1	Leg broken and injured in- ternally.	Buried under a manure heap.
<i>Female farm help.</i>	South Branch, Ont.	"	4	1	Wagon load of logs upset and a log struck him.	
	Coaticook, Que.	"	29	1	Barn floor collapsed.	
	Near Port Dover, Ont.	"	12	1	Head injured. Suffocated.	Buried under a straw stack.
	St. Francois-de-Sales, Que.	Mar.	7	1	Dangerously injured.	Struck by a falling tree.
	Roberval, Que.	"	11	1	Lost a hand.	Cut by an axe.
<i>Lumbering— Saw-mill hand.</i>	Near Douglas, B.C.	"	14	1	Back and hip injured.	Struck by a falling log.
	Millbrook, Ont.	"	13	1	Lost an arm.	Caught in machinery when oiling it.
	Norwich, N.B.	"	8	1	Face badly cut.	Struck by a piece of a saw which broke.
	Grand Bay, N.B.	"	8	1	Jaw broken and face crushed.	" " burst.
	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	11	1	Hand injured.	Crushed between lumber.
<i>Planting mill hand.</i>	Chatham, Ont.	"	8	1	Ribs broken.	Fell from an elevator.
	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	Lost left hand.	Caught in a planer.

"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	7	1	Lost an arm	Caught in a moving chain.
"	Ottawa, Ont.	"	3	1	Lost four fingers of right hand	Caught in a circular saw when removing edgings.
"	Moncton, N.B.	"	27	1	Lost left foot	Caught in a circular saw.
Sawyer	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	2	1	Foot crushed	Struck by falling rock.
Miner	Ledysmith, B.C.	"	14	1	Head cut and spine injured	Struck by falling coal.
"	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	7	1	Jaw broken and cheek cut	Struck by falling rock.
"	"	"	13	1	Hand crushed and part of a finger lost	
"	Comox, B.C.	"	6	1	Leg broken	"
"	Phoenix, B.C.	"	21	1	Right leg crushed	Crushed between a car and engine.
"	Glacier Bay, N.S.	"	7	1	Severely burned and cut	When charging a shot a lamp ignited the powder.
"	(Caledonia Colliery), N.S.	"	9	3	Cut and bruised	Struck by falling stone.
"	Masssey Station, Ont.	"	16	1	Fatally injured internally	Fell down the shipway of a mine.
"	Stony Mountain, Man.	"	12	1		Killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite.
Building Trades—						
Construction foreman	Thorold, Ont.	"	22	1	Both legs broken	Struck by building material.
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	1	Arm broken	Struck by falling lumber.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	"	2	1	Spine injured	Fell from a roof.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	16	1	Left arm broken, hip crushed	Struck by falling timber.
"	"	"	29	1	Skull fractured, died Mar. 30.	Fell down four storeys.
"	Windsor, Ont.	"	21	1	Drowned	Fell into the water when repairing boat.
"	Three Rivers, Que.	"	3	1	Spine broken	Fell from a ladder.
Painter	Hamilton, Ont.	"	8	1	Back injured	Lost grip when climbing a rope and slid down.
"	Ledysmith, B.C.	"	9	1	Head cut to the bone	Fell 15 feet when repairing a sign.
" (gilder)	St. Sauveur, Que.	"	29	1	Head seriously injured	Fell from a scaffold.
Mason	Montreal, Que.	"	3	1	Leg broken	"
"	"	"	15	1	Right knee injured	"
"	"	"	18	1	Seriously injured internally	Fell when at work.
"	"	"	26	1	Leg broken and injured internally	Fell from the tower of a building.
Plumber	Valleyfield, Que.	"	2	1	Hands burned	Burned by boiling tar.
Tin roofer	Hamilton, Ont.	"	23	1	Congestion of the brain	Caught in the machinery of a derrick.
Derrickman	Barrie, Ont.	"	7	1	Body seriously injured	Fell 25 feet from a bridge.
Bridge builder	Thorold, Ont.	"	3	1		
Metal Trades						
Moulder	Quebec, Que.	"	22	1	Lost four fingers of left hand	Cut by a revolving cutter of a jointer.
"	Galt, Ont.	"	20	1	Lost three fingers of left hand	Caught in the ram of a hydraulic punch.
"	Davenport, Ont.	"	6	1	Left foot crushed	Crushed by a car bolster.
"	"	"	1	1	Eye injured	Struck by metal flying off a stay bolt.
"	"	"	20	1	Leg broken	When working in bridge department.
"	Toronto, Ont.	"	14	1	Fingers crushed	Caught between rolls.
"	"	"	3	1	Eye injured	Struck by molten iron when pouring it in a mould.
"	"	"	17	1	Left hand, eye and cheek burned	Burned by molten metal.
"	Brantford, Ont.	"	23	1	Dangerously injured about head	Struck by a yard engine.

Cement factory hand.....	"	18	1	Two fingers crushed.....	Struck by a falling rail.
"	"	2	1	Right foot crushed.....	
Wood-working Trades—					
Woodworker.....	Maribank, Ont.....				
"	Hesper, Ont.....	2	1	Lost a finger.....	Caught in a jointer.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	23	1	Lost left hand.....	Cut off by a buzz saw.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.....	2	1	Eye pierced.....	Struck by a piece of flying wood.
"	Oshawa, Ont.....	2	1	Lost part of four fingers.....	Caught in a planing machine.
Furniture factory hand.....	Hanover, Ont.....	21	1	Palm of right hand cut.....	Cut when operating a shaper.
"	"	18	1	Lost a finger and palm cut.....	Cut when operating a grooving saw.
"	Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	25	1	Lost thumb of right hand.....	Cut off by a rip saw.
"	Woodstock, Ont.....	20	1	Lost part of a thumb.....	Cut with a circular saw.
Piano factory hand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	3	1	Skull fractured.....	Fell down an elevator shaft.
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	7	1	Hand badly cut.....	Cut with a circular saw.
"	London, Ont.....	18	1	Lost two fingers.....	Caught in machinery.
Carpenter.....	Ridgeway, Ont.....	3	1	Hand badly cut.....	"
Carrigenmaker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	28	1	Fingers badly cut.....	Caught in a machine.
Packing house employee.....	"	23	1	Lost left hand.....	Cut off by a buzz planer.
Box factory hand.....	Toronto, Ont.....				
Printing Trades—					
Wall paper factory hand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 16	1	Flesh torn from palm of right hand.....	Hand was drawn into a printing machine.
Employee of a stationery firm.....	"	28	1	Foot crushed, &c.....	Crushed in an elevator.
Textile Trades—					
Factory hand.....	Waterloo, Que.....	6	1	Lost an arm.....	Crushed in a picking machine.
Clothing Trades—					
Garment worker (female).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	23	1	Scalp torn off.....	Braid of hair caught in a belt.
"	"	28	1	Arm broken.....	Fell when at work.
Seamstress.....	Toronto, Ont.....	31	1	Concussion of the brain.....	Fell down an elevator shaft.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—					
Bartender.....	Quebec, Que.....	15	1	Lost two fingers.....	Cut off by a bursting bottle.
Leather Trades—					
Harness maker.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	23	1	Hand badly cut.....	Cut by a knife which slipped.
Tanner.....	Hastings, Ont.....	1	1	Legs and arms torn from body.....	Caught on a revolving shaft when trying to put on a belt.
Railway Service—					
Conductor.....	Fargo, Ont.....	17	1	Leg broken.....	Struck when repairing an engine.
Engineer.....	Montreal, Que.....	1	1	Head seriously injured.....	Hurt in a collision.
"	West St. John, N. B.....	23	1	Badly scalded.....	Killed in a collision.
"	Euclaire, Ont.....	2	1	Both legs broken.....	Hurt in a collision.
"	Louisville, Que.....	25	1	Had a bad scalp wound.....	"
"	Copetown, Ont.....	13	1	Foot badly crushed.....	Struck by falling coal.
"	Near Paris, Ont.....	24	1	Head crushed and spine broken.....	Fell from a train and run over.
Fireman.....	Galt, Ont.....	10	1		
"	West St. John, N. B.....	23	1	Fatally scalded and crushed.....	Killed in a collision.
"	Beachville, Ont.....	10	1	Hands, face and body badly burned.....	A fire box blew out.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Railway Service—</i>						
Brakeman	Dauphin, Man.	Mar. 7	1		Crushed to death.	Crushed when coupling cars.
"	Beechville, Ont.	" 10	1	1	Feet and legs burned.	A fire box blew out.
"	Burlington Beach, Ont.	" 28	1			Fell from a train and was run over.
"	Amherst, N. S.	" 29		1	Body seriously crushed.	Crushed between cars when coupling them.
"	North Bay, Ont.	" 2	2		1 Badly injured.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Waterford, Ont.	" 5	5		1 Seriously injured.	Struck by an ice chute.
"	Bellefleur, Ont.	" 19		1	Body crushed.	Crushed between cars.
"	Waterford, Ont.	" 6		1	Concussion of the brain.	Fell off a freight car.
"	Near St. Catharines, Ont.	" 4		1	Had a bad scalp wound.	Struck by an overhead bridge.
"	Chatham Junction, N.B.	" 12	1		Leg crushed; died.	Crushed when coupling cars.
"	West St. John, N.B.	" 23	1			Killed in a collision.
"	Sarnia, Ont.	" 1		1	Hand injured and arm crushed; amputated.	Fell when mounting an engine; head struck wall of tunnel and he was run over.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 6		1	Back seriously injured.	Struck by an engine when walking on track.
"	London, Ont.	" 3		1	Badly crushed and bruised.	Crushed between a car and weigh scales.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 13	1			Struck by an engine.
"	New Oakville, Ont.	" 5	1			Struck by a train.
"	Fort Francis, Ont.	" 20		1	Head severely cut.	Fell when carrying heavy iron pipe, which struck him.
"	Toronto Junction, Ont.	" 23		1	Both legs broken.	Hurt in a collision.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 17		1	Back seriously injured.	Struck by an engine.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 6	6		1 Hand crushed.	Crushed through shipping off a jack-screw.
"	St. John, N.B.	" 13		1	Seriously injured.	Struck by a crane.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 23		1	Arm broken.	Hurt in a collision of engines in a roundhouse.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 15	1		Skull cut open.	Fell backwards off a car.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 25		1	Skull fractured.	Struck by a car.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 25		1	Knee injured.	Fell from a car.
<i>Navigation—</i>						
Dredgeman	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 11		1	Leg sprained.	Fell on a dredge.
Ship labourer	St. John West, N.B.	" 11		1	Two ribs broken.	Struck by a sling of oilcloth.
"	St. John, N.B.	" 29		1	Back and legs crushed.	Crushed under a heavy case when moving it.
"	"	" 29		1	Face and back severely injured.	"
"	"	" 29		1	Right arm broken.	"
"	"	" 29		1		Fell 20 feet from staging on steamer.
<i>Grand Transport</i>						
Carter	Toronto, Ont.	Mar. 4		1	Leg broken.	Struck by iron when unloading it.
Coal driver	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1			Run over when unloading a car.
"	Stratford, Ont.	" 2	1		Head crushed.	When unloading coal fell under a car and run over.

Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	22	1	Fatally injured about head and body.	Struck by a train when going to work.
Expressman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	6	1	Ribs broken.....	Fell from a wagon which was upset by a street car.
Freight handler.....	"	"	16	1	Back injured.....	Fell from a wagon.
"	Quebec, Que.....	"	5	1	Both legs broken.....	Struck by a falling safe.
"	Lévis, Que.....	"	8	1	Foot crushed.....	Crushed under a safe.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	22	1	Head badly cut.....	Crushed between a shed and car.
"	Woodstock, Ont.....	"	8	1	Seriously injured.....	Struck by an elevator.
Messenger.....	Toronto, Ont.....	"	1	1	Head crushed.....	Fell from a bicycle.
"	"	"	23	1	Leg broken.....	
<i>Civic Firemen—</i>						
Civic fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	27	1	Spine injured.....	Fell from a ladder.
"	Hespeler, Ont.....	"	25	1	Leg injured.....	Fell through a floor at a fire.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades</i>						
Brick maker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar.	1	1		
Police constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	"	24	1		Struck by a beam and fell to the ground off another beam.
Factory hand.....	London, Ont.....	"	2	1	Ankle sprained, head cut and chest bruised.	Killed by a shock when picking up an electric lamp.
Inspector of weights.....	"	"	3	1	Badly crushed and bruised.	Fell down elevator shaft.
Merchant.....	Brimton's Corners, Ont.....	"	6	1	Dangerously injured internally.	Crushed between a car and weigh scales.
"	"	"			ally.	Hurt by an explosion of powder when moving it.
Paper mill hand.....	Mille Roches, Ont.....	"	10	1	Fingers and hand severely bruised.	Hand was drawn under the knife of a cutting machine.
"	Valracine, Que.....	"	3	1	Eye pierced.....	Struck by a hook when loading pulpwood.
"	"	"	3	1	Knee injured.....	Struck by a hook.
<i>Unskilled Labour</i>						
Labourer.....	Lévis, Que.....	"	7	1	Foot crushed.....	Crushed by a safe when moving it.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.....	"	8	1	Skull fractured.....	Fell down stairs.
"	Baldwin Mills, Que.....	"	8	1	Foot crushed.....	Caught in machinery.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.....	"	18	1	Injured internally.....	Fell from a house.
"	"	"	4	1	Face cut and jaw cracked.	Struck by a stone when blasting.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	8	1	Leg broken.....	Struck by falling ice.
"	"	"	20	1	Drowned.....	Fell into Niagara river when poling ice and swept over the Falls.
"	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	"	29	1	Ankle broken.....	Struck by a casting when unloading a car.
Snow shoveller.....	Richmond, N.S.....	"	14	1		Run over by a train.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MARCH.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Farmer	Near Wellesley, Ont.	Feb. 24	1	1	Lost right foot.	Fell from a wagon and crushed by wood falling from it.
Farmer	Cloverdale, B.C.	" 20		1	Leg broken.	Cut by an axe when chopping wood.
Miner (coal).	Near Woodstock, Ont.	" 25		1	Leg broken.	Kicked by a steer.
"	Comox, B.C.	" 23	1			Struck by a box of coal when on a cage.
" (gold)	Rosland, B.C.	" 27	3	1	Ribs fractured.	Struck by a descending car.
"	Madoc, Ont.	" 15		1	Head and shoulder cut and bruised.	Struck by falling rock.
"	"	" 14		1		Hurt when blasting.
Saw-mill hand	New Westminster, B.C.	" 24		1	Lost three fingers.	Struck by a flying piece of wood.
Miner	Phenix, B.C.	" 23	1			Struck by timbers.
" (shaftman).	Rosland, B.C.	" 25		1	Ankle sprained.	Struck by falling rock.
"	Port Hood, N.S.	" 21	1			Killed by a boom which slid down a slope that he was timbering.
Nail factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	" 24		1	Two bones of foot broken.	Leg caught in kinked rods.
Electrical worker	Peterboro, Ont.	" 24		1	Thumb broken.	When working on a derrick his mit caught in a shaft.
Furniture factory hand	Orangeville, Ont.	" 28		1	Lost tips of four fingers.	Hurt when operating a jointer.
Bartender	Amherstburg, Ont.	" 17		1	Face severely burned.	When cleaning a beer pump, cleaning fluid exploded.
Brakeman	Farnham, Que.	" 24		1	Seriously injured internally.	Crushed between cars.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	1			Run over by a train.
Sectionman	Aylmer Lake, Ont.	" 25		1	Leg broken.	Struck by an engine when on a hand car.
Ice packer	Niagara, Ont.	" 25		1	Face badly cut.	Fell on ice hook.
Papermaker	Windsor Mills, Que.	" 28	1			Caught in machinery.
Labourer	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 28		1	Hand badly injured.	Hurt by falling.
"	Artercliffe, Ont.	" 25		1	Seriously burned.	Burned by an explosion of gas.
Machinist	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 12	1			Buried under a pile of ore.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15		1	Thumb crushed.	Crushed under a press.
"	"	" 7		1	Foot burned.	Struck by hot iron.
"	Davenport, Ont.	" 23		1	Face burned.	Burned while drawing a plug out of a drum of sulphuric acid.

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1905.

New Brunswick:

Fredericton,—Land Surveyors.

Ontario:

Hamilton,—Foundry foremen.

Sault Ste. Marie,—Printers.

North-west Territories:

Calgary,—Laundry workers (female).

ing men and women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	\$ cts. 400 49
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	43 95
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post marking and cancelling ink and wooden boxes.....	593 08
Making and repairing post office scales.....	13 22
Supplying mail bags.....	255 15
Repairing mail bags.....	1,542 86
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	276 90
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes and repairing railway mail clerk's boxes and portable letter boxes.....	1,255 48
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.....	46 10
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.....	202 00

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH, 1905.

DURING the month of March the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing payment to work-

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

THERE was somewhat more unrest among the industrial classes during March than in the previous month, although there was no great disturbance in any quarter. Four of the disputes occurred in the province of Ontario, three were in the province of Quebec, one in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia. The eastern provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, were free from industrial disturbances.

Analysis of Trade Disputes During the Month.

Number and Magnitude.—There were nine disputes in existence during the month, of which three began before March 1 and six later. There were two more disputes in existence than in the previous month, and two less than in March, 1904. There were 23 establishments and about 351 employees affected directly, and four employees affected indirectly by new dis-

putes of the month. Including those which began prior to March 1, there were in all 26 firms and 486 employees affected directly or indirectly by trade disputes during March.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during March was approximately 6,970 working days, an increase of about 950 days compared with the previous month, and of 4,725 compared with March, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month :—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Metal and shipbuilding trades.. . . .	1
Woodworking trades.. . . .	2
Printing trades.. . . .	1
Food and tobacco preparation.. . . .	1
Miscellaneous trades.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	6

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of new disputes during the month :—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages.. . . .	3
For shorter hours.. . . .	1
Against terms of a contract.. . . .	1
For increase in wages and employ- ment of more men.. . . .	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the nine disputes in existence during the month settlements were effected in six cases, leaving four still unsettled at the end of March. Four disputes were brought to an end through negotiations between the parties concerned, and in the other two disputes the strikers returned to work without negotiations—in one case on the advice of trade union officers.

Results of disputes.—In two of the disputes which were settled the employers were successful, in one the employees were successful, a compromise was reached in two cases, and in the remaining dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The three disputes which began before March 1, and were in continuance during the month, affected iron moulders at Hamilton and at Montreal, and glass blowers' apprentices at Montreal, Que.

The dispute of iron moulders at Hamilton, Ont., which affected directly 21 and indirectly 4 employees of the Sawyer-Massey Company, began on January 9, and continued throughout March without any change, all efforts towards a settlement through negotiations proving ineffectual.

A dispute of iron moulders at Montreal, employed by the firm of Warden King & Son, Limited, which began on February 2, also continued throughout the month. In this dispute there were originally 60 moulders directly and 12 labourers indirectly affected. As mentioned in the March number of the *Labour Gazette*, the cause of the dispute was the decision of the firm to reduce the wages of two of their employees.

During the month the employers gradually filled the places of the strikers, and by the end of March they reported that they had engaged 42 new men.

On February 20 about twenty-five apprentices in the factory of the Dominion Glass Company at Montreal stopped work on account of the suspension of two fellow apprentices. About ten other employees were indirectly affected. The company reported that two of the strikers were brought before the recorder and fined for leaving their work, and they all immediately after returned to the factory and work was resumed on March 14. The company was only slightly affected by this dispute. Particulars of this strike were only received during the month of March, but allowance has been made for it in all statistical comparisons between the disputes of February and March in the present article.

Further particulars were received in the course of the month with reference to the settlement of a strike of coal miners at Coleman, Alberta, which lasted from January 2 to February 21, an account of which was given in the March number of the *Labour Gazette*. From a communication received from the president of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers' Union, to which the miners at Coleman belonged, it appears that by the terms of the two years' agreement which was signed outside labour at the mines received increases in wages from 20 to 40 cents per day, while a change from day work to contract work, which was conceded, was equivalent to an advance of 25 per cent in the wages of underground men.

New Disputes.

The only new disputes of the month involving large numbers of men were a strike of job printers at Winnipeg, Man., and a strike of piano workers at Toronto, Ont. A dispute of cigarmakers at Quebec was of some importance, owing to some unusual circumstances in connection with it, although there were not many persons involved in it. The other disputes of the month were strikes of piano workers at

Toronto Junction, Ont., ship-joiners at Esquimalt, B.C., and rock drillers at Humberstone, Ont. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

Strike of Printers at Winnipeg, Man.

On Wednesday, March 22, about one hundred job compositors, members of the Typographical Union, declared a strike at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to sign an agreement presented to them by the union. About sixteen firms were affected, only six of the smaller offices having accepted the new scale. The newspaper offices were not involved in the dispute, being parties to a contract between the International Typographical Union and the National Newspaper Association.

Negotiations had been carried on for some time between the Typographical Union and the National Typothetæ of Winnipeg, to which the master printers belonged, but no settlement of the wage scale having been reached, the following notice was sent by the union to all employers concerned:

"Winnipeg, March 20, 1905.

"We have been ordered to notify you that at a meeting of Winnipeg Typographical Union, No 191, held this evening to finally consider the action of the Winnipeg Typothetæ in reference to revision of the scale of prices, it was decided that the enclosed scale should take effect on Wednesday, March 22nd, 1905, at 12 o'clock, noon.

"Unless the new scale, duly signed by you, is handed to the chairman of your chapel before noon on above date, our men will be withdrawn forthwith."

The new scale of prices not having been signed by any of the employers the strike took effect on the date mentioned. Negotiations between the two parties were soon resumed, and the strikers agreed to return to work on March 27, pending a settlement of the dispute. The negotiations were still in progress at the end of the month.

The terms of the scale presented by the union contained the following provisions:

HAND COMPOSITION.

A week's work shall consist of 53 hours, which hours shall be between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., as arranged between employers and employees. All time worked over the regular hours shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half.

The scale of prices shall be not less than \$20 per week.

LINE TYPE MACHINE COMPOSITION.

None but members of Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, possessing a working card for current month, shall operate any machine or device which is now or may hereafter be introduced and run in connection with any office working in agreement with this Union. Apprentices in the last three months of their time may be allowed to work on machines provided they do not displace a regular operator.

DAY WORK.

A week's work shall consist of 48 hours, which shall be worked between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of price and one half. The scale of prices shall be not less than \$22 per week.

NIGHT WORK.

A week's work shall consist of 45 hours, which shall be worked between the hours of 6 p.m., and 5 a.m. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of price and one half. The scale of prices shall be not less than \$24 per week.

Learners on the linotype type-setting machine shall be paid \$10.00 per week for a period of 12 weeks, and should they not be competent to produce an average of 4,000 ems per hour for a week of six consecutive days they shall be paid \$15 per week for a further period of 4 weeks, or until they produce an average of 4,000 ems per hour for a week of six consecutive days, when they shall be paid the full scale of \$22 per week. During the period of apprenticeship on the machine 8 hours shall constitute a day's work, and overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

The same rules and scale of prices shall also obtain for monoline machines.

LINE TYPE MACHINISTS—JOB OFFICES.

All job offices where the number of linotype machines exceeds three shall be required to employ a machinist holding a card in Winnipeg Typographical Union in good standing. The scale of wages shall be as follows:

Four machines—\$23 per week and \$1 for each machine exceeding four for machinist in charge. Other machinists to receive the same scale as operators.

Machinists shall have no control of operators, nor operators over machinists.

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE SCALE.

None but members of Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, possessing a working card for the current month, shall operate any Lanston type-setting machine or machines run in connection with any office working under the jurisdiction of said union. The scale of prices shall be as follows:

DAY WORK.

A week's work shall consist of 48 hours, which shall be worked between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of price and one half. The scale of prices shall be not less than \$24 per week.

NIGHT WORK.

A week's work shall consist of 45 hours, which shall be worked between the hours of 6 p.m., and 5 a.m. All overtime shall be paid

for at the rate of price and one half. The scale of prices shall be not less than \$24 per week.

Overtime shall apply to irregular work before, as well as work done after the hours specified.

Learners of the Lanston type-setting machine shall be paid \$10 per week for a period of 12 weeks and should they not be competent to produce an average of 2,500 ems per hour for a week of 6 consecutive days they shall be paid \$15 per week for a further period of 4 weeks, or until they produce an average of 2,500 ems per hour for a week of 6 consecutive days, when they shall be paid the full scale of \$22 per week. During the period of apprenticeship on the machine 8 hours shall constitute a day's work, and overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

In computing average, type to be measured according to the scale adopted by the International Typographical Union.

Machinists in charge of the Lanston type-casting machine shall be members of Winnipeg Typographical Union and shall be paid at the scale of wages governing operators.

The regular holidays of this union are : New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. All work done on these days (except Labour Day) shall be charged for at the rate of price and one half ; Sundays and Labour Day double price.

Effective from March 22, 1905, and subject to revision on January 1, 1906.

Strike of Piano Workers at Toronto, Ont.

On Monday, March 7, a strike of piano workers employed by the Otto Higel Company, Limited, of Toronto, was declared, owing to a refusal of the company to grant a working day of nine hours instead of ten, at the same rate of wages. About sixty-one men were involved, of whom thirty-seven were under twenty-one years of age. On March 15, the strike spread to the A. A. Bartelmes Company, and the number of strikers was increased to a total of 145. Only twelve members of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union were involved in this dispute, and the strike was not sanctioned by the union. No settlement was effected during the month, but towards the close, the services of the secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Labour were secured as mediator.

Strike of Cigarmakers at Quebec, Que.

On March 13 a strike was declared by thirty-six employees of the firm of Messrs. Miller & Lockwell, cigar manufacturers of Quebec, and continued throughout the month. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the men to sign a contract as to

rates of wages, etc., the existing one expiring on May 1, 1905.

The striking cigarmakers were brought by the firm before the recorder's court on the charge of violating a municipal by-law by the failure to fulfil their contract in leaving their work before the expiry of their time. On March 21 a settlement was almost effected, the men agreeing to remain at work until June 1, and the firm promising to grant them an increase after that date. The settlement failed, however, owing to the strikers being charged with the law costs, which the majority refused to pay. Out of the 36 original strikers, the contracts of 10 had expired, so that they were not prosecuted. Three others paid their fines and returned to work, but the remaining 23 went to gaol on March 25, rather than pay their share of the costs. A day or two later, the fine of the president of the union, who was among the prisoners, was paid, and he was released, but the others remained in gaol. On March 31 an agreement was signed, and the fines of the strikers having been paid they were released and returned to work. According to the terms of the agreement the men were not to strike for one year, but could leave whenever they wished, and the firm could discharge them when not needed. The hours of work were decreased from 9 to 8 per day and an increase in wages was granted, the new scale being \$4 instead of \$3.50 per 1,000 for mould work, and \$7.50 instead of \$7 per 1,000 for hand-made cigars.

On March 4 a strike of 13 ship-joiners took place at Esquimalt, B.C., affecting the British Columbia Marine Railway Company. Four other employees were indirectly affected by the dispute. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the company to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 39 to 40 cents per hour. The matter was settled by the intervention of a committee of the Carpenters' Union. At a special meeting the strikers were censured and ordered to return to work. The company agreed not to discriminate against

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Estab-lishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commence-ment.	Date of termi-nation.	Result.
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Objection to reduction in piece work prices	1 ..		21 ..		4		Jan. 9		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Montreal, Que.	Objection to reduction in wages of two employees ..	1		60		12		"		No settlement reported at end of month, but places of 42 strikers were filled.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i> Glassblowers' ap- prentices.....	" ..	Sympathy with discharged ap- prentices	1 ..		25		10		Feb. 20 Mar. 14		Work resumed after two had been fined in court for abandoning their employment.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.											
<i>Metal and Shipbuild- ing Trades—</i> Ship-joiners.....	Esquimalt, BC	Demand for increase from 39 to 40 cents per hour	1		13		4		Mar. 4 Mar. 8		Demand withdrawn on advice of Presidents of Union and of Trade Council.
<i>Wood work ing Trades—</i> Piano workers...	Toronto, Ont.	Demand 9 hour instead of 10 hour day	2 ..		145				" 7		No settlement reported at end of month.
"	Toronto June- tion, Ont.	Demand for increase of 20 per cent in wages	1		7				" 14 Mar. 21		Increase of 13½ per cent granted.
<i>Printing Trades—</i> Printers	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand for increase in wages ..	16		100				" 22 " 27		Work resumed pending negotiations.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i> Cigar-makers	Quebec, Que.	Refusal of men to sign contract.	1		36				" 13 " 31		Agreement signed, men promised not to strike for a year. Increase in wages granted and hours decreased from 9 to 8 per day.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i> Rock drillers	Humberstone, Ont	Demand for increase in wages and extra men to be employed.	2 ..		50				" 1 " 21		Increase granted, extra men not put on.

them for their action and work was resumed on March 8.

On March 14 a strike of seven piano polishers took place at Toronto Junction, owing to the refusal of the Nordheimer Piano Company to grant an increase of 20 per cent in their wages. After negotiations between the two parties, the company granted an increase of 13½ per cent, and work was resumed on March 21.

On March 1, a strike was declared by submarine rock drillers at Humberstone, Ont., employed by two firms of contractors, Messrs. Weddell, Battle & Manley, and Messrs. Hogan & McDonald. There were 50 men affected by this dispute. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the contractors to grant their demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, to begin on March 1. The employers claimed that the wages should remain as they were until May 1, from which date they were willing to grant the increase. On March 10 the contractors offered their men the increase demanded, but they alleged that the strikers at first refused to accept it,

unless extra men were put on. On March 21, however, the strikers withdrew their demand for the employment of extra men, and returned to work at the higher rate of wages which had been granted them.

On March 1 a strike was declared by 17 painters employed by 4 firms at Stratford, Ont. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a uniform rate of 25 cents per hour and a 9-hour day. On the following day the strikers organized a company, called the Co-operative Union Painting and Decorating Company. The firms involved claimed not to have been effected by the dispute, having secured all the men required from outside points. As there was consequently no loss to either side by this dispute, it has not been included among the disputes of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada which began or were in continuance during the month of March, and which have been reported to the department.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING MARCH, 1905.

THE following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, Canada, and by the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedule inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Drill Hall, St. Hyacinthe, Que.: Paquet and Godbout, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., contractors; date of contract, March 25, 1905; amount of contract, \$50,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$1 75 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	3 50 " " "
Masons.....	3 00 " " "
Stonecutters.....	3 50 " " "
Stair builders.....	2 00 " " "
Joiners.....	2 00 " " "
Lathers.....	1 50 per 1,000 " "
Plasterers.....	3 50 per day " "
Painters and glaziers....	1 75 " " "
Plumbers.....	0 25 per h., 10 h. per day.
Steamfitters.....	0 25 " " " "
Sheet metal workers.....	0 25 " " " "
Blacksmiths.....	2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Electricians.....	2 00 " " "
Builders' labourers.....	1 35 " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25 " " "
Driver with horse and cart	2 00 " " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	2 50 " " "

Steel stone lifter, Toronto, Ont.: The Bertram Engine Works Co., contractors, Toronto, Ont.; date of contract, March 25, 1905; amount of contract, \$36,985.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Foreman machinist	\$3 50 per day of 10 hours.
Asst. foreman machinist.	3 00 " "
Foreman ship carpenter .	3 25 " "
Machinists	2 25 " "
" helpers.....	1 60 " "
Foreman blacksmith	3 25 " "
Blacksmiths	2 25 " "
" helpers.....	1 75 " "
Stationary engine en-	
gineer.....	2 00 " "
Stationary engine fireman	1 65 " "
Boilermakers	2 50 " "
" helpers.....	1 75 " "
Boiler fitters.....	2 50 " "
Boiler riveters	2 50 " "
Bolters.....	1 75 " "
Ship carpenters	2 50 " "
" joiners.....	2 50 " "
" caulkers	2 50 " "
Painters.....	3 00 " "
Pattern makers	3 00 " "
Moulders	3 00 " "
Drill hands.....	1 75 " "
Tool makers.....	2 75 " "
General labourers.....	1 50 " "
Coremakers.....	2 50 " "

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$
Foreman carpenter ..	2 00
Carpenters.....	1 50
Painters	1 50
Masons	2 25
Labourers	1 25

Building at Rivière Ouelle, Que.: Date of contract, March 3, 1905; amount of contract, \$2,875.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$
Carpenters.....	1 75
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Labourers.....	1 25

Department of Railways and Canals.

Enlargement of station and erection of freight sheds at Ste. Helene, Que.: Date of contract, March 1, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,850.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$
Foreman carpenter	2 25
Carpenters.....	1 75
Painters.....	1 50
Roofers.....	1 50
Labourers	1 25

Widening roadbed for double tracking between Rockingham and Bedford Bridge, N.S.: Date of contract, March 3, 1905; amount of contract, \$76,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Masons.....	\$0 36 per h., 9 h. per day.
Blacksmiths.....	2 00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	1 98 " 9 "
Blasters.....	1 50 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1 50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.	2 25 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3 50 " 10 "

Addition to freight shed at Bathurst, N.B.: Date of contract, March 3, 1905; amount of contract, \$593.

Substructure of Atwater Avenue bridge, Lachine Canal, Montreal, Que.: Date of contract, March 3, 1905. Contracted for at schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Work.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:	
Builders' labourers.....	\$0 19 per h.,	9 h. per day.
Masons.....	0 35 "	9 "
Stonecutters.....	0 40 "	8 "
Blacksmiths.....	0 23 "	9 "
" helpers.....	9 15 "	9 "
Carpenters.....	0 22½ "	9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 50 per day of 10 hours.	
" 2 horses and wagon	4 00 "	10 "
Stationary engine engineer.....	2 25 "	9 "
Stationary engine fireman	1 50 "	9 "
Divers with outfit.....	8 00	Number of hours not regulated.
" without outfit.....	4 00	
" assistants.....	1 75	
Tug captain.....	50 00 per month and board	
" engineer.....	65 00 "	
" firemen.....	25 00 "	
" deckhands.....	20 00 "	
Common labourers.....	1 50 per day of 9 hours.	

Line of railway from Eastman to the town line between the Township of Bolton, east part, and the Township of Potton, Que., 12 miles: Date of subsidy agreement, March 9, 1905; subsidy granted, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:	
Ordinary labourers....	\$1 25 per day of 10 hours.	
Foremen.....	2 00 "	10 "
Carpenters.....	1 75 "	10 "
Choppers.....	1 40 "	10 "
Bricklayers.....	3 50 "	10 "
Masons.....	3 50 "	10 "
Stonecutters.....	3 00 "	9 "
Blacksmiths.....	2 00 "	10 "
Machinists.....	2 00 "	10 "
Steam shovel engineers	2 50 "	10 "
" cranimen	3 00 "	10 "
" firemen.....	1 50 "	10 "
Steam derrick engineer	2 50 "	10 "
Contractor's locomotive engineer.....	3 00 "	10 "
Contractor's locomotive fireman.....	1 75 "	10 "
Contractor's locomotive brakeman.....	1 75 "	10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00 "	10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00 "	10 "
" heavy.....	1 50 "	10 "
Rock drillers.....	2 00 "	10 "
Steam drillers.....	2 00 "	10 "
Blasters.....	2 00 "	10 "
Tracklayers.....	1 50 "	10 "
" foreman.....	3 00 "	10 "

Repairing cribwork west of station at Levis, Que.: Date of contract, March 13, 1905. Contracted for at schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$
Carpenters.....	1 75
Wharf builders.....	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2 00
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3 00
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25

Connection between main line and Hillsborough river bridge, Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Date of contract, March 14, 1905. Contracted for at schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$
Stone masons.....	2 25
Labourers.....	1 25
Blasters.....	1 35
Drillmen.....	1 35
Blacksmiths.....	1 50
Driver, 1 horse.....	2 00
" 2 horses.....	2 75

Bridge across East river at New Glasgow, N.S.: Date of contract, March 16, 1905; amount of contract, \$0.0375 per lb.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Roofing foreman.....	3 00
Structural iron workers.....	2 00
Riveters.....	2 00
Carpenters.....	1 75
Labourers.....	1 35

Removal of centre pier work of the Al-lanburg and Marlett's bridges, Ontario: Date of contract, March 1, 1905; amount of contract, \$3 per cubic yard.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :	
	\$	cts.
Dredge engineer.....	100 00	per m. & board, 12 h.
" engine fireman..	35 00	" "
" craneman.....	80 00	" "
Tug captain.....	90 00	" "
" engineer.....	65 00	" "
" fireman.....	35 00	" "
" deck hands.....	35 00	" "
Drill boat captain.....	100 00	" "
Derrick engineer.....	80 00	per m., 10 h. per day
" firemen.....	2 00	per day of 10 hours.
Rock drillers.....	2 50	" 11 "
" helpers.....	1 75	" 11 "
Blacksmiths.....	2 25	" 10 "
" helpers.....	1 67	" 10 "
Divers.....	3 00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1 67	" 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.	2 25	" 10 "
" 2 horses & wagon.	3 50	" 10 "

Repairing of foundation of locks 12, 15 and 16, Welland canal: Date of contract, March 20, 1905. Contracted for at schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.	
	\$	cts.
Stationary engine engineer.....	2	25
" firemen.....	1	50
Blacksmiths.....	2	25
" helpers.....	1	67
Carpenters.....	2	00
Ordinary labourers.....	1	67
Divers.....	3	00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2	25
" 2 horses and wagon.....	3	50

Station and improvement to freight shed at Memramcook, N.B.: Date of contract, March 24, 1905; amount of contract, \$4,978.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.	
	\$	cts.
Foreman carpenter.....	2	25
Carpenters.....	1	75
Painters.....	1	75
Masons.....	2	50
Bricklayers.....	2	75
Stonecutters.....	2	75
Labourers.....	1	25

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during March, 1905.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Fisheries of Canada.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1904. Fisheries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 454. Price, 30 cents.

In the report of the fisheries branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ended June 30, 1904, it is stated that the total value of fish caught and fish products prepared in Canada during the year 1903 amounted to \$23,101,878, the largest sum for any year except 1901. Compared with

1902, there was an increase of over a million dollars, every province showing an increase with the exception of British Columbia. The quantity of fish used as bait during 1903 is valued at \$448,182. The sum of \$225,537 was obtained for fish oil, and \$307,440 for fur seal skins of British Columbia. During the last fiscal year, the value of fish and their products exported from Canada, amounted to \$10,759,029. The exports were chiefly to the United States and Great Britain.

From 1869 to 1903, the five principal commercial fishes have yielded the following values:

Cod.....	\$128,978,513
Salmon.....	78,073,972
Lobster.....	72,270,477
Herring.....	68,105,595
Mackerel.....	45,089,021

An important development in the fishing industry of Canada is anticipated from the success of experiments in curing herring by the Scottish method. Skilled fishermen and curers were brought over from Scotland, and a steam herring drifter was also purchased there for their use. While the season was a bad one for herring fishing, owing largely to the dog-fish, enough were obtained to demonstrate the fact that, if properly handled, cleaned, cured and barreled, the herring in Canadian Atlantic waters are equal, if not superior, to the Norwegian, Scotch and Dutch herring.

Mineral Production of Canada.

Geological Survey of Canada. Section of Mines. Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada for 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 15.

A preliminary statistical statement of the mineral production of Canada during 1904, issued by the Geological Survey of Canada, shows that the value of minerals produced during that year amounted to \$60,343,165, a falling off of about \$2,250,000, as compared with 1903. Nearly \$2,000,000 of the decrease is attributed to a gradual return to natural conditions after a few years of abnormal inflation due to the rapid exploitation of the richer and more easily accessible portions of the Yukon placers.

In 1904, value of the output of coal and coke amounted to 27'32 per cent. of the total mineral production of Canada, and the value of gold amounted to 27'18 per cent. of the whole. In the previous year gold contributed 30'10 per cent. of the total value, and coal and coke, 26'88. With reference to the development of the mining industry in Canada, it is stated in this report that many small coal mines have been opened in the Northwest Territories, and coke is now being made in Alberta. The development of the gas field at Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, has been continued with much success. The gas commission of the town of Medicine Hat has now six producing wells.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT.

Mining in Nova Scotia.

Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia. For the year ending 30th September, 1904. Halifax: King's Printer. 1905. Pages, 172.

The report of the Nova Scotia Bureau of Mines for 1904 shows that there was a general decrease in the mineral production of that province during the year ended September 30, 1904, compared with the previous year, although there were increases in coal, gypsum, grindstones, etc., and barytes. In the production of gold there was a falling off from 25,198 oz. in 1903, to 14,279 in 1904. The production of iron ore was 415,192 tons in 1903, and 258,338 in 1904. The coal raised in these two years amounted to 5,245,247 and 5,247,135 tons respectively, but there was a decrease in the amount of coke made from 392,600 to 235,158 tons. The production of gypsum increased from 175,850 tons to 181,166. The amount of limestone quarried decreased from 262,544 tons to 191,356.

The coal trade showed increased sales to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and decreased sales in Nova Scotia and to Newfoundland and the United States. The chief market was Quebec, to which province there were sent 1,730,984 tons, as compared with 1,403,916 in the previous year.

The report states that there were thirteen fatal accidents in the mines of Nova Scotia during the year, and forty-three serious ones. There was a decrease of five in the number of fatalities compared with 1903.

In addition to reports on the various mines and districts of the province, the volume contains a report on core drilling in Nova Scotia, prepared for the use of drill men and others interested in the subject of boring.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Inspection of Industrial Establishments in Quebec.

Inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings of the Province of Quebec.

Extracts from the General Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for 1904. Quebec: 1904. Pages, 54.

The Chief Inspector of Industrial Establishments of Quebec states in his Annual Report, that during the year ending June 30, 1904, there were reported to the inspectors 413 accidents, a decrease of 87 as compared with the number reported in the previous year. The report contains illustrations of appliances for the prevention of accidents, which were brought from France and exhibited in Montreal on August 25, 1901.

The majority of the infringements of the law forbidding the employment of children were found in the spinning mills and in the shops of clothing makers. The age limit in Quebec is now 13 years for boys and 14 for girls, when children are allowed to begin work. There were twenty-four written complaints received by the inspector during the year, of which nine were connected with the employment of children under age, ten with cleanliness, two with heating, and three with fire escapes.

A general inspection of the principal public buildings in Montreal was undertaken in co-operation with the municipal building inspector and the chief of the fire brigade. The hotels were found in a satisfactory condition, but a number of the theatres and places of amusement were reported to be dangerous. All the alterations to these buildings suggested by the inspectors have since been carried out, and they are now stated to be free from danger.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Report of the Fisheries Commissioner for British Columbia for the year 1904. Victoria, B.C. King's Printer. 1905. Pages, 14.

In the Report of the Fisheries Commissioner of British Columbia for 1904, attention is drawn to the serious danger confronting the salmon-fishing and canning industries on the Pacific coast, owing to the great scarcity of sock-eye salmon on the spawning grounds during the past three years. This scarcity is said to be entirely attributable to excessive fishing, and lack of adequate protection. The Commissioner

recommends that the government of British Columbia should endeavour to co-operate with the state of Washington, in order that fishing may be prohibited on the Fraser river and its salt water approaches on both sides of the line from July 10 to September 15, during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. From estimations of the number of salmon on the breeding grounds during the past four years, the prospects are that there will be a good run of salmon during the season of 1905, and poor runs during the three following years, so that, in any event, the canneries could only make a profit during the coming season.

The total pack of salmon in British Columbia in 1904 amounted to 465,894, a smaller number than in any of the ten preceding years. The greatest pack was in 1901, when it amounted to 1,236,156 fish. The greatest decline was on the Fraser river, where the pack amounted to 128,903 in 1904, as compared with 237,125 in 1903, and 400,368 in 1895.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions in Great Britain and Foreign Countries.

Second Series of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts prepared by the Board of Trade with reference to matters bearing on British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1904. Pages, 601. Price, 3s. 6d.

The Second Series of Memoranda, Statistical Tables and Charts issued by the British Board of Trade is divided into seventeen parts, in addition to which there are two appendices containing additions and corrections to the First Series, issued in 1903.

The first group of Memoranda deals with questions directly relating to the working classes, their consumption of food, cost of living, fluctuations of employment, pauperism, emigration, and savings banks deposits. For the purpose of ascertaining the earnings and cost of living of working-people 2,283 forms were sent out in July, August and September, 1904. From these 1,808 returns were obtained sufficiently complete for use in the statistical tables.

In addition to these, 136 returns were obtained from families in London and the neighbourhood, which are added in the statistics.

The second group of Memoranda, (VII. and VIII.) relates to prices: one giving a comparative statement of the prices of cereals and flour in the principal countries from 1801 to 1903, and the other giving the results of an inquiry with regard to the average course of ocean freight rates for the past twenty years.

The next three Memoranda deal with customs duties, the first showing the changes in duties on grain, flour and meat in the principal countries for a period of years, the second showing the relative incidence of foreign and colonial tariffs on the exports of British manufactured goods, and the third consists of a statement of the tariff treatment of British goods by foreign countries.

The next group of Memoranda (XII. to XVI.) relates to various aspects of British and foreign trade. The imports and exports of manufactured goods into and from the United Kingdom are analysed in various ways. The exports of the principal countries to protected and unprotected markets are given for a series of years. Information is given on the subject of drawbacks and other methods of remitting customs duties, and on the proceedings of the German commission on Kartells.

The last memorandum contains statistics relating to the distribution of population engaged in the principal industries throughout the chief countries in the world, so far as they could be ascertained.

Earnings of Agricultural Labourers.

Second Report by Mr. Wilson Fox on the Wages, Earnings and Conditions of Employment of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom, with Statistical Tables and Charts. London, Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1905. Pages, 275. Price, 2s. 9d.

A report on agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom, which has recently been issued by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade, contains a large amount of information dealing with

the industrial conditions of the different classes of workpeople employed on farms in Great Britain and Ireland. The statistics on which the report is based were collected in 1902, and relate principally to that year, but it is stated that little change has taken place in the wages of the agricultural classes during the past two years.

In 1902, the average weekly earnings of agricultural labourers of all classes, including the value of all allowances in kind, amounted to 18s. 3d. in England, 17s. 3d. in Wales, 19s. 3d. in Scotland, and 10s. 11d. in Ireland. A comparison with the earnings of 1898, for which year a similar report was published, shows that there was a rise in earnings in all four parts of the United Kingdom, chiefly due to increases in rates of time. The average weekly earnings of the different counties vary from 8s. 9d. in Mayo, Ireland, to 22s. 2d. in Durham, England.

The majority of farm labourers in Scotland, Wales, the north of England, and the north of Ireland, are on yearly or half-yearly terms of engagement, and are paid a regular wage with free board and lodging. In many places cottages are provided for married men. In other districts the majority of agricultural labourers are on weekly engagements. Where the system of long engagements prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, harvesting overtime, etc., are few, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for the unmarried, free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for the married men, are frequent. The reverse is the case where engagements are shorter and rates of time wages are lower.

The report gives the wages, earnings and general conditions of employment of each class of agricultural labour in every county, and conditions prevailing on a number of representative farms in different portions of the country.

Friendly Societies and Trade Unions in Great Britain.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, for the year ending 31st December, 1903. Part A. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. Pages, 157. Price, 1s. 3d.

Part A of the Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1903 contains a report of the proceedings of the registrars under the numerous Acts governing them, with eleven appendices giving the disputes settled under the Savings Banks Acts, returns furnished under the Workmen's Compensation Act, valuations of Friendly Societies, law cases, Friendly Societies in the colonies and foreign countries, lists of societies and branches registered, cancelled and dissolved, and legal proceedings in 1902 and 1903.

A general summary of registered provident societies in Great Britain and Ireland on December 31, 1902, shows that there were 2,190 building societies with a membership of 595,451 persons, having funds amounting to £63,907,087. There were 29,141 friendly societies with 13,344,494 members and funds of £44,848,575, and 2,363 co-operative societies with 2,054,835 members and funds of £43,328,078. There were also registered 665 trade unions with 1,604,812 members and funds amounting to £5,016,408. Included under Registered Provident Societies there were also 53 workmen's compensation schemes with 122,441 members and funds of £172,408, and 254 Friends of Labour Loan Societies with 32,684 members and £254,426 in their funds. There were 14,294 savings banks with 10,857,186 depositors, who had to their credit £222,677,941.

Railway Accidents in Great Britain.

Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the Three Months ending 30th September, 1904, together with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd. 1905. Pages, 139. Price, 1s. 7d.

According to returns furnished to the British Board of Trade there were 275 persons killed, and 1,778 injured upon the railways in the United Kingdom during the three months ending September 30, 1904. Compared with the corresponding period in 1903, there was a decrease of 33 in the number of persons killed, and of 200 in the number of injured. The persons killed in-

cluded 32 passengers, 109 employees and 134 other persons, of whom 100 were trespassers, 13 were persons engaged in business at stations, etc., and 21 were persons passing over railways at level crossings. In addition to these, there were 21 persons killed and 2,934 injured upon the premises of railway companies, in which the movement of railway vehicles was not concerned. In the corresponding period of the year 1903 there were 29 persons killed and 2,896 injured in this class of accident.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industrial Conditions of Connecticut.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut for the year ended November 30, 1904. Meriden, Conn. Journal Publishing Co. 1904. Pages, 567.

The Twentieth Annual Report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics contains chapters relating to new factory construction, statistics of manufacturers, a directory of labour organizations, strikes and lockouts, court decisions relating to labour, and free public employment bureaux. All of these subjects have been treated in previous reports. A special portion of the report is devoted to municipal statistics, and an appendix is attached containing the laws of Connecticut relating to labour.

The portion of the report dealing with municipalities gives the date of the incorporation of the cities and boroughs in the state, the population of each, the salaries of officials, the wages and hours of labour of municipal employees, the water-rates and cost of street lighting.

Industrial Statistics of New Jersey.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1904. Trenton, N.J.: State Printers, 1904. Pages, 617.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey deals with the following subjects, which have been treated in previous reports: Statistics of Manufactures; the Cost of Living; the Vegetable and Fruit Canning

Industry; Labour Legislation, and Decisions of the Higher Courts of the State in Cases affecting the interests of Labour and Industry. In addition to these, there are chapters on the mine and blast furnaces of the state, company stores, and the effect of the Cash Payment of Wages Law in 1899, and industrial betterment institutions in manufacturing establishments of New Jersey.

In comparison with the year 1902, the statistics for 1903, show that there has been an increase in the capital invested in manufacturing establishments, and in the value of goods produced. The amount paid in wages increased from \$101,870,338 to \$107,496,757, and the average yearly earnings of all workers increased from \$467'44 in 1902 to \$471'81 in 1903. There was a slight decrease in the average number of hours of work per day, from 9'72 in 1902 to 9'63 in 1903.

Industrial Chronology of Massachusetts.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1904. Part III. Boston. State Printers. 1905. Pages, 133 to 289.

The report issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industrial Chronology during the year ending September 30, 1904, follows the arrangement of the report for the previous year. Cities and towns are placed in alphabetical order and each locality is treated separately under the headings 'Strikes and Lockouts,' 'Wages and Hours of Labour,' 'Trade Unions,' 'Industrial Changes,' and 'Workingmen's Benefits.' This is followed by an analysis of these different subjects, in which the different districts are grouped together. The report concludes with the laws and resolutions relating to labour passed by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1904.

Industrial Statistics of Indiana.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Indiana Department of Statistics for 1903 and 1904. Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford. 1904. Pages, 964.

The statistics presented in the Tenth Biennial Report of the Department of Statis-

tics of Indiana, are classified under the five headings: Social, Economic, Industrial, Agricultural and Railroad Statistics. The subjects treated under 'Social Statistics' include marriage and divorce, liquor licenses, coroners' inquests, naturalization, crime, and others. Under 'Economic Statistics' there are enumerated the value of taxable property in the state, financial reports of county auditors, reports of county recorders, municipal administration, electric light plants—private and municipal, and receipts and expenditures of the special school fund.

The portion of the report devoted to industrial statistics, gives particulars relating to coal mining and manufacturing, and other industries. Special chapters are devoted to agricultural and railroad statistics. The volume also contains at the beginning an address on state and federal co-operation in statistical work, by S. N. D. North, and one on 'The Wage Earner,' by President William J. Tucker, of Dartmouth College.

EUROPEAN REPORTS.

Associations of Workpeople in France.

Les Associations Professionnelles ouvrières. Tome IV. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: 1904. Pages, 821.

The Fourth Volume on Workpeople's Associations issued by the Bureau of Labour of France deals with the building trades, transportation and miscellaneous industries. An account is given of all the societies and associations in these industries in France from the date of their foundation to 1902. In addition to trade unions proper, there are enumerated and described mutual benefit societies, and co-operative associations. In the year 1900, there were in the building trades 681 trade unions, with a membership of 52,380, and in the same year there were in existence 108 productive or co-operative associations, the number having increased from 62 in 1895. In the year 1895 there were 140 mutual benefit societies in the building trades, with a membership of 8,355 persons.

At the end of the volume an account is given of industrial associations which admit women as members. It is stated that the first associations formed in France exclusively for women were for the purposes of co-operative production, but in the majority of cases they had only a brief existence. At the end of 1902, there were 155 associations composed entirely of women, 73 in which women were in the majority, 61 in which they formed more than a third of the membership, and 300 in which they were less than a third. These 589 associations contained in all 48,087 women among their members.

Industries of Ghent.

Les salaires dans l'Industrie Gantois. II. Industrie de la filature du Lin. Bruxelles: J. Lebégue & Cie. 1904. Pages, 408.

The Second Volume dealing with the wages paid in industries of Ghent, with regard to which an investigation is being conducted by the Bureau of Labour of Belgium, deals with the industry of flax spinning. The first part of the volume contains an account of this industry in Ghent from the earliest times, giving the wages paid at different periods. The second part contains the results of the inquiry with regard to the wages paid at the present time, and is divided into two chapters, the first of which relates to the earnings of individuals and the second to the earnings of families. There are seventeen appendices

to this report, in which are given statistical tables showing in detail the results of this inquiry, and of another dealing with the conditions prevailing in a large number of industries, with reference to rates of wages, hours of labour and other matters.

Industries and Commerce of Belgium.

Belgium, its Institutions, Industries and Commerce. Brussels: Em. Rossel. 1904. Pages, 548.

In an illustrated volume issued by the Department of Industry and Labour of Belgium for the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, 1904, an account is given of the general social and industrial conditions of the kingdom. The introduction contains a brief history of Belgium, chiefly limited to the Nineteenth Century.

Among the subjects treated in this volume are the political and administrative bodies of Belgium, education, agriculture, hygiene, industries of food products, social economy, supervision of industrial establishments, the industries of coal-mining, electricity, plaster, lime and cement, glass, paper, spinning and weaving, and many others. An important section of the book is devoted to the foreign trade of the country, shipping and railway transportation. A number of other subjects are treated in the volume, including the postal service, the army, the monetary system and financial institutions, telegraphs and telephones.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of cases affecting labour are taken from the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

ONTARIO CASES.

Dismissal for Disobedience.

An action for wrongful dismissal, instituted by a workman against his employers, and involving a number of interesting points, was decided in the High Court of

Justice on January 31. The facts were as follows:—

The plaintiff entered into a written agreement to serve the defendants, who are wholesale manufacturing jewellers, as a general moulder; the agreement further provided that the defendants might dismiss the plaintiff instantly 'if guilty of disobedience to orders, theft, drunkenness or other misconduct.' The plaintiff, after being in the defendants' service some months,

was instructed to do a particular piece of work, and did it so imperfectly that it was found unsaleable, whereupon the plaintiff was told by the defendants that he would have to make it over again 'in his own time.' This the plaintiff did, occupying 12 hours in so doing, and was fined by the defendants' manager on the next pay day the equivalent of 6 hours' time, viz., \$1.45. The plaintiff went to a solicitor, who wrote the defendants a letter asking payment of the \$1.45. The defendants then asked the plaintiff to withdraw this letter, and on his refusal paid him the \$1.45, but instantly dismissed him.

The court held that complaining through his solicitors about the \$1.45 was not 'disobedience to orders or other misconduct' within the meaning of the agreement, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. It was further held by Mr. Justice Idington that even if it were open to the defendants to justify their dismissal by reference to the imperfect piece of workmanship above mentioned, an isolated failure to maintain perfection in workmanship, even though tainted with negligence, was not sufficient to justify dismissal. It was not evidence of habitual neglect. Nor was it such evidence of incompetence as might within the cases be held to be misconduct of one offering to do a certain class of work and failing to do it.

(Clark vs. Capp, H.C.J., January 31, 1905. See 41 C.L.J., 293).

Joint Responsibility of Workman and Employer.

A question of joint responsibility of master and workman came before the Divisional Court recently, involving the liability for the action of an employee in the course of his employment.

A watchman was employed by a railway company to lower gates across the highway at each side of a crossing on the approach of trains and to raise them when the trains had passed, the operation being affected by means of a lever placed at some distance from the gates. While the train was pass-

ing and the gates down, the plaintiff, a boy of 16, together with two other boys, climbed upon one of the gates, and the watchman was prevented by their weight from raising the gates after the train had passed. In order to get them off the watchman threw a cinder in their direction which struck the plaintiff in the eye and destroyed the sight.

It was held by the court, affirming a judgment of Anglin J., that this act having been done, not of mere malice or ill-temper or to punish the plaintiff, but for the purpose of warning him to get off the gate, and so of enabling the watchman to perform the duty required of him, the defendants, his employers, were responsible in damages as well as the watchman, who was also a defendant.

(Hammond vs. G.T.R. Co., Divisional Court, December 12, 1904.)

QUEBEC CASES.

Enforcement of Regulations.

A workman in the employ of the defendant company was injured by falling into an excavation from a car attached to a locomotive working in the yards of the company. The injuries received necessitated the amputation of the left arm, and the victim of the accident claimed \$1,999 damages. The defence of the company was that the accident was entirely the fault of the plaintiff, who embarked on the foot-board of the car while the train was in motion, contrary to a regulation of the company prohibiting employees getting on trains in motion. At the trial proof was made that this regulation had practically fallen into desuetude, and was constantly violated, and the jury arrived at the conclusion that there was negligence on the part of the company in failing to enforce their regulation. The plaintiff was awarded \$1,900 damages. March 3, 1905. [Robidoux, J., Superior Court (jury trial)].

In connection with the foregoing case, two recent decisions of the Supreme Court are of interest.

In the case of *Birkett vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Co.*, a conductor jumped off his moving train, contrary to defendant's rules and while crossing the track to the station, was killed by a light engine moving reversely and displaying a wrong signal, but which would pass the station before the conductor's train came to a stop at it.

The Supreme Court of Canada held that the conductor's widow could not recover damages as his breaking of the rules was the approximate cause of his death.

(4, C.L.R., 159).

In the *Royal Electric Company vs. Paquette*, the Supreme Court held that where a workman engaged in dangerous work received proper orders from his foreman, but disobeys them and is injured, the foreman is not bound to see that his orders are obeyed.

(4, C.L.R., 159).

Liability of Director.

In an action to recover damages against a mining company for wages execution issued against the company and a return of *nulla bona* was made. Plaintiff then took action against the defendant as a director under the provisions of 2 Edward

7, chap. 13, sec. 71 (Que.), which are as follows: 'The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices thereof for all the debts not exceeding six months' wages due for services performed for the company while they are such directors respectively.' The defendant contended that the plaintiff was the manager or foreman and not a labourer or a servant.

Davidson J. held defendant liable, and the Court of Appeals has now confirmed this. By the evidence it appeared that Turner was a 'boss' or leader over a gang of men, and when any contingency occurred he reported to the superintendent. The Court was of opinion that the reason for this legislation was the benefit of those like labourers, engineers, foremen, office clerks, etc., who could not know the financial position of the company and would give their services and time upon the good faith and responsibility of the directors, and these provisions could not be applied to the manager, auditor and general superintendent who either know or should know the financial position of the company, and therefore are without recourse against the directors.

(4, C.L.R., 71).

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 1905.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL activity increased considerably throughout Canada during April, and labour in almost every section, including all of the large cities, was more actively employed than in the corresponding period of 1904. This was largely the result of favourable weather conditions, the season being from ten days to two weeks in advance of that of 1904. Employment was therefore very busy in the agricultural industry, seeding having been finished over a large portion of Western Canada by May 1. The clearing of ice from the harbours, and the general opening of navigation in the closing week of the month, also caused an increased demand for labour, though the season of activity had not fully begun. Fishing, lumbering and mining were more active than in March, and for unskilled labour the beginning of railway construction and civic improvements gave much additional employment, notwithstanding that heavy arrivals of immigrants increased the supply of workmen. The most active conditions, apart from agriculture, existed in the manufacturing industry and in the building trades, in the former of which outputs were largely increased, and full time worked with increased staffs of employees in the majority of the branches. In the latter the amount of building projected for the coming season materially increased, and labour disturbances, either

present or in prospect, were almost wholly absent in the cities, two circumstances which in conjunction render the outlook for the coming season most promising. The least favourable reports received were from the Maritime Provinces where the effects of the severe winter season were felt and from British Columbia where the market for labour was somewhat overstocked in certain branches.

Cost of Living.

The most important variations in prices of staple commodities during April were in meats and farm produce. At Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and other large centres, the price of *beef* advanced from 20 to 30 per cent, the cause being attributed to an increased demand in the British market and a scarcity of stall-fed cattle; the latter condition, it was stated, may continue until the grass-fed stock comes on the market. Butter and eggs and other farm produce, showed a very considerable and general decline, especially in the closing week of the month, following the Easter holidays.

Rents continued high in the cities, a few instances of an increasing tendency being reported, though an unusually large number of dwellings were included in the building permits issued.

The price of *coal* at Brantford, Ont., was reduced from \$6.75 to \$6.25 per ton.

Changes in Wages and Hours.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours reported to the department as having been agreed upon during April :

Fishing.—The price paid to fishermen on the Fraser river dropped from seven to five cents per pound for red spring salmon owing to the abundance of the catch.

Mining.—Employees (12) of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood, B.C., were increased 25 cents per day to a rate of \$3 per day. A two-year agreement between the Crow's Nest Pass Company and its employees was signed; the changes in wages involved were of minor importance.

Building trades.—Bricklayers (15), employed by the Nova Scotia Steel Company were increased from 40 to 45 cents an hour from April 15; bricklayers and masons at Beauport, Que., received an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents an hour; bricklayers at Guelph, Ont., received an increase from \$3.25 to \$3.60 per day of nine hours on April 1; bricklayers and masons (70), at Ottawa, Ont., were increased from 42 to 45 cents per hour; bricklayers (20) at St. Thomas, Ont., received an increase of one cent per hour to a rate of 38 cents; bricklayers (700) at Toronto, Ont., obtained an agreement for three years, wages being fixed at 47 cents per hour for the season of 1905 and 50 cents per hour for the two following seasons; bricklayers at London, Ont., renewed last year's schedule but obtained a concession allowing employees to undertake odd jobs.

Carpenters (300) at London, Ont., had their wages increased from May 1 by two cents an hour; carpenters at Galt, Ont., had their wages increased from May 1; carpenters at Kingston, Ont., received an increase to date from June 1.

Painters and paperhangers (80) at Hamilton, Ont., were increased from 25 to 27 cents an hour, grainers being increased from 35 to 37 cents an hour, on April 1; painters at Quebec, Que., made a demand for an increase of 2½ cents an hour to a rate

of 20 cents an hour; the request was granted in the case of certain employees, but was not generally adopted.

Plumbers (4) at St Thomas, Ont., were increased from 25 to 27½ cents per hour; plumbers at Toronto, Ont., received a two-year agreement granting an increase in wages from 43 to 44 cents per hour; plumbers (10) at Niagara Falls, Ont., were increased on April 3, from 25 to 27½ cents an hour.

Lathers (85) in Toronto received a two-year agreement fixing the rates at \$2.75 per day of eight hours for second-class men and \$3.10 for first-class men; a half day only is worked on Saturdays.

Stonecutters (60) at Quebec, Que., were increased April 19 from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

Metal trades.—At Toronto, Ont., inside sheet metal workers in 54 shops and outside workers in 6 shops had their wages increased, the former by one cent an hour, the latter by 2½ cents an hour, bringing the minimum wage to about 30 cents and the maximum wage to about 40 cents an hour, about 250 men being benefited. Sheet metal workers (25) at London, Ont., received a new agreement under which they will work 58 instead of 59 hours per week, without reduction in wages, quitting work at four instead of five on Saturdays; the agreement is for one year; employees of the G.T.R. shops (400) at London, Ont., had their hours increased by five per week on April 1, with corresponding increase in pay; employees (300) in the M.C.R. shops at St. Thomas, Ont., had their hours increased by one per week on April 8, working ten hours on the first five days of the week with a five-hour day on Saturday, instead of nine hours per day as previously.

Civic employees.—City labourers at Halifax, N.S., had their wages increased by the city council on the recommendation of the Board of Works, from 14 to 16 cents per hour. Policemen at St. John, N.B., received an increased schedule of wages from May 1, involving an increase of from 10 to 25

cents per day.* Twenty-two drivers of fire reels at St. John, N.B., had their wages increased from \$40 to \$50 per month on May 1. Corporation labourers (350) at Berlin, Ont., were increased half a cent per hour on May 1. Policemen (5) at Hamilton, Ont., were given an increase in salary on April 1; two hospital employees at Hamilton also received an increase on April 1. An increase in the pay of firemen at Dundas, Ont., was granted. The city council of Toronto, Ont., during April voted the following salaries for firemen:—Chief of department \$3,000; deputy \$2,100; secretary \$1,800; district chiefs (3) \$1,500; assistant district chiefs (2) \$1,200; foremen of sections (21) \$1,000; assistant foremen (26) \$900; clerk of stores \$850; firemen and drivers, first year \$450, second year \$550, third year \$650, fourth \$750, fifth \$850; assistant superintendents F.A. telegraph (2) \$850; one relief engineer \$950, 1 assistant relief engineer \$900; engineers of engines (5) \$900, assistant engineers of engines \$850. The increase to the firemen ranges from \$50 to \$100 per year, less 10 per cent for insurance profits. The increase to officers is from \$200 to \$500, the latter amount going to the chief of the brigade.

Miscellaneous.—An early closing by-law was passed at Chatham, Ont., whereby grocery stores will close at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays and days preceding a public holiday. About 40 male and 10 female employees were affected. Employees, female, of the Walkerton Match Company were decreased in wages from 15 to 13 cents per case.

Transport.—Employees (250) of the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company were increased 10 cents per day for all over two years in the service of the Company, dating from May 1.

Notes.—Arrangements for a Saturday half holiday during the summer season were entered into in a few localities.

* See report of correspondent in present issue.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association, held in Toronto during April, the question of teachers' salaries was discussed. It was stated that the highest salary paid to public school teachers in 1867 was \$1,350, and in 1903 \$1,600. The highest salary of high school teachers in 1889 was stated to be \$2,500; in 1904 it was \$2,900. The average salary of public school principals in the province was estimated at \$2.20. Other statements made in the course of the discussion were as follows: The average salary of principals in collegiate institutes is \$7.94 per day and assistants \$5.04. In Toronto the school board pays its women teachers \$1.75 per day for the first year. For the year 1903 the average salary paid to male teachers in the province was \$465; to female teachers in was \$234; in cities the average salary paid to male teachers was \$951 and to female teachers \$491. In towns the average salary to males was \$678, and to females \$327. For the period from 1867 to 1903 the average salary of public school teachers in the province per day was \$2.20 for males and \$1.53 for females. The average salary for high school teachers per day, during the period from 1889 to 1904, was \$6.94 for principals, and \$4.23 for assistants.

Interruptions to Industry.

Eleven trade disputes were reported to the department as in existence during April, as compared with twenty during April, 1904, and nine during March. The number of workpeople involved was 855, as compared with upwards of 2,000 in April last year, and 486 in March.

A few instances of damage done by spring freshets were reported in the opening week of the month, but the season has been on the whole exceptionally favourable in this respect and the water in the streams lower than in many years previous.

The Grand Trunk Railway car shops at Stratford, Ont., closed down on April 3, throwing approximately 1,000 men out of

employment. The company stated that the shut-down was to enable certain necessary repairs to machinery and boilers to be carried out. The shops were still closed at the end of the month.

The operation of the Lévis Electric Railway was resumed on April 6.

Among establishments destroyed by fire during April, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Furniture factory at Oxford, loss \$200,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Business block at Charlottetown, loss \$10,000.

New Brunswick.—Carriage factory at Fredericton, loss \$7,000.

Quebec.—Stores at Bedford, loss \$9,000; warehouses at Montreal, loss \$20,000; business block at Montreal, loss \$125,000; Government Immigration Hospital at Quebec, loss \$9,000; foundry, factory, &c., at St. André de Kamouraska, loss \$50,000; stores, &c., Valleyfield, loss \$18,000; powder mills at Windsor Mills, loss \$3,000; saw mills, at Wickham Station, loss \$3,500.

Ontario.—Stores at Belleville, loss \$4,000; button factory at Berlin, loss \$3,000; business block at Bolton, loss \$40,000, 50 men out of employment; stores at Deseronto, loss \$4,000; screen factory at Hamilton, loss \$10,000; stores at Manitowaning, loss \$13,000; saw mill at Norwood, loss \$8,000; canning factory at Oshawa, loss \$20,000; iron warehouse at Owen Sound, loss \$5,000; grist mill at Port Elgin, loss \$4,200; piano factory at Toronto, loss \$30,000; coffee warehouse at Toronto, loss \$10,500; stables of dairy company at Toronto, loss \$8,000; bakery at Wallaceburg, loss \$4,000; lumber yard at Wiarton, loss \$50,000.

Manitoba.—C. P. R. freight sheds at Winnipeg, loss \$20,000; warehouse at Winnipeg, loss \$10,000.

Northwest Territories.—Stores at Balgonie, loss \$40,000; stores at Battleford, loss \$30,000; saw mill at Prince Albert, loss \$100,000, and 100 men out of employment; stores at Saltcoats, loss \$20,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received

at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Seeding was general, the season being two weeks' earlier than last year in western Canada, enabling the work to be completed in many sections by the 1st of May, an exceptionally early date. The season was also early in Ontario and Quebec. In the maritime provinces weather conditions were less favourable; agriculturists, moreover, were reported as still suffering from the effects of the failure of last year's hay crop. Lack of rain was complained of in some localities in the closing week of the month.

The improvement in the country roads facilitated the marketing of farm produce; prices ruled firm to high.

Fall wheat has wintered well in Ontario. In western Canada, agricultural conditions, as reported in the crop bulletins issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, were regarded as most favourable owing to the rapid progress made with seeding. Crop areas were largely increased as compared with 1904. It was estimated that 90,000 men would be required in Manitoba and the North-west Territories to assist in harvesting the crop of 1905.

A decline in the quantity of the maple sugar product of Quebec, as a result of unfavourable weather conditions, was reported. From 1½ to 2 pounds of sugar per tree was an average yield; fair prices were obtained.

In a bulletin issued by the government of the North-west Territories, the western grain crops of 1904 were estimated as follows:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Manitoba.....	39,289,979	36,289,979	11,177,970	464,106
North-west Territories.....	16,875,537	16,335,519	2,205,434	171,279
Totals.....	56,165,516	42,625,498	13,383,404	635,385

Delegates from the various live stock associations of Canada met in convention at Ottawa to decide upon a constitution and rules to govern the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders, and to elect officers.

A distributing company capitalized at \$1,000,000, and including a number of prominent fruit shippers in the Niagara district, was formed with the view of bringing about a more equitable distribution of fruit in the Dominion, and keeping in touch with the most desirable markets.

Fishing.

Conditions were quiet in the maritime provinces, though preparations for mackerel fishing were actively under way in the closing week of April, and good catches of gaspereaux were reported off the New Brunswick coast. Reports from the bank fishing fleets were that fish were somewhat scarce, though some of the schooners made very good catches, and the weather was generally favourable. The action of the Newfoundland government in refusing to allow United States fishing vessels to purchase bait in Newfoundland waters, greatly increased activity among the coast fishermen of the maritime provinces, herrings that usually sell at \$1 per barrel, bringing as high as \$5 as bait supply.

In Ontario heavy catches of suckers and other coarse fish were taken.

In British Columbia exceptionally heavy runs of spring salmon occurred on the Fraser river and catches were reported larger than in several years. Preparations were under way for the packing of approximately 1,000,000 cases of sock-eye during the coming season. The overhauling of the canneries on the Fraser and northern rivers, and the constructing of traps off Vancouver Island were actively in progress.

Lumbering.

Work was actively begun on the drives, the prevailing dry weather causing some anxiety in the Ottawa, St. Maurice and St. John valleys, owing to the lowness of

water in the streams; elsewhere, the work proceeded under favourable conditions. Saw-milling was very actively begun, and a busy season is anticipated; the cut, it was estimated, will fall about 15 per cent below that of last year. In British Columbia the month both in the logging camps and in the mills was active and a considerable increase in output is looked forward to, market conditions in the Territories and elsewhere being very favourable.

It is estimated that upwards of 250 camps, employing over 8,000 men, were maintained in the Lake St. John district during the past winter.

The policy of selling timber by the thousand feet, board measure, instead of by the square mile, was advocated in the Ontario legislature.

It was reported that ten teachers were actively engaged under the auspices of the Canadian Reading Camps Association during the past winter.

A deputation of lumbermen and manufacturers of Ottawa waited upon the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister and members of the cabinet with a request that the government undertake the construction of dams at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue and elsewhere at the head of the Ottawa river, in order to ensure a uniform distribution of water during all seasons of the year. The hon. the Acting Minister of Public Works in reply stated that surveying parties had been sent out to report on the matter in August last, but the report had not yet been received by the government.

Mining.

Activity in the *Nova Scotia* collieries was considerably increased during April, a number having put on double shifts and development work being actively carried on with good results. A very promising discovery of coal was reported from the neighbourhood of Parrsboro'.

Shipments of Nova Scotia coal during the first quarter of 1905 showed a falling off of some 58,000 tons as compared with 1904, which in turn were 112,000 tons lower

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
Nova Scotia—							
Sydney	Busy.	Active.	.....	Busy.	Very busy	.....	Quiet.
Halifax		Quiet.	.....		Active.	.....	Quiet.
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown.....	Quiet.	Dull.	Dull.	.....	Active.	Active.	‡Quiet.
New Brunswick—							
St. John.....		Active.	Quiet.	.....	Active.		Busy.
Quebec—							
Quebec.....	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Quiet.	.....	Active.
Three Rivers.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.
Sherbrooke.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Hull.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
Ontario—							
Ottawa.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Very busy
Kingston.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Belleville.....	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Quiet.	§Busy.
Peterborough.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Busy.
Toronto.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Very busy	.....	Busy.
Niagara Falls.....	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	Busy.	Active.	Active.
St. Catharines.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Active.
Hamilton.....	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	Very busy	Quiet.	Busy.
Brantford.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Guelph.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Berlin.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Stratford.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.
London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet.	Busy.	Quiet.
St. Thomas.....	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Chatham.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Windsor.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy	.....	Busy.
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy
Brandon.....	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
North-west Territories—							
Calgary.....	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.
British Columbia—							
Nelson.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	Busy.	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Very busy	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Vancouver.....	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Busy.
Victoria.....	.....	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Quiet.
Nanaimo.....	.....	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	‡Quiet.

§ Plumbers quiet.

‡ Carpenters and painters busy.

|| Boot and shoe factory employees dull.

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., No. 17.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy. Busy.	Quiet. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Very busy.	Busy.	Active. Active.	Busy. Busy.	Active. Active.	Active. Dull.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Quiet.
Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.
Busy. Active. Active. Busy. Active.	..... Active. Active. Very busy. Active.	Quiet. Active. Busy. Rusy. Active.	|| Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Quiet.	Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active.	..... Quiet. Busy. Active.	Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Busy.	Quiet. Quiet. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Quiet. Very busy. Active. Quiet.
Active. Busy. † Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Busy. Dull. Active. Quiet. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Busy. Active.	Active. Quiet. Busy. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Very busy Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Busy. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Quiet. Busy. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.
Busy. Active.	Very busy. Busy.	Active.	Active. Busy.	Active. Busy.	Busy. Quiet.	Busy. Quiet.	Dull. Active.	Active. Dull.
Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active,	Active.	Quiet.
Active. Active. Quiet. Quiet.	Busy. Active. Active.	Active. Dull. Active. Active.	..... Active. Quiet. Active.	Quiet. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active.	Dull. Active.	Busy. Active. Quiet. Active.

than the first quarter of 1903. The unusual severity of the weather in January and February was held accountable for the falling-off, and confidence was felt that the balance of the season will exceed previous records. During March the output of the Dominion Coal Company was 100,000 tons more than in February.

A vessel is under construction for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, to ply between Lake Ontario and Nova Scotia ports, the present ocean-going boats of the company being unable to pass Montreal.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Coal Company, held on April 17, it was decided to issue \$7,000,000 of 35-year five per cent gold bonds with \$3,000,000 preferred cumulative 7 per cent stock.

Operations in the *Crow's Nest Pass* were actively continued, a temporary tippie having been erected at Coal Creek. The proposed new tippie will extend 900 feet in length and will weigh 800 tons, with a daily capacity of 4,000 tons; it is expected that it will be completed by the end of the summer. Additional coal lands were recently secured by the company in the Telqua Valley, where coal deposits of a good grade and in large quantities have been located.

Very active developments were continued in the oil district of Ontario and Alberta. Over forty companies were reported as operating in the Leamington fields alone. The use of oil for fuel in British Columbia was stated to have affected somewhat the market for Vancouver Island coal.

The *Temiscaming Mining District* was created by Order in Council of Ontario, the head office of the division being placed at Haileybury. Prospecting in this neighbourhood has been very active and good discoveries of silver and cobalt ores made, of which there are already several very profitable workings. The ore has usually been found close to the surface.

A merger of the companies controlling was stated that the first year's output of Lanark, Ont., was completed under the

name of the Globe Refining Company, Limited, with a capital of \$300,000. It was stated that the first year's output of the new company had been already disposed of and will be shipped to Germany.

Exceptionally active conditions were reported from the metalliferous mines of *British Columbia*. For the first quarter of 1905 shipments from the mines in the Boundary district exceeded all previous records for a similar length of time. Smelters in the district were also more active than in any other previous three-months' period. During April these conditions were continued, the output for the second week of the month constituting a new record, though less activity prevailed in the silver-lead camps. In the Rossland camp large development works were in progress and employment was very active. It was stated that the largest migration in many years to the placer mining bars on the Fraser river would take place this year, owing to the low depth of water in the river, the greatest depth during the past winter having been fourteen feet, as compared with an average depth of thirty-three feet and a maximum depth of fifty-four feet.

Arrangements were completed for the usual free-mining classes held during the summer season under the direction of the Ontario Bureau of Mines. These classes have been held for the past ten years and have been increasingly attended by miners, prospectors and others.

Manufacturing.

The pronounced activity of the manufacturing industry noted in March, was continued on an increased scale during April. In all of the leading centres and in almost every branch, factories were running to their full capacity with full staffs of employees. Some quietness was reported in the woollen mills, and the boot and shoe trade was inactive as a result of seasonal conditions. Another feature of the month was the large number of new factories on which construction was begun in different cities, more particularly at Winnipeg,

Man., Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph and London, Ont., in all of which numerous applications for sites were received.

The steel industry continued very busy with large orders in advance, both at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Sydney, N.S.

The manufacture of cream separators, it was stated, will be begun by the Massey-Harris Company.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, profits during the fourteen months since the organization of the company were declared to exceed \$160,000; the current year was commenced with unfilled orders on hand amounting approximately to \$165,000.

At a meeting of the Keewatin Flour Mill Company, held at Ottawa, a report of progress made in securing water-power was adopted. Plans were also approved for a mill having an initial daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, to be increased subsequently to 5,000 barrels, and an elevator with a capacity of 500,000 bushels; Mr. John Mather was appointed president, and Mr. E. Seybold, secretary-treasurer. It was announced that the Lake of the Woods Milling Company would also erect large mills in Montreal and Winnipeg, the former to have a capacity of 4,000 barrels per day, the latter a capacity of 5,000 barrels. The output of the company at the present time is about 5,000 barrels daily.

Transport.

The general opening of *navigation* in the closing week of the month greatly increased employment among ship labourers, long-shoremen, &c. The ice bridge at Cap Rouge was broken up by the Government ice breaker *Montcalm*, and the opening of the St. Lawrence hastened by several days. The winter shipping season at Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., has been exceptionally busy, the chief activity being in connection with immigration.* On the Great Lakes it was expected that shipping would be well under way in the

opening week of May; a heavy season is looked forward to, the quantity of wheat in the elevators of Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., being estimated as about equal to that at the opening of navigation last year, namely 5,000,000 bushels.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Freight Association, it was announced that 2 vessels of the merchant line, having a capacity of 2,500 tons of freight, will operate this year fortnightly between Montreal and Fort William, calling at intermediate points.

Railway employees were generally busy throughout April, the distribution of immigrants being on a very heavy scale and freight traffic being of large volume. Railway earnings continued to show material increases as compared with 1904. Canadian Pacific Railway net profits for March amounted to \$1,182,828, an increase of \$331,973 as compared with March 1904; for the nine months ended March 31, an increase of \$1,093,318 in net profits was reported. An advance statement with regard to the operations of the Grand Trunk System in Canada during 1904, placed gross earnings at \$28,445,500, and working expenses at \$20,503,265. Receipts showed a falling-off of \$1,137,240 as compared with 1903 and working expenses a decrease of \$542,315. Earnings for street railway companies were also heavy; receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for March, for example, amounted to \$207,103.72, as compared with \$183,648.18 last year, though the Easter holiday traffic was included in March 1904.

Railway construction was actively under way at several points. Construction on the Grand Trunk Pacific, it was stated, would be in progress at several points during the present year, rapid progress having been made by the engineers on both the eastern and western sections. The terminus of the Lake Superior branch, it was announced, will be the tract of land known as the Indian Mission, opposite Fort William, comprising 3,000 acres; large sums will be expended on grain elevators, freight sheds,

* See report of Halifax and St. John correspondents in the present issue.

&c., at this point. It was also stated that a branch line would be run from Lake Abitibi 235 miles southward to Ottawa. Several large steel bridges will be built on the central division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, contracts having been awarded during April. The Canadian Northern Railway Company, it was estimated, would have 3,000 miles of line in operation at the closing of the season; five steel bridges over the Saskatchewan river are under construction by the company, at a cost of \$1,500,000, three of the bridges being respectively 1,380, 2,540 and 2,437 feet long. The iron work of two of the bridges is being provided by the Canada Foundry, Toronto, and the remaining three by the Canadian Bridge Company, Walkerville, Ont. It was stated that the double tracking of the Grand Trunk Railway between Komoko and Kingscourt Junction will be carried eastward as far as Hyde Park. Work on the James Bay Railway from Toronto north was actively in progress.

Electric railway construction in the neighbourhood of Toronto and elsewhere, it was stated, will be very active during the coming summer. A large appropriation for the extension of the British Columbia Railway Company has also been provided, the sum of \$120,000 for the electrifying of the Lulu Island line being included.

Repairs to track and *improvements* to roadbed on an extensive scale were begun by the Michigan Central Railway Company. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company elevator B. at Fort William, Ont., was completed; the capacity is 500,000 bushels and approximately 300 cars per day can be unloaded; an additional steam turbine generator was ordered by the Company.

A considerable quantity of *new rolling stock* is under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway to meet the additional traffic on the western division of the railway that is expected this summer. The Michigan Central Railway Company also received a large addition to rolling stock and additional orders

were given for locomotives, both by this company, and by the Père Marquette. The Intercolonial Railway received the first consignment of 12 large express locomotives from the Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, Ont., on April 6.

A resolution requesting the government to acquire the line between St. John and St. Stephen, N.B., and operate the same as part of the Intercolonial Railway system was carried by the New Brunswick Legislature on April 7.

It was decided by the Board of Commissioners of the Temiscaming and Canadian Northern Railway to inaugurate a government telephone system for the entire length of the railway, the line to be built for the present from North Bay to New Liskeard, a distance of 113 miles.

Three thousand copies of a circular communication were sent out by the Charlottetown Board of Trade to merchants and business men throughout Canada, calling attention to the difficulty of winter transportation between the province and the mainland, which, it was stated, demoralized business for long periods.

The commission appointed by the government of Ontario to inquire into the subject of railway taxation, presented its report to the Legislature on April 7. The report had not been printed up to the end of the month, but it was stated in summaries published in the daily press, that a tax of 3 per cent on the gross Ontario earnings of railways was recommended. Municipalities will retain the right to tax buildings and lands, the province receiving the difference between this tax and the total of 3 per cent named. The appointment of a permanent provincial board to deal with the taxation of railways was also recommended.

Conditions in the Trades.

The different branches of the *building trades* were very busily employed and the outlook at the close of the month was that the coming season would be at many points

more active than in any previous year.* The outlook particularly improved as compared with a month ago from the standpoint of threatened unrest in connection with the arrangement of wages schedules, as the month closed with no disturbance in prospect in the large centres. Among the several branches, painters and paper-hangers were perhaps the most busily employed, though stonecutters, bricklayers, masons, carpenters and builders' labourers were very active. Plumbers and plasterers for the most part had not entered as yet upon their period of greatest activity.

Employees in the *metal and engineering trades* were generally busy, especially in manufacturing establishments. The overhauling of vessels in preparation for the opening of navigation gave active employment to boilermakers and ship wrights. Bicycle workers had a busy month.

In the *woodworking and furnishing trades* employees in sash and door factories were very busy on supplies for the building season. Wagon makers and carmen were also very actively employed, and coopers had a good month. Upholsterers, varnishers, gilders, &c., had a fair month.

Conditions in the *printing trades* showed little change as compared with March, printers and pressmen being generally active and bookbinders busy.

Journeymen tailors, in the *clothing trades*, were very busy, and garment workers had a fair month, though a number of manufacturing establishments were somewhat quiet. Employees of boot and shoe manufacturing establishments were also in their dull season.

In the *food and tobacco preparation trades*, bakers, confectioners and butchers had an active month and ice drivers had begun their season of activity. Cigar-makers had a good month, but tobacco workers were somewhat less active.

The *miscellaneous trades* were generally well employed, though a surplus of clerks and stenographers was reported in western Canada. Furriers were somewhat quiet.

With the opening of navigation and the beginning of work on civic improvements, *unskilled labourers* became more active. In western Canada also, the beginning of railway construction gave employment to large numbers of men of this class. An increased demand was reported in the closing week of the month, though heavy immigrant arrivals had added considerably to the supply.

Meetings of Associations.

A *wholesale manufacturers' league* was organized at London, Ont.

The *Canadian Transportation Company*, an organization of freight and passenger agents, was formed.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Association of *Stationary Engineers of Quebec* was held on April 24th. Mr. R. Marchand was elected president.

At the annual meeting of the *Nova Scotia Press Association* held at Halifax, N.S., postal and advertising rates, prices of paper and the establishment of a co-operative paper factory were discussed.

At the 20th annual meeting of the *Toronto Globe Employees' Benefit Association*, it was stated that sick benefits amounting to \$225 were paid during the year, and that there was a balance of \$1,133.72, though no dues were collected since August.

The annual convention of the *Western Ontario Coal Dealers Association* was held at London on April 18th. The chief business of the session had reference to transport and the action of the railways in refusing to be responsible for losses during transshipment, and in requiring that all cars should be unloaded within forty-eight hours after arrival.

The 3rd annual convention of the *Provincial Master Plumbers' Association of*

* References to the number of building permits issued at Montreal, Toronto, &c., are contained in the reports of correspondents for these localities in the present issue.

Ontario was held at Guelph on April 21st, with 91 members in attendance. A committee was appointed to draft a sanitary by-law for municipalities with a view to having the same placed in operation throughout the province. Mr. J. J. Walsh, Hamilton, was elected president.

At a meeting of Canadian *nail manufacturers* held at Montreal, Que., on April 14th, an increasing demand for nails was reported from all parts of the country. As some of the mills were unable to obtain raw material during the past winter, the product was reported somewhat limited and prices firm.

Addresses of Deputations.

A delegation of employees of the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railway waited upon the Dominion Government on April 13 with a request that a pension fund for employees be established.

A deputation of stationary engineers waited upon the Ontario Government on April 1 and asked that an Act be passed compelling all stationary engineers to hold certificates endorsed by a committee appointed under the Act.

A large deputation of workmen waited upon the government of Ontario to protest against certain terms employed in a circular letter sent out by the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to members of the association. The deputation asked that manufacturers and other employers of labour be compelled to furnish the statistics required by the Provincial Department of labour annually.

The Ontario executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada interviewed the government of Ontario, requesting the removal of the broom-making industry from the Central Prison, the enactment of legislation with regard to the removing of old wall paper in redecorating houses, and the fixing of the minimum age at which children may be employed in shops at 14 instead of 10.

Municipal Ownership.

The municipal electric light plant of *Coaticooke, Que.*, established in October, 1903, has reported a very successful year.

It is the intention of the corporation of the town of Westmount, Que., to erect and operate an electric lighting plant, to supply residents with light and to light the streets of the town. A by-law authorizing a loan of \$225,000, for the acquisition of land, erection of buildings and installation of machinery was ratified by the ratepayers in December, 1904, and the municipality is at present expropriating about 113,000 feet of land required for the works. Contracts for the building, &c., have been let, and it is expected that the plant will be in operation within a year from the present date. A garbage incinerator will also be erected in connection with the lighting plant and any power resulting from the incineration process will be utilized. The present population of Westmount is in the neighbourhood of 10,000, but the estimate for the lighting plant was based on a population of 20,000 with provision for further enlargement, when necessary.

Other developments of the month were as follows: It was decided to submit a by-law for the purchase of the Consumers' Electric Company's stock and plant to the vote of the ratepayers of *Ottawa* during May. A deputation from the town of *Napanee, Ont.*, waited upon the government of Ontario and requested that a bill be passed enabling the municipality to build a lighting plant. Tenders for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant at *Calgary, N.W.T.*, were opened; it is proposed to install a 200 K.W. generator directly connected to a 350 H.P. engine using steam from two 250 H.P. Babcock and Wilcox boilers. Arc lamps will be sold to the city for \$80 each per year and current to light takers at a reduction of 20 per cent from the prices now charged by the Calgary Water Power Company. The municipal plant will enter into direct competition with the present company. At *Berlin, Ont.*, an audit of expenditure on

the municipal lighting plant was ordered owing to the announcement of a deficit in current running expenses.

Manual Training.

Manual training schools in *New Brunswick* were reported to be in a flourishing condition and to be gaining in public favour. The following towns have now fully equipped departments for manual training in drawing and woodworking:—Fredericton (public and normal schools), Campbellton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Milltown and Sackville. A full department is also in operation at the MacDonald Consolidated School at Kingston, King's county. The following rural schools have small departments, equipments of from 3 to 10 benches in each:—Florenceville, Mascarene, Jones' Forks and Inches' Ridge. A grant of half the cost of equipment and an annual grant to the teacher are made by the Board of Education. The prospect is that several more schools will be opened in the coming autumn, and that the recent order of the Board of Education permitting the establishment of household science schools under the Manual Training Act will be taken advantage of in several localities. The training given in these schools is of a general character only, with the intention of training the pupils to use their hands intelligently and make and read simple working drawings and to construct small objects of interest and utility.

It was stated by a director of *Manual Training* of New Brunswick that should a sufficient number of teachers apply, a vacation course would be held in the provincial normal school building or elsewhere during July, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

Fur values were reported on a high level owing to unfavourable conditions in the Russian market.

Mr. John Argue was appointed *factory inspector* by the government of Ontario in place of Mr. O. A. Rocque, resigned.

Real estate values, both of farm and city property, were reported generally high and increasing. Transfers were on an extensive scale during April.

The incorporation of the Manitou Oil and Gas Company, Limited, capitalized at \$1,000,000, to deal with oil, gas and salt, with head office at Toronto, Ont., was announced.

An active canvas for a *rural telephone* system in Waterloo county resulted in the securing of a number of contracts; the work of installing the system was reported to have been begun.

The Grand Valley Railway Company, in seeking entry to the town of Galt, Ont., pledged itself not to run *Sunday cars* or carry freight through the streets. The question of Sunday street cars was under discussion in Winnipeg.

Shares in the *Hudson Bay Company* have risen by nearly £20 at London, England, within the past few weeks, as a result of the proposed new Transcontinental Railway, being quoted at over £70 during April. The capital of the company is now divided into 100,000 shares at \$10 each.

In accordance with regulations issued by the Customs Department, *automobiles* may be brought into Canada free of duty for touring purposes on depositing a sum of \$25, which sum is to be refunded on proof of the exportation of the auto car within three months. The machine thus brought in is not to be used for gain or hire.

The *Canadian Shipbuilding Company* which has equipped a shipyard on the Niagara river, comprising 111 acres of land and 1,400 feet of water frontage, entered into negotiations with the Bertram Engine Works Company for the acquirement of the latter's property in Toronto.

A circular with regard to *labour conditions* in British Columbia, and more particularly in the city of Victoria, was issued by the Victoria Trades and Labour Council. Intending immigrants were ad-

vised to look carefully into the situation, the influx of labour into Victoria during the spring months being stated to have been more than sufficient to meet demands for the ensuing season.

The *Penny Bank* of Toronto opened for business during April with a guaranteed

fund of \$30,000. In addition it holds the accounts of the St. Andrews and Victor Five Cent Associations, amounting to \$50,000 at the credit of 10,000 depositors. The work is being carried on in thirteen public schools. Branches will be opened to encourage thrift, small savings deposits as low as two cents being received.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS,

DURING the month of April Mr. A. B. Dockstader was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for the Kootenay District, B.C.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was much more active in April than in March. The coal output increased and many more men were employed. The iron and steel industry was also very active, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company finding it necessary to double shift the blooming mill. The rod mill was placed on double time some months ago. The blast furnaces have greatly increased their output as compared with all previous records. Eight of the ten open hearth furnaces are now running continuously. It was stated that the demand for steel products is so great that another blast furnace will be blown in as soon as ovens can be built to supply the requisite amount of coke. The rail mill machinery is being installed and the mill may be ready to run early in June. The company, as soon as it finishes the rail mill and other parts under construction, will begin the erection of a plate and angle mill. Work on fifty new ovens will begin at once and fifty of the present number will be remodelled.

The cement works were being rapidly pushed ahead.

Wholesale trade improved slightly and retail trade was more active.

Rail transportation has recovered from the effects of the winter snow storms. The side-tracked freight has all been delivered and business is again normal.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Operations on the Mira river were very active during the past winter, the Dominion Coal Company having had several thousand pit props and railway ties taken out. A busy summer is also expected.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were dull. Plumbers and gas and steam fitters were fairly active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, tool sharpeners and horseshoers were busy. Blacksmiths and boilermakers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were not busy, but car builders and pattersmakers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly active.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades reported an active month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters and ice cutters and drivers were busy.

Leather trades.—Employees were busily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were busy. Clerks and stenographers were fairly active.

Transport.—Railway employees were all very busy. Street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were very active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

North Sydney.—A steel dry dock of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and vessels of 5,000 tons will be erected, the necessary capital, amounting to \$250,000, having been subscribed.

Glace Bay.—Activity increased very considerably in the opening week of their month with the resumption of regular tramcar service. The amount of money paid in wages was also larger than for some time.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

April witnessed a decided increase in activity in the labour market as compared with March. For the season of the year conditions were excellent, for while there were some branches of labour still quiet, others were very active and the outlook generally was most promising.

The building trades were still inactive, but tailors were very busy and the demand for men was greater than the supply. Painters and paperhangers were exceptionally active, while boilermakers were enjoying an excellent season.

Commercial activity has been a marked feature of the month and the outlook is promising. The season has been most successful. The following table shows the extent of immigration from January 1 up to April 15:—

Date.	Steamers.	No. of Passengers.	Cars.
Jan. 2..	Pretorian	207	5
" 8..	Corinthian	197	5
" 15..	Parisian	364	7
" 19..	Dominion	195	5
" 23..	Sicilian	237	6
" 28..	Ionian	420	10
Feb. 5..	Pretorian	357	8
" 14..	Corinthian	320	6
" 18..	Parisian	298	6
" 28..	Sicilian	317	8
" 28..	Carthaginian	150	3
Mch. 4..	Bavarian	890	20
" 11..	Canada	550	12
" 13..	Ionian	460	12
" 19..	Tunisian	1,107	22
" 21..	Sarmatian	160	3
" 21..	Corinthian	253	5
" 25..	Pretorian	297	6
" 25..	Parisian	637	14
" 25..	Albano	145	3
" 26..	Dominion	416	10
" 28..	Laurentian	327	6
April 1..	Victorian	1,087	27
" 2..	Vancouver	450	10
" 4..	Pomeranian	245	6
" 7..	Bavarian	1,060	28
" 10..	Kensington	540	12
" 11..	Siberian	580	9
" 11..	Sicilian	405	9
" 14..	Virginian	1,220	28
" 14..	Canada	553	10
Total (including November and December) arrivals		16,281	465

Some two thousand have arrived since this list was compiled, making the total upwards of 18,000. Since November, some 2,311 cars of deal have been shipped from the port.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season was late and the continued cold weather caused much delay. At the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, a bill was introduced by the hon. the Premier and passed to enable municipalities to assist in supplying polling districts with seed grain. Owing to the shortage of the hay crop, particularly in Eastern Nova Scotia, many farmers incurred heavy expenses in purchasing fodder for their live stock, using therefor the money which they might have had available for buying seed grain. The bill empowers municipalities to borrow money, on the requests of districts, to provide money for

the purchase of seed grains. The amount to be borrowed by each municipality is limited, and the price of the seed obtained becomes a lien on the land of the purchaser. There is also a clause permitting the Governor-in-Council to guarantee the loan if borrowed from a bank. The loan must be paid in two years.

Fishing.—This industry has been dull but there are some indications of an early mackerel season; this caused considerable activity among local fishermen in making preparation.

Manufacturing.—The chief manufacturing industry of the city is engaged in the clothing trades. The past season has been somewhat dull, about one-half of the staffs having been retained. At times as many as 600 hands have been engaged in this work. The chief causes of the inactivity of the trades were the failure of the hay crop last summer, the reduction in the number of lumbermen, a class which deals largely in ready-made clothing, and the dullness in fishing, owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the past winter.

Railroad construction and employment.—Early activity was promised.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were still dull, but painters were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Among iron moulders, horseshoers, machinists and engineers, conditions were normal. Blacksmiths were fairly active and boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions were very fair.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were fairly active.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were extremely busy.

Leather trades.—These trades enjoyed fairly good conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Clerks, delivery employees and hotel and laundry workers were active.

Transport.—Railroad employees and freight handlers were busy. Street railway employees and cabmen enjoyed fairly good conditions. Teamsters had an excellent month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was dull.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. F. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET

The labour market during April was, on the whole, more active than during March, although the supply of workmen still considerably exceeded the demand. The resumption of traffic by railroad and steamer caused heavy shipments of accumulated freight, and gave abundant employment for freight-handlers at Georgetown; one trip of the steamer only was made to Charlottetown. In the building trades there was little employment on outside work, but sash and door factories were kept running. Import trade during the month was light, but exports were very heavy; the two steamers, making daily return trips, were scarcely able to reduce the congestion at Pictou. Wholesale and retail dealers reported April trade considerably in advance of March.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Owing to the breaking up of the roads, which were practically impassable during the month, very little work could be done. The shortage of the fodder crop began to be severely felt, and there was a keen demand for the hay which the government had imported to relieve the farmers.

Fishing and lumbering.—Conditions were very quiet.

Manufacturing.—The few manufactures of the island were conducted as usual, con-

ditions being improved by the resumption of communication with the mainland.

Railroad construction and employment.—Grading along the Montague branch was resumed about the middle of the month.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plumbers and builders' labourers had a quiet month. Carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers were busy. Lathers and plasterers had a fair amount of work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, steam engineers and linemen were busy. Machinists and engineers had steady employment.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were fairly busy. Carriage and wagon makers had a good month. Car builders were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners were fairly busy. Saddlers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and hotel employees were fairly busy. Clerks had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, locomotive engineers, firemen and freight handlers were steadily employed. Team- and expressmen were fairly busy.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour was considerably below the supply.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market continued to improve during April, and the coming summer

season promises to be a busy one among the building trades and unskilled labour. Several private residences are to be built, and extensions and improvement carried out on a number of industries, among which may be mentioned the Pender Nail Works, Christie's Woodworking Factory and the Canada Permanent Loan and Mortgage Company's building. The extension of the water-works will give employment to about 500 labourers, and the new track to be laid by the St. John street railway company will require 150 to 200 more.

The winter port business for the season of 1904-5 has closed; reports show that from November 20, 1904, to April 22, 1905, 99 steamers arrived, with a net tonnage of 357,072 or gross tonnage of 480,200 tons. For the year 1903-4 98 steamers with a net tonnage of 350,135 tons or a gross tonnage of 472,320 tons arrived, showing an increase of 6,936 tons for the past season. The steamships brought nearly 25,000 immigrants during the season.

Exports from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending March 31, amounted to \$199,532.56, and of lumber to \$171,714.09, making a total of \$371,246.65. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending April 20 amounted to \$3,711,574, and for the corresponding period last year \$3,443,158, being \$268,416 greater than in 1904, and \$192,325 in excess of March of the current year.

A delegation of the sheriffs of the province recently petitioned the provincial government, asking that salaries be substituted in lieu of fees as at present, the sheriffs claiming that the emoluments of the office have become too small owing to the general prosperity. The government promised to take the matter into consider-

A case was recently heard in the county court under the Dominion Alen Labour Act. George A. Richardson, treasurer of the Old Town Canoe Company, of Old Town, Maine, laid information against William G. Chestnut, a member of the

firm of R. Chestnut & Sons, of Fredericton, charging him with inducing certain employees of the Old Town Canoe Company to go to Fredericton and work for R. Chestnut & Sons in building canoes, said employees being citizens of the United States, and induced to leave the employment of the Old Town Canoe Company to take advantage of Mr. Chestnut's offer of higher wages. There were eight different counts. The case was adjourned until other witnesses could be procured.

On May 1 the following schedule for policemen went into effect, in pursuance of an order of the city council passed on September 7, 1904 :—

For the first year	\$1 50 per day.
After the first year and during the second	1 60 "
After two years	1 75 "
Sergeants and detectives (4)	2 00 "
Supernumerary sergeants	1 75 "
Deputy chief of police	2 25 "

The schedule which the above displaced was passed by the council on June 14, 1901, and was as follows :—

Policemen on appointment shall, during their first three years of service, receive \$1.40 per day; after the first three years of their appointment and during the second three years of their service, \$1.50 per day; after six years' service \$1.60 per day; sergeants, \$1.75 per day; detective, \$1.75 per day; supernumerary sergeants, \$1.65 per day; deputy chief of police, \$2 per day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—The fishing industry improved and large catches of gaspereaux have been taken in the harbour.

Lumbering.—According to up-river reports the lumber outlook for the coming season is rather unfavourable unless a heavy rain takes place. There is about 28,000,000 or 30,000,000 feet of lumber in the booms at Douglas and Lincoln, and besides this, there is 105,750,000 to come in the St. John Log Driving Company's drive. If this is hung up the result will be serious. Prospects are also unfavourable on the Nashwaak and Miramichi.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industry was reported prosperous, and the prospects seem bright for increased trade during the summer. Most of the mills have

started running and if a supply of logs can be secured an active business will be done.

Mining.—A meeting of the Petroleum Oil Company was held at Moncton on April 6, and the proposed sale to a British syndicate was unanimously approved. It is understood that 84,000 shares of the New Brunswick stock has been issued; the English company will give for this 168,000 shares in the new company's stock, the total issue of which will be £650,000. They will also place in the treasury 100,000 shares for future development and £100,000 in cash for immediate development work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers, carpenters, joiners and lathers, painters, decorators, paperhangers and builders' labourers were active. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters were busy, and stonecutters had fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, steam engineers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers had good employment. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers, linemen and boilermakers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were busy and carriage and wagon makers were active. Shingle weavers had fair employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors had good employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy. Cigarmakers were fairly well employed.

Leather trades.—Among tanners and curriers trade was active.

Miscellaneous.—Brush and broom makers were very active.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen and trackmen and freight-handlers reported business very good. Steamboat men and firemen were

very busy, the opening of navigation causing great activity. The closing of the winter port business caused a slackness among ship labourers. Street railway employees were very busy. Teamsters and expressmen were exceedingly active, the approach of moving day increasing the demand for teamsters.

Unskilled labour.—Work among unskilled labourers was not very good but prospects were bright.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Albert.—It is proposed to capitalize the Canada Manufacturing and Transportation Company at \$200,000 and take over the business of George D. and Isaac C. Prescott, who have mills in Albert and New Mills. The property included about 37,000 acres of timber land.

Building operations are to be carried on very extensively this season, and there are now more buildings under way than usual at this time of year.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. E. Little and P. J. Jobin, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed during April. Favourable weather conditions greatly increased employment in the building trades, work having been resumed on the new wing of the Jeffery Hale Hospital, and a number of new buildings having been begun. There were sufficient workmen, however, to meet all demands.

Navigation, so far as the coasting trade concerned, opened in the closing week of March, schooners arriving and departing almost daily throughout April. The first vessel for Montreal arrived on the 26th of the month. The steamer *King Edward* left Quebec on April 12 for Seven Islands on the first trip of the season, and had on board over 200 workmen as passengers who went to work at Clark's city. The summer ferries were running regularly.

Painters and decorators made a demand for an increase in wages from 17½ to 20

cents per hour, to take effect on April 15. The increase was granted in a few individual cases but did not go into general effect. Stonecutters to the number of about 60 had their wages increased on April 19 from 25 to 30 cents per hour. The cigar-makers in the employ of Messrs. Miller and Lockwell returned to work on April 1 under an agreement involving an increase in wages and a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day.

No decision has as yet been reached with regard to the proposed board for the settlement of labour disputes by conciliation and arbitration, though the special committee of the Board of Trade and labour representatives held sessions for the purpose of discussing the matter. The different unions have accepted the plan as submitted, with the exception of the ship labourers, no general meeting of the members of that society having been held since the matter was under discussion.

A portion of the stone wall on the north side of the Louise dock gave way on April 20 and about 40 feet of the filling of the embankment went into the water. The repairing of this damage will cost a considerable sum.

No unrest was reported in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—An excellent sugar season was reported, the product being above the average, though it was feared at the beginning of the season that the quantity of sap would be less than last year. Ploughing was begun in some sections on April 15, but the occurrence of heavy night frosts interfered with the continuance of operations.

Lumbering.—Some uncertainty with regard to the success of the drive was experienced owing to the rapid disappearance of the snow, which left low water in several sections.

Railway construction.—A considerable number of men left the city to work at the extension of the Quebec and Lake St John Railway branch at La Tuque.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Both inside and outside branches reported a marked increase in activity on both old and new buildings. Painters and decorators had an exceptionally good month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, boiler-makers, engineers and iron ship workers were very busy, overtime being the rule, in connection with the fitting out of vessels in preparation for the opening of navigation. Electric workers and linemen were fairly busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were dull and there were a number of idle men. Bookbinders had a fair month's work.

Clothing trades.—Conditions were very dull in the boot and shoe factories, with a number of men idle. Journeymen tailors and hat makers were very busy in connection with the Easter holiday trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Hotel and restaurant employees were quiet owing to the adjournment of the Provincial Legislature.

Transport.—Hackmen, cab drivers, &c., were quiet. Steamboatmen were active preparing for the opening of navigation.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported, though a number of men were still without employment.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Loggie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was better employed during April than in March, and fully as well as in the corresponding month last year. Building operations were fully begun for the season and several large contracts will soon be awarded. Tenders have been called for an \$80,000 Catholic church in East Sherbrooke, and it is expected that work on the new drill shed will be begun this spring. The machine shops

which were rather dull during the winter, were again running full time, and many of the hands who were dispensed with have been taken on. The Jenckes Machine Company have recently completed a large flume for the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls; it is said to be one of the largest flumes in the world. The company may establish a branch in St. Catharines, Ont. It employs between 400 and 500 hands. Wholesale and retail trade during the month has been very good. There has been no unrest among employees.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF THE POWER, LIGHT AND HEAT PLANT.

The question of the municipal ownership of the electric light plant is again before the ratepayers. The matter has been voted on twice, once by open vote and once by ballot, and each time the vote was against the proposal by a small margin. A few months ago the contract entered into between the city and the company in 1888 was found to contain a clause giving the city the right to take over the plant by arbitration in July, 1905. The council notified the company that it would proceed with the arbitration and named its representative. The matter was discussed by the shareholders of the company last month, and a resolution passed declaring that the directors in 1888 had not the power to enter into such an agreement. At the same meeting a motion that the company's assets be again offered to the city at the same figure as last year, viz., \$233,000, was discussed; this was carried at an adjourned meeting of the shareholders. The terms of the motion are that the city council submit the offer to the ratepayers within three months from the 1st of May. The question will be discussed at the regular meeting of the city council in May.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy at spring work. The maple sugar season is about over; quantity and quality are below that of last year. This is accounted for by the stormy weather. The yield

was about one and one-half pounds to a tree. The Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange will open for the season on the 8th of May.

Lumbering.—The mill owners have already started their log drives. This is earlier than usual; conditions were favourable for getting the drives down successfully.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries were very well employed. The Paton Mill Company, which employs about 700 hands, has many orders ahead. This factory has been running full time for some years now, and there is every prospect that it will continue to do so for some time to come. The Lomas Woollen mill, which employs about 150 hands, has been somewhat slack for some time, and a portion of the factory has been running only five days a week. The Magog Woollen mills, which use native wool have been closed down for some weeks on account of having run out of stock. As soon as the wool starts to come in the mill will recommence operations. The Moore Carpet Company, owing to increasing business, increased the number of its employees a few weeks ago, and about 100 hands are now employed. The company reports business very good, with an increasing demand for its product from all parts of the Dominion. The Modern Bedstead Company received several offers to establish its industry from outside places. It now employs between 40 and 50 hands, but its present quarters are altogether too small and it is unable to keep up with orders. It is expected that arrangements will be made whereby the firm will enlarge its establishment. The Canadian Rand Drill Company is running full time, with several large orders on hand, and has just completed 200 sub-target machine guns for the Sub-Target Gun Machine Company of Toronto; it expects to close another order for a similar number soon. The Jenckes Machine Company has just completed six 150 h.p. boilers for the Davidson Lumber Company of Nova Scotia, and has closed an order for three similar boilers for the St. Eugene

Lumber Company of Nelson, B.C. In addition to the above several other orders are on hand, which will keep the employees working for some time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners and builders' labourers were well employed. Painters and paper-hangers had a busy month and plumbers were busy. Stonecutters were about finished on the new court house but as work will be begun on others there will be no idle time; they have formed a union and have notified the contractors that, after May 20, they will demand 36 cents per hour and a nine-hour day. At present they receive 30 cents an hour and work ten hours per day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, machinists and all branches in connection with the machine shops had a better month than for some time previous.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers reported a good month. Pattern makers have been fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were in good demand. Garment workers have been well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were fully employed. Butchers and meat cutters were busy toward the end of the month. Ice drivers have begun their season's work. Cigar-makers reported work plentiful.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and hotel and laundry employees reported work plentiful.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—There were few unemployed men in the city.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lennoxville.—Mr. George A. Mountain, chief engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, held an investi-

gation into the condition of the level crossing here.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, sr., correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was much quieter during the past month. Building operations have not commenced yet as the frost is still in the ground. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business rather dull owing to cold weather. There have been no strikes or lockouts; and the rates of wages have not increased.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season has been backward and little ploughing has been done so far, the frost not having yet left the ground. Two or more days of constant rain would be of great benefit.

Fishing.—Has not been active in April, as it was the close season for the most saleable fish.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen were very busy on the drives. Over 4,000,000 logs were made last winter, according to estimates, in the St. Maurice territory. Water was never so low in the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice rivers as in April and if no rain comes soon there will be great difficulty in making the drives.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers were kept busy filling orders.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Painters were all very busy and when the weather becomes warmer they will have more work than they can attend to. Bricklayers and masons have prospects of abundant work as over \$25,000 will be spent in new buildings. Carpenters and joiners will have steady employment all summer and fall at satisfactory wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Bicycle workers, wagon and carriage makers have been kept busy during April on repair work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy. Only a few pressmen and electrotypers are employed and these were also busy. Bookbinders had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers, glove makers, hat makers and boot and shoe workers were very busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were all well employed. With butchers and meat cutters prices and wages were satisfactory. Ice drivers expected a very busy summer. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were well employed. Leather workers and saddlers had a dull month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were very busy in April, as were also clerks and stenographers. All delivery employees were employed. Furriers reported quiet conditions, it being their slack season. Hotel and restaurant employees reported a fair month. Laundry workers were fully occupied.

Transport.—Railway employees generally were well employed. Steamboat men, ship labourers and longshoremen anticipated a very busy season. Cab drivers and hackmen had a fair month, but teamsters and expressmen reported rather dull conditions.

Unskilled labour.—Work was plentiful and prospects are for an increased demand within a few weeks with satisfactory wages. Several hundred men left for the lumber drives in the beginning of April, others are leaving daily. Wages range from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day and for good foremen \$2.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market continued to improve and great activity was the rule in certain industries during the month. The demand for unskilled labour

was greater than in the corresponding month of last year, as several important buildings were under way, such as the drill shed, the digging of the foundations of which was commenced on the 10th of the month. An addition, in the shape of a wing 200 x 100 feet, to a convent, gave work to a large number of labourers and later on will give employment to a number of masons, stonecutters and bricklayers. The enlarging of the St. Hyacinthe Distillery Company's works was also in prospect. With the works that the city corporation intends to commence this spring in the way of rebuilding the sidewalks and drains in the district swept by fire in May, 1904, and in the cleaning of streets, there will be no labourers idle. The railway companies afforded an abundance of work and extra hands were being employed to assist the regular gangs. Conditions in the iron trades have greatly improved and orders were plentiful in the various branches. Sash and door factories had such a rush of orders that they were obliged to work overtime. On the other hand boot and shoe factories were quiet, with the exception of the J. A. & M. Coté Co., which ran full time with orders ahead for several months. The Ames, Holden Company, Limited, closed down on the 26th for stock-taking and necessary repairs to machinery. Trade in general was good, although dry goods men stated that they had a poor month. Banking business was reported satisfactory, with collections easy. A period of unusual activity in trade and commerce had commenced throughout the whole district. Relations between employers and employees were cordial, and there was no change in the rates of wages or hours of employment.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists were very busy marketing farm products, but cultivation of the land has been delayed by the weather, and farmers complained of the lack of rain. The demand for farm produce was good, and prices remunerative. Farm labourers were reported scarce.

Manufacturing.—A statement with regard to the more important manufacturing establishments operating in St. Hyacinthe during April is as follows: The Penman Manufacturing Company employs 535 males and females in the manufacture of knitted underwear, felt, blankets and cloth. The last department was not very busy during April, but the other branches were very busy. The weaving and spinning departments working night and day, and the company having orders for many months ahead and increasing the field of its operations.

The Ames, Holden Company, Limited, boot and shoe factory, employs 225 hands, male and female. This company manufactures on order only through its branch establishments all over the Dominion. The factory runs as a rule the year round.

The Duclos, Payan Company, leather and shoe stock manufacturers, employs 175 persons, male and female, all the year round. Orders are so numerous at present that in spite of an increase in production the demand cannot be supplied.

The J. A. & M. Coté Boot and Shoe Company employs 160 hands of both sexes, and was in full operation, with orders on hand for several months ahead.

The Eastern Townships Corset Company, manufacturer of corsets and cardboard boxes for general commercial use, employs 135 hands of both sexes, and has plenty of orders on hand and splendid prospects for the coming season.

The Casavant Brothers Organ Company employs 75 men, and has orders on hand for at least six months ahead. This establishment generally runs the whole year.

The F. X. Bertrand Company, iron and brass founders and boilermakers, employ 50 hands, and has more orders on hand than it can fill.

Messrs. Paquet and Godbout, sash and door manufacturers and building contractors, have obtained the contract for the drill shed for the Federal Government at St. Hyacinthe. This firm employs at in-

door and outdoor work from 60 to 80 workmen, and has orders and contracts for the whole year.

The L. P. Morin & Sons Company, sash and door manufacturers and building contractors, employs 35 men indoors and a great number on outside work. This company has many orders in advance.

Messrs. Augustin and Daudelin, machinists, employ from 15 to 18 hands, and have as many orders on hand as they can fill.

The Emporium Cigar Company employs 75 to 80 hands, males and females, and has orders on hand to keep it busy all year.

The Dominion Cigar Company employs 35 hands, and has sufficient orders ahead to keep its staff busy the year round. It will probably be obliged to increase the number of employees shortly.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons had a good month, and were in good demand owing to the many important buildings in course of construction. Carpenters, joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters, gas and steam-fitters, paperhangers and decorators had an excellent month; stonecutters also had an abundance of work, and are in demand. Builders' labourers were busy, and will probably be very much in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported a good month. Coremakers, machinists, boiler-makers' electrical workers, blacksmiths and steam engineers were very busy, with promise of still better trade conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriagemakers, organ builders, car builders, sash and door workers, patternmakers, &c., had a very busy month, with prospects of still busier times ahead.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, bookbinders and other branches of these crafts had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers reported plenty of employment,

and boot and shoe workers had a fair month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, cigarmakers, tobacco workers and ice deliverers were very busy.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were fully employed, with splendid prospects for the coming month. Saddlers and trunk makers reported fair conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees were busy, and laundry workers had a fair month.

Transport.—Railway employees generally and telegraphers had an excellent month. Expressmen, teamsters and cab drivers had a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—Day labourers had an exceptionally good month, and all those who wished to work could easily find it. In certain industries there is a shortage of unskilled labour.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffith, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was well employed during April, a general increase in activity, as compared with March, having gone into effect.

Judging from the number of building permits issued the season will be a very active one for the different classes of these trades. During March 144 permits were issued, the aggregate cost of the work being \$489,680. This included 81 permits for new buildings to cost \$370,450; the remaining 63 permits were for repairs. In March, 1904, 59 permits were issued for new buildings and 55 for repairs. Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, &c., as a result, began the season with anticipations of an abundance of employment.

The following are some of the works which were being commenced at the end of April:—

The St. James Presbytery, to cost \$33,500; 50 feet frontage by 100 feet depth. The contract for masonry amounted to \$21,000.

An apartment house in stone five storeys in height, to lodge 48 families, with all modern conveniences, to cost \$100,000.

A \$100,000 apartment building which will be four storeys high and contain 40 suites of from 2 to 10 rooms.

The Lewis Bros. & Co.'s manufacturing establishment, at present under construction, is going ahead rapidly.

The Bank of Toronto will construct a large annex, and the City and District Savings Bank a branch building.

Work is in progress on the new building for the Canada Car Company, which, it is stated, will employ from 1,500 to 2,000 hands.

The real estate market was very active during April, a large number of transfers being reported. Sales in the suburban municipalities of DeLorimier, St. Louis, Petite Côte, Outremont, Côte des Neiges, Notre Dame de Grâce, Montreal West, Verdun, Côte St. Paul, St. Henri and Ste. Cunégonde amounted to \$705,555.

The sum of \$666,000 will be spent by the city on roads, sewers, fire stations, baths and other public improvements.

Navigation opened during April, and several boats from the maritime provinces arrived.

The Montreal Street Railway Company increased the wages of motormen and conductors; 1,200 men will participate in the benefits. All those who have been five years in the service will receive an increase of one cent an hour, to 19 cents an hour; those three years in the service will be supplied with uniforms.

The debt of the city of Montreal is at present \$28,000,000, and the sum paid for interest amounts to \$1,165,000. This sum is paid in quarterly instalments, in May, July, November and January. The amount payable in May is \$527,798, of which \$322,327 is payable in England, \$65,882 in New York and \$139,589 in Montreal.

The manager of the Montreal Locomotive and Machine Company stated that the company has 1,000 men in its employ, and that it has an order for ten large 10-wheeled engines for the Canadian Northern, which are nearly finished. Thirteen 10-wheeled engines are also being built for the Canadian Pacific Railway, fourteen consolidated engines for the Canada Southern and ten moguls for the Grand Trunk

Railway. The company has also contracts for the structural iron for the Royal Victoria Museum and Mint at Ottawa, the post office at Winnipeg and other large buildings.

The following resolutions were passed by the Montreal Trades and Labour Council at its meeting on the 25th of April:—

That the city council have a referendum vote of all ratepayers taken as to the advisability of the city taking control of public utilities, such as the municipalization of street railways, lighting, &c.

That the Montreal city council impose a tax on vacant lots held for speculative purposes by real estate agents, so as to force the sale of such lots for building purposes and stop the exorbitant prices asked for as rent of houses.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The different branches were all busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and machinists were fully employed. Electricians and linemen were active, with the Northern Electric Company, manufacturers of telephones and switch-boards, running to full capacity with over 600 hands. Metal polishers, brass workers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers had a very good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Active conditions were reported.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, electrotypers, bookbinders and engravers had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were somewhat quiet, but trade was reported as improving. Hat makers, glove makers, &c., were well employed, but boot and shoe workers were quiet, this being the dull season of the year.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and butchers were active. Ice drivers began their busy season in the closing week of April. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Favourable conditions were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, furriers, clerks, hotel and restaurant employees were active.

Transport.—Railway employees were fully employed. Steamboatmen, longshoremen and ship labourers began their busy season in the closing week of the month. Cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour.—A fair month was reported.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

As a rule April is a dull month for labour in this city and district, and employment accordingly was somewhat scarce during the past month, though an exceptionally active season is anticipated.

The Handle factory, employing about a dozen workpeople, closed down owing to the expense of shipping raw material into the city.

A few bricklayers obtained an increase from 42 to 45 cents per hour for an eight-hour day, the change going into effect on May 1.

The corporation will expend about \$26,000 in improvements this year. The wages paid to common labourers on this work are 17 cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Saw milling was begun, the Gilmour and Hughson mills opening with about 400 hands, including shippers. The rate of wages run from \$1.25 to \$1.75 for a ten-hour day.

Transport.—Though lumber shipments are not expected to be as heavy as last year, the lumber fleet of the Ottawa resumed operations, giving employment to about 400 men. These for the most part were hired at Sorel, Que., and at other points. The system employed in hiring is to pay the captains of the different boats a fixed sum per month for wages and supplies, the latter hiring and boarding their own help.

OTTAWA, ONT. AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity in building operations was begun during April, though the month was dull for unskilled labour. Conditions, however, promised improvement, and abundance of work seems assured for the following six months.

Negotiations were actively in progress between contractors and different unions representing the building trades as to the rate of wages and hours for the building season. The outlook pointed to an exceptionally busy year in building, the government work alone being sufficient to guarantee ample opportunity for employment over and above private enterprises. Some apprehension was felt as to the supply of labour, especially bricklayers and stone cutters.

Business men reported the volume of trade as satisfactory and the future promising. Retailers placed fairly heavy orders relying on the prospects of a good harvest and continued favourable conditions.

The ratepayers of Ottawa will vote on May 18th on a by-law authorizing the city council to expend \$200,000 in establishing a civic lighting plant; the scheme includes the expropriation of the Consumer's Electric Company's plant, and the acquiring of a water power, etc.

The announcement was made that a branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will be built from Ottawa to Lake Abitibi, a distance of about 235 miles.

A national live stock association was formed at a gathering of stockmen held at Ottawa. Mr. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont., was elected president. A national stock register will be established.

The city engineer has issued an order to corporation foremen that in future Italian labourers are not to be employed if Canadians and ratepayers are available.

The first prosecution under the 'Alien Labour Act' at Ottawa was in progress at the end of the month. G. P. Spittal, a

former employee charged F. E. Breckenridge, of the International Harvester Company, with importing six citizens of the United States under contract.

The C. Ross Co., dry goods merchants, are considering plans for the erection of a large departmental store on Sparks street.

A lumbermen's employees' club has been formed with rooms on O'Connor street. The desire is to promote the social life of the members and provide a common rendezvous while in the city. A register will be kept with names and addresses so that the men may communicate with one another if desired. Mr. Ernest Pitt is secretary.

A deputation of the Trade and Labour Council of Ottawa waited upon the Financial Committee of the city council with a request that an effort be made to encourage more industries to locate in Ottawa in order to increase the amount of employment offered in the city.

The installation of a DeForest Wireless Telegram station was under way.

The employees of the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company asked for an increase, amount unstated, on April 10, and on April 30 received notice of an increase of ten cents per day for all over two years in the service of the company. The result was satisfactory to the men who sent the company a letter expressing gratitude.

The month closed with peaceful prospects for the building trades. The painters stone masons and bricklayers signed agreements for the new season involving an increase in wages; the stone cutters and plasterers will work under last season's agreements and the plumbers and steamfitters made a demand now under consideration by the employers. Stone masons and bricklayers will receive 45 cents an hour for a nine hour day; stone cutters 43 cents and eight hour day; plumbers 30 cents and nine hours. The carpenters asked for an increase of from three to five cents an hour, but no agreement was made with the union, any increase made being in isolated cases.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring work was started on the farms, but only a little seeding was completed.

Lumbering.—The lumber mills began operations, those of Mr. J. R. Booth running day and night with fully one thousand men employed. The rate of wages remains unchanged. A sale of importance announced during April was the purchase of the plants and limits of the White Lumber Company of Pembroke by an Ottawa company. The cut at the local mills is likely to be about 15 per cent smaller this year than last. A deputation of lumbermen waited on the government and asked for the construction of a series of dams on the upper Ottawa river and its feeders, with a view of controlling the flow of water which at present is excessive at some periods and too low at others.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The foundries and other iron trades were fairly busy, but there was no exceptional activity. Repairs consequent upon the opening of the lumber mills provided considerable work. Work in connection with bicycle repairing increased.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in the woodworking trades were more active than during the previous month, but there was still ample room for improvement. There will be no general increase in the wages of the trades this year.

Printing and allied trades.—There was no lack of employment for qualified printers.

Clothing trades.—These trades experienced a busy spring trade.

Leather trades.—Harness and collar makers were fairly busy.

Transport.—Conditions among railway men were normal for the season. The rush of immigrants required a considerable number of special trains, which gave additional employment.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Perth.—A by-law was passed to grant a loan of \$20,000 to Messrs. Winn & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Milton, Ont., who will build a ~~two-storey~~ factory to employ not less than 75 hands.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the advent of warm weather, opportunities were greatly increased, and labour, skilled and unskilled, was well employed. Though the season was somewhat later than last year, the prospects are fully as good.

The most noticeable activity prevailed in marine circles. During the winter months extensive repairs and changes occurred among the fleets of the Montreal Forwarding Company, the K. and M. Forwarding Company, at the Kingston foundry wharf, at the government dry dock, Craig's wharf, Richardson's wharf, the Davis dry dock and at Wolf and Garden islands. As a result a large number of boats were equipped and were being manned with the expectations of a season of great activity, many having been already placed in commission.

A large staff of labourers were employed under the direction of the city engineer and foreman of the streets in cleaning thoroughfares. Public notice has been given by the city council of its intention to undertake and carry out many local improvements, consisting chiefly of the building of artificial stone sidewalks on fifteen or twenty of the principal streets of the city, and assessing the final cost on the real property to be benefited thereby. This will mean the expenditure of a large sum of money, and will afford much employment.

The twelfth annual meeting of the subscribers of the School of Mining was held. Reports presented on the work of the year showed that there were 364 students tak-

ing courses in the school, of whom 162 were students in engineering. The treasurer reported expenditures amounting to \$48,503.58, with an over-draft of \$2,089.53; in the estimates of the legislature for the school, the amount is the same as last year, viz., \$37,000. Rockwood asylum for the insane received \$92,800, an increase of \$4,442, with an additional amount for repairs of \$4,625. The dairy school will receive \$6,000 as previously, and \$2,271 to complete and pay off building accounts.

The Kingston and Dominion Central Railway Company, which is already empowered to build from Kingston to Georgian Bay, was given authority to connect also with Ottawa and Montreal.

The Religious Tract Society recently applied to the Standing Orders Committee of the legislature for leave to introduce a bill to legalize the use of a building purchased in Kingston for a sailors' home, to be known as 'Snug Harbour.' The rule calling for the usual six weeks' notice was suspended, and leave granted to go on with the work. The building, already a very substantial one, is being much improved and enlarged.

The trustees for the bondholders of the Kingston, Cataraqui and Portsmouth Electric Street Railway offered to sell the street railway to the city for \$125,000, the road to be operated in the meantime by the bondholders, power, if the council desired, to be supplied at the old rate. No action was taken.

A shortage of chestnut coal was reported. It is expected that with the opening of navigation an abundant supply will soon be available.

Wholesale and retail dealers reported an excellent Easter trade.

The difference between the local contractors and their carpenter employees was settled amicably, and the men returned to work on April 3. The difficulty was largely the result of a misunderstanding, which after conference was cleared up. The employees will be paid \$2.50 per nine-

hour day. The eight-hour day on Saturday will be paid at the rate of \$2.22 a day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month was a busy one. The early part was devoted to the manufacture of maple syrup and sugar, of which a large quantity is produced in this district. About the middle of the month seeding was begun in some sections. On the 20th the Frontenac cheese board met for the transaction of general business. About 1,000 boxes of cheese were boarded and offered for sale. Complaint was made that this cheese being foddered is poor in point of quality, and commands a correspondingly low price. It was pointed out that this cheese will reach the English market about July when there is a demand for the best product, with the result that Canadian products will have the price lowered.

The good roads and an abundance of produce created a marked improvement in the Kingston market during April. During the first week butter sold at 25 cents per pound; eggs at 15 to 20 cents per dozen; veal at 5 and 7 cents a pound; potatoes at 90 cents to \$1 per bag. In the second week there was a large showing of veal and new garden vegetables; also maple syrup, sugar, &c. Prices were somewhat lower, eggs (choice) bringing 15 cents per dozen; butter, pound prints, 20 cents; chickens, 60 to 80 cents a pair; lettuce, radishes, new onions, &c., three bunches for 10 cents; maple syrup, 90 cents to \$1 per gallon; veal, 6 cents per pound for hind-quarters, forequarters from 2½ to 4 cents per pound. For western beef by the carcass butchers were asking 7½ cents per pound, by the quarter from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Beef of local raising brought 6 cents per pound by the carcass, and from 6½ and 9 cents by the quarter. Spring lamb was scarce, and was disposed of at \$2 per hind and \$1.28 per fore quarters. Mutton sold at 10 cents a pound by the quarter, pork 8 to 9 cents by the quarter and 7 to 8 by the carcass. Dealers say that it is almost im-

possible to secure beef cattle locally, and that prices will go much higher, as cattle must be brought from the west to meet the demand. It is expected that citizens will have to pay from 15 to 20 cents per pound for their supply. The supply of potatoes meets the demand, and prices range from 60 to 75 cents per bag. Carrots, turnips, parsnips, &c., were from 30 to 40 cents per bag.

There is a scarcity of good carriage and saddle horses in this district. For select animals good prices are paid. A first class carriage or saddle horse will bring from \$150 to \$200. Ordinary horses for working purposes may be obtained as low as \$75, but the demand for good stock is active, with correspondingly high prices.

Farmers report that fall wheat wintered splendidly, and is looking better than for some years past. This is largely due to the heavy snowfall of the past winter, together with the early opening of spring and prevailing mild weather. The crop will not suffer as much on low land as in previous seasons, as the land is drying up rapidly, and is not affected by frost. The present prospects for a good harvest are excellent. The land everywhere, except the very low lands, was in excellent condition, and the farmers were taking advantage of this to rush their work.

Fishing.—This industry was very active. Large quantities of suckers met with a ready sale on account of the high prices of meat and better grades of fish. Other fish was handled in large quantities, and prices were high. Pike sold at 8 cents per pound; whitefish, 12½ cents per pound; salmon, 15 to 20 cents per pound; salmon trout, 30 cents per pound; salt sea salmon, 30 cents per pound; halibut, 30 cents per pound, and haddock 10 cents per pound.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was very active. There are a number of broom factories here. All these concerns did a splendid business during the month. Employees reported large planting of broom-

corn at Oklamamo and other growing centres. It is expected that a good yield will make satisfactory markets. It is said by employers that there is a scarcity of really competent and steady broom-makers. It was thought that the cessation of the manufacture of brooms by the convicts at the Central Prison, Toronto, would have a beneficial effect upon the trade, but on account of the very large stock on hand at the time of closing dealers say that the change is not yet felt. The local tannery did a good business during the month, and still has much work on hand. The cotton mill was running full time, with orders ahead; during the month a number of new hands were taken on at fairly satisfactory rates of wages. The hosiery mill, employing many hands, has a full complement of orders, and was running full time; at piece-work the operatives, mostly young women, earn from 30 cents to \$1.50 per day.

The Davis Dry Dock Company, the Montreal Transportation Company and the K. & M. Company at Portsmouth, as well as the Calvin Company at Garden Island, and others engaged in shipbuilding, repairing, &c., have still much work ahead.

The Canadian Locomotive Works Company and the Kingston and Angrove foundries have many orders on hand, and were working full time. The Kent Bros. mica works were busy, and while employing many hands advertised for more. The Polson Patent Medicine Manufacturing Company were rushed with orders. Upwards of \$2,000 was spent by this firm during the month in postage used in the distribution of circulars, &c., advertising its wares. The Crothers Biscuit Company, employing many hands, is doing a splendid business. It has been finally decided on account of the cost of building, state of trades, &c., not to rebuild the recently destroyed factory of the Gardener Biscuit Company.

The local breweries have begun to increase their output to meet the summer trades. The Bayus and Fisher brewing companies reported a good business. There

is some talk of removing or closing the Kingston malt house.

Mining.—Mining was very active in this district. A number of new plants were being installed, and there was a widespread interest taken in the rich mineral and other resources of the county of Frontenac.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction as yet consists of large repairs to existing roads, although much work is anticipated along new lines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades are now very well employed, although on account of the high rates of wages and increased cost of material very little building is going on; still, carpenters and joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters, paperhangers, decorators, gas and steam-fitters, plumbers and building labourers reported plenty of work in making repairs, alterations, improvements, &c. Painters and glaziers were rushed on account of the work caused by the renewal of the many windows broken by the explosion on the boat 'Scout.' The bricklayers, masons and stonecutters reported business very quiet as yet. At the end of the month the building of the military stables was begun under the direction of the local government architect and the contractor.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The various branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades have all had a long and satisfactory season of business, and reported having much business ahead for months to come.

Printing and allied trades.—The members of the printing and allied trades, although not a large body here, find constant employment. April was rather a busy month, as in addition to the regular work there was an increase of job work, &c., incidental to the season.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported an excellent month—better than March, and on the whole in excess of the corresponding period of last year. All hands were fully em-

ployed, and several shops reported openings for two or three more competent hands, if such could be secured. One of the dealers in ready-made clothing went into the manufacture of gents' clothing, and reported business good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported an increase in business. Butchers had an excellent Easter trade. Prime beef was very scarce, the imported article bringing from 12½ to 15 cents per pound. Hotel and laundry employees reported improved business. The two cigar factories here reported doing a splendid business for the month. Conditions which were rather unsatisfactory for some time past are now running more smoothly.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported business good and conditions satisfactory. Broom-makers were rushed, and good men were in demand at fair wages.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, ship labourers, longshoremen, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen and all engaged in the transportation business, excepting street railwaymen, reported conditions very much improved during the month.

Unskilled labour.—All classes of unskilled labour continue fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

For some time past interest has centered in the formation of the Big Dipper Mining and Milling Company, of Ontario. Application has been made in the legislature for a charter, the authorized capital being \$2,500,000, the shares having a par value of \$100 each, fully paid and non-assessable. The company proposes to carry on development work in Barrie township, Frontenac county, and are already engaged upon the enterprises. There is a five-stamp mill already adjoining the pro-

perty purchased, and in operation. The company will also devote its attention to the development of the rich deposits in this section of the county. The site of the proposed enterprise is accessible by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a good wagon road and water route of about three miles.

Perth.—On the 11th April a by-law to grant a loan of \$20,000 to Messrs. Winn & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers of Milton, Halton county, Ontario, was carried by a vote of 473 to 25. The town will loan the firm \$20,000, repayable in twenty years, \$1,000 to be paid each year without interest. The firm is also exempt from the payment of taxes for ten years. The company are to build a two-storey factory, 150 x 50 feet, and employ not less than seventy-five hands, and to payment not less than \$35,000 per year in wages.

Napanee.—On April 14 a meeting of business men was held in the town hall to take steps to organize a board of trade. T. W. Robinson was elected president and F. Vanburen, secretary. The question of a ferry service across Hay bay and other matters will be taken up by the board.

Picton.—The steamer 'Alexandria,' the 'Princess,' the steam-barge 'Water Lilly,' the tow-barge 'Rob Roy,' the 'Aberdeen' and many other crafts have been improved, fitted out and placed in commission.

Brockville.—The St. Lawrence Engineering Company has been organized with a capital of \$40,000 for the manufacture of gasoline and other small yachts.

BELLEVEILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. McDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of April was exceptionally busy among all classes of labour, especially among bricklayers, painters, paper-hangers and carpenters, owing to the fine weather prevailing. A large amount of building has been started, and a scarcity of houses is reported. The erection of the

new Roman Catholic church, which is of stone, is giving employment to a large number of stonecutters, stonemasons, carpenters and unskilled labourers. The Belleville Hardware Company added another storey to its large factory and can hardly keep up with orders; this firm employs a large number of skilled men at good wages in the manufacture of locks. Unskilled labour had a good month, a large amount of work being done on the streets. Painters were in great demand, almost every available workman being eagerly sought for. All factories and shops in the city were busy and were running full time with full staffs. The cement plant at Point Arm, situated about three miles from the city, is now almost ready to start operations. It is said to be one of the most promising mills in Canada, having installed the first turbine engine in this country. An American firm has secured options on a large amount of property in this vicinity with the intention of erecting another cement factory. The government will erect a revetment wall on the east side of the river Moira to prevent damage from the annual spring freshets. Navigation opened in the last of April, and a large number of men from this city were given employment; a busy season is promised. A nine-hour day among the painters and paperhangers went into effect the first week in April.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A good month was reported, many of the farmers having a large amount of ploughing done and looking forward to a splendid season.

Fishing.—Activity prevailed, good catches of rough fish being taken. A million whitefish fry from the Dominion hatcheries were deposited in the bay during the second week in April.

Lumbering.—Operations are decreasing in this district, as the northern country is being gradually depleted of timber.

Manufacturing.—Conditions were active, with a splendid outlook.

Mining.—Conditions promise to be very active this season, many new properties being developed.

Railroad construction and employment.—As was the case last spring, a number of railroad firemen and engineers were laid off in April; these as a rule secured employment in other branches of railroad work.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All classes had a good month, with the exception of plumbers and gas and steamfitters. Painters were particularly busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and helpers and machinists were busy. Blacksmiths reported a good month, and boilermakers were all working full time. A large number of men have been employed getting vessels in readiness for navigation, about a dozen large sailing vessels being overhauled here. Bicycle workers and jewellers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of the woodworking trade were busy, especially in the manufacture of furniture. Carriage painters and carriage and wagon makers were very active, all the shops working full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were all working full time. Pressmen and bookbinders were about the same as in March.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and boot and shoe workers had a rather better month than the average, owing to the mild weather.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had an excellent month. Cigarmakers were all working.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers had a very busy month, one firm being unable to keep up with the orders.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy, and delivery and hotel and restaurant employees reported a very active month. Laundry workers worked full time.

Transport.—A quiet month prevailed in all branches of railroad work. Among steamboat men of all classes, however, there was much activity. The first cargo of coal reached the city from Oswego on April

23. Hackmen, teamsters and draymen were all busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in very good demand; a busy season is in view.

DISTRICT NOTES.

It is expected that work will shortly be begun on the extension of the C. O. R. northward from Bancroft in this county. A new mineral is being mined in this county, viz., sodalite. Much activity is being shown at Bogart, where several valuable pyrite properties are situated.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Work was plentiful throughout April, and mechanics of all classes were well employed. A number of houses were under construction, operations being conducted as rapidly as possible. The large shovel and tool factory was completed, and the work of installing machinery proceeded with. Construction was begun on the large lock factory, and the extension of the Canadian General Electric shops will be begun in May. The laying of about six miles of granolithic walk by day labour was begun by the corporation. The Machine Telegraph Company was actively engaged erecting lines and installing equipment. Freight shipments were heavy; especially of the products of the cereal mill, the C. G. E. shops and the canoe works. Wholesale and retail trade was more active than in some time past. Banks had a good month. There were no changes in wages, no definite decision having been arrived at in the matter of the request of the teamsters for an increase of 50 cents per day. Cordial relations existed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged seeding under favourable weather

conditions. A fairly good maple sugar season was reported.

Lumbering.—Saw-mills were all very busy, the demand for lumber being so great that the product was being taken immediately from the saws to buildings in course of erection. About 12,000 telegraph poles were taken out during the past season, and are now being delivered.

Manufacturing.—Exceptional activity prevailed. The Canadian General Electric employs about 900 hands, and was very busy. The Cereal Company employs 500 hands, and was also very busy, owing to the destruction by fire of the company's plant at Grand Rapids. Mich.

Mining.—Exceptional activity prevailed, a number of valuable discoveries having been made.

Railway construction and employment.—Track repairing on an extensive scale was under way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were very busy. Plumbers were busy, and builders' labourers were fairly busy. Among carpenters, plasterers, painters, stonecutters and gas and steam-fitters very active conditions prevailed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Bicycle workers, tool sharpeners, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths were very busy. Machinists and engineers, electrical workers and linemen and boiler-makers were busy. Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, brass workers and horseshoers were very active. Ship workers were well employed on repairs.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern-makers were busy, and coopers, car builders and carriage and wagon makers very busy. Gilders, varnishers and polishers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Active conditions prevailed. Owing to increased business, the Peterborough *Examiner* installed the new improved Roger's typewriter.

graph typesetting machine, with a capacity equal to that of 16 hand compositors.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were very busy. Millinery establishments were also very busy, but glove makers were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were very active, full staffs being employed and full time worked.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were active. Furriers were slack.

Transport.—Railway employees, both in the freight and passenger service, were very busy, but steamboatmen were still quiet. Cab drivers, hackmen, expressmen, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Ordinary labourers were well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Favourable commercial conditions were reported in the country districts, the roads having greatly improved and saw-mills throughout the country having begun work. Prevailing prices for farm produce were as follows: Hay, \$9 per ton; pork, 10 to 12 cents per pound; potatoes, 75 cents per bag; apples, 60 cents per bag; butter, 23 to 24 cents per pound; eggs, 14 to 15 cents per dozen; chickens, 60 to 75 cents per pair; maple syrup, \$1.50 per gallon; honey, 10 cents per pound.

Lakefield.—A bonus of \$15,000 to a furniture company was voted.

Bridgenorth.—The council of the township of Smith on April 10 approved that a by-law be submitted to the ratepayers at the next election for the purpose of granting \$1,000 to an employee of the township who lost his leg while operating a stone-crusher.

Whitby.—A by-law granting a bonus of \$25,000 for the establishment of a beet

sugar company was carried on April 28 by a majority of 231.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thompson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions were practically unchanged from March, except insofar as they were affected by the advance of the season. Reports from nearly all departments of industry were favourable, as showing plenty of employment for skilled artisans, with every probability of its continuance throughout the season.

A salient feature of the situation was the continued and increasing influx of immigrants, a considerable percentage of whom were mechanics; many of these were unable to find work at their trades. It is frequently stated that one difficulty in the way of their readily obtaining employment is their inability or unwillingness to do the class of work or adopt the methods of the Canadian workmen, the requirements of the market being in many cases different from those to which they have been accustomed.

The relations of employers and employed were in the main harmonious, the chief friction reported being a strike of piano-action workers.

The 19th of April was the anniversary of the fire which last year devastated a considerable area of the business section, throwing a large number temporarily out of employment. The total loss was estimated at \$10,350,000, of which about 20 per cent represented the value of buildings destroyed. In the interval the district has been largely rebuilt, with more extensive, substantial and modern structures. The number already erected or in course of erection is 31, the estimated cost of which is \$1,124,000. This, however, by no means represents the total amount expended in reconstruction, as a considerable proportion of those formerly doing business in the district have built elsewhere in the city.

Building permits were issued during March representing a valuation of \$275,000. This was \$50,000 in advance of February and constituted a record for the month.

The annual report of City Treasurer Coady estimates the capital invested in manufacturing industries in Toronto at \$65,000,000 and the value of the annual output at \$70,000,000.

At a meeting of the District Labour Council on April 20 it was decided that affiliation with the proposed civic league would not be in the best interests of the working class.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busily engaged in seeding, which in this district commenced a little earlier than usual. The season, however, has so far been unusually dry, and rain was much needed. Many immigrants were being engaged by farmers; wages had a slight upward tendency.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in nearly all lines. The iron and brass industries were especially busy, the prospects of an active building season stimulating the demand for all sorts of construction material. The requirements of the western market promise to be very extensive, and a prosperous season is regarded as assured.

Railway construction and employment.—The work of constructing the James Bay Railway was being vigorously pushed along the Don Valley, where extensive cuttings and embankments were necessary. About ten bridges will be required for the first ten miles of the road. The Canadian Pacific Railway will make radical improvements and extensions in its yards at Toronto Junction, and several switches will be constructed. The Metropolitan Electric Railway was making active preparation for the extension of its line from Newmarket to Lake Simcoe, which, it is hoped, will be completed before August 1.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Everything points to a very busy season now that the danger of

strikes has been averted. Owing to the scarcity of brick the season was a little late in opening. Local men in the various trades were generally well employed, though there was a considerable surplus of newly arrived immigrants looking for jobs. Bricklayers were mostly at work. They obtained an agreement with the employers for three years, fixing the wages at 47 cents per hour for the current season and 50 cents per hour for the next two years. This makes it practically certain that there will be no serious dispute this season. Carpenters were fairly busy, but were subject to much competition from new arrivals. Painters were very busy, and plumbers found plenty of work, but steam-fitters reported trade slack. Plasterers have concluded a two years' agreement with the employers, by which they receive an increase from 43 to 44 cents per hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Reports from these trades were as a rule favourable. Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, &c., had plenty of work. Brass workers were busy. Jewellery workers were a little quiet, but silversmiths found trade good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Cabinet makers, furniture workers, upholsterers and woodworking machinists were busy with but few men out of work. Carriage and wagon makers were fairly well employed. Coopers had steady work. Piano workers had a quiet month, the strike of the piano-action workers having affected some shops adversely.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade a little dull, and a number of men out of work. Bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors had plenty of work. Garment workers, who are usually busy at this season, have not been well employed, as the trade is exceptionally slow in opening up; this is said to be due to an overstocked market. Boot and shoe workers had a good month, and hat, cap and neckwear workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers found trade a little dull during the earlier part of the month; conditions improved later. Confectioners were busy. Cigar-makers were all at work, as the shops were filling orders for the spring and summer trade. Brewers had plenty of work.

Leather trades.—Conditions were generally good. Harness makers were actively employed.

Miscellaneous.—Waiters and hotel help generally found an active demand for their services. Barbers were busy and laundry workers had plenty of work.

Transport.—Railway employees were fully employed, especially during the latter part of the month, the holiday traffic being unusually heavy. Teamsters, expressmen and street railway employees had steady work.

NIAGARA FALLS ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was fully employed in this district, though in some trades the demand for men was unsteady. Mild weather caused renewed activity on the Power Development Works. Sewer construction in the city has been recommenced, and the city proposes to pave more streets this summer. The building trades were very active, many new buildings being in course of erection.

Another company to develop power at Niagara Falls is about to begin operations, known as the Niagara-Welland Power Company, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, and unlimited bonding privileges. Its shareholders are principally New York business men, and they are operating under a charter obtained in 1894, and purchased from the original incorporators a couple of years ago. The new company proposes at a cost of about \$5,000,000 to build within two years a power plant at St. Catharines capable of developing 100-

000 horsepower, with provision for an increase to 200,000 horsepower, and transmission lines which will distribute the power to various towns in western Ontario. The lines will serve St. Catharines, Thorold, Merritton and other towns in the Niagara peninsula, as well as Brantford, Ingersoll, Woodstock, London and St. Thomas, with a branch line from Brantford running in a northerly direction through Galt to Preston, and to Guelph via Hespeler. The company power canal will be seven miles long, extending from a point on the Welland river to a point on the escarpment two miles east of Merritton, where a fall of 200 feet is available. A tail race will conduct the water from the foot of the escarpment to Lake Ontario. The final surveys of the canal have been completed, and the company is preparing to undertake construction at once, also that of the power house which will be located at the foot of the escarpment.

Business was favourable in all lines, and the money market active. Another bank is to be opened in the city.

Plumbers have secured an advance in wages. Bricklayers employed in pits and tunnels on the power works were also working at a higher scale of wages.

A small strike of plumbers was caused by the refusal of an employing firm to sign an agreement with the union. A dispute between the masons' and stone cutters' unions caused a one-day strike on the Clifton House. A hundred and fifty men were involved.

Machinery was being installed in the Canadian Shredded Wheat Company's factory. The Pere Marquette Railway Company has added greatly to the motive power of its Eastern Division. Several new stores, just finished, have been occupied by city merchants.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The first ploughing was done in this district on March 31. In the fruit growing sections the pruning and care of trees, vines and berry bushes has afforded the chief employment for some

time. The big nurseries have employed large numbers of hands in caring for stock and in packing, and shipping spring orders. Newspaper reports say that the agricultural and fruit outlook is very encouraging.

Fishing.—The fishing season has commenced along the lakes and catches were fair.

Manufacturing.—Factories were generally busy.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railway employment was steady, but railroad construction generally has not yet commenced. Work on the Toronto and Hamilton electric railway will begin in May. A start was made on the Niagara and St. Catharines railway. Surveys were being made for a branch from the Toronto and Hamilton line to run from Allanburg to Port Colborne.

Power Development.—The power companies were all making excellent progress on the construction of their plants. A cable has arrived to connect the power house and transferring station of the Ontario Power Company. The screen house of the same company, a large concrete structure, is being erected and the intake works were being rushed towards completion.

The Toronto & Niagara Power Company will purchase power from the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and transmit it to Toronto to supply customers till its own plant is completed.

The Electrical Development Company (Toronto & Niagara Power Company), is asking permission of the Ontario Government to be allowed to develop 250,000 horsepower instead of 125,000 horsepower, which was the limit allowed by the original charter. The company finds that its location is capable of producing twice as much power as it expected. The company's gathering dam runs into water much deeper than it was expected, hence it will divert much more to the power possibilities.

Preparations are being made for transmitting electric power to supply the Nia-

gara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company, an American distributing concern.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The state of employment in these trades was somewhat uncertain though much building was in progress. A good demand for some classes of mechanics is frequently made by the power works contractors, but the term of employment is often short. Rush jobs cause much uncertainty in the labour market. Large numbers of bricklayers and masons were employed on the new Clifton House (hotel), and other large buildings, and in wheel-pits and tunnels of the power companies. Good carpenters have been in demand, but at times during the month there were many men idle, a large force having been discharged from a completed contract. Painters, plumbers and gas fitters were all busy. Short hours prevailed in some shops during the winter, but all are running full time now. Stone cutters were all employed, and builders' labourers were busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Foundries and machine shops were busy and employment in these lines was good. Electrical workers and linemen were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—The job printing business was active and employment satisfactory.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Active conditions prevailed in all occupations connected with food supply.

Miscellaneous.—Retail clerks were busy. Summer hotels and restaurants will open soon and give much employment. Steam laundries were prospering; two of them have increased their plants and more hands were taken on.

Transport.—Employment in all lines of railway service was very good. All roads were working their full complements of men, but there was no demand for more. Steamboat men were beginning work for the season and employment promises to be

brisk. Street railway employees and teamsters were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Large forces of foreign labourers were engaged on the power works and sewer construction. In a few months the number engaged on the power works will be greatly reduced.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Allanburg.—The new canal bridge has been completed. Finishing work on the Cataract Power Company's canal has been resumed.

Bridgeburg.—The new Grand Trunk freight house is now in use.

Fort Erie.—A shirt factory is to be opened.

Humbleton.—Local men have opened a shoe factory.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—A start has been made in the building of the Niagara Queenston and St. Catharines Electric Railway.

Port Colborne.—A great revival of industry came with the advent of spring. Contractors on the harbour and canal improvement works and elevator construction were vigorously pushing operations, the work being hastened night and day, to get a certain part completed before navigation opens. The Welland Canal opened April 24th. Four bridges were rebuilt during the past year and their centre piers removed; there are now only six centre pier bridges left. Forty hands are now employed in the brass works. A number of workmen have come here from other places this spring.

Welland.—Bridge tenders on the canal went on duty April 1. The six o'clock closing of retail stores ended April 1. A steam launch factory will likely be started here soon.

Shisler's Point.—Two hundred and seventy men were working in the quarries during April.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was a decided improvement in the condition of employment as compared with last month. With the opening up of spring, those branches of trade affected by the severe weather became more fully employed. The building trades were active; contracts, while not so large as last year, are more numerous, and total up well. Sewer construction work and laying of pipes for natural gas supply is giving employment to 300 labourers; this is about one-third more than was employed on this work last year. With the opening of navigation on the new Welland canal there was an increase in the amount of shipping shown as compared with last year.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported satisfactory.

About 35 men, largely foreigners and unorganized, employed on the gas-pipe work, asked for shorter hours at the same pay, viz., \$1.50 for nine hours instead of ten. The request was refused, and the men quit work. Some returned to work next day, but those who did not had their places filled.

In the suit brought by the Gurney Foundry Company against certain officials of local unions for an injunction restraining them and the unions from wrongly interfering with the plaintiff's business and for damages to business from such interference, the jury returned a verdict that the plaintiff had suffered damages in St. Catharines to the monetary value of \$1,500. His Lordship will decide on whom the responsibility rests later; the case will be argued in Toronto.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The canning factories have not met the fruit growers in their request for 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes. The growers will not grow tomatoes extensively this year, but will put in some other crop.* Farmers were busy on spring work.

**Erratum.*—In the March issue of the *Labour Gazette* it was stated that the vegetable growers of this district had asked from the canning factories 'one dollar per ton for corn.' This should have read, 'an advance of one dollar per ton for corn.'—Ed.

Manufacturing.—The majority of the factories were running full time. The Kinleib paper mills have been taken over by the W. J. Gage Company, of Toronto. As a result of over-stocking condition and the need of repairs, one machine has been shut down; in consequence, one-half of the men employed, namely 45, have been laid off.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all active, with the exception of stone-cutters and builders' labourers, who had only fair employment.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were busy, with a slight demand for men in one factory. It was stated that between 15 and 20 bench hands were wanted at the McKinnon and Dash metal works. Iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers and linemen were busy. Metal polishers, buffers, plate and brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers and carriage and wagon makers found steady employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were busy, and boot and shoe workers were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters, and cigarmakers and tobacco workers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers, leather workers and saddlers reported trade good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, furriers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railroad conductors, locomotive engineers and firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight-

handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters and expressmen were steadily employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Thorold, Merriton and Pt. Dalhousie.—The labour market showed a slight improvement as compared with March. Labour was more generally employed.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were much better employed in April than during the previous month, though the supply of men fully met the demand. The city is rapidly growing, from an industrial viewpoint, many new industries starting and existing ones increasing their capacity. The Tuckett Cigar Company has been authorized to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$300,000. The Pure Colour Company, Limited, has finished its factory for the manufacture of dry colours and pigments. A new brick company has bought over nine acres of land southwest of Chedoke ravine, where they will establish a brick-making plant at once, and as soon as possible begin the manufacture of brick. Burrow, Stewart & Milne's Stove and Scale Company has found it necessary to enlarge its factory, and work on the excavation for the foundations of the additions has been started. The four-storey warehouse on Hughson street will be extended to the limits of the company's property, and the moulding shop extended. The additions will cost about \$15,000. Solicitors have obtained a charter for the Crucible Steel Casting Company, whose head office is in this city. The capital stock is placed at \$100 a share. The company is to manufacture and sell steel, semi-steel, mits and gray iron castings. The Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Toronto and Montreal, is arranging for the fixing up of the build-

ing at the corner of James and Picton streets, and in addition several new buildings will be erected in the near future. The plans are being prepared. The company will soon be ready to start its plant. Between 100 and 150 men will be employed, and the glass factory will be one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Dominion. It is said that the Canada Preserving Company intend erecting an addition to its factory. The Chadwick Brass Works Company also contemplate building new premises in the east end of the city, to cost about \$14,000. The Tuckett Cigar Company has asked for permission to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$300,000. The Thomas Miles Coal Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$170,000. The Industrial Securities Company, with a capital of \$400,000, and the Peregrine Coal Company at \$40,000. The Hamilton Rolling Mills Benefit Society has been granted registry for the transaction of sick and funeral business. The strike of the moulders at Sawyer-Massey's is still on. The conciliation board composed of members of the Trades and Labour Council and the Board of Trade offered their services to both parties to the dispute, with the object of securing a settlement. The moulders accepted the offer, but the company refused, claiming not to be affected by the strike.

The prices of meat have increased, beef, best cuts, from 15 to 18 cents per pound; pork, price advanced; vegetables remain normal, potatoes selling at 85 to 95 cents per bag; beets, 25 to 40 cents per bushel; butter 25 cents per pound, and eggs 15 cents a dozen.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—Some fishing was done on the bay and lake during the month. Five men fishing with nets were caught and fined \$10 each.

Manufacturing.—The several branches were generally busy, especially in the iron trades at the Harvester Company's works, the rolling mill and steel plant and smelting works. In the clothing trade there

are upwards of 3,000 men and women employed, one large wholesale clothing house employing the major portion. The stove foundries in the city employ a very large number of moulders, stove mounters, polishers, &c., and have large orders on hand.

Railroad construction and employment.

—There is little or no railroad construction under way at present.

Other industries.—The boat-building industry was very busy during the season, a large number of men being employed at the different boathouses building small boats, gasoline launches, canoes, yachts, row boats, &c.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—These trades were busy, and all classes of workers well employed. A large number of immigrants have reached the city and have added to the number of workers in these lines. It is thought that the season will pass with plenty of work and no stoppage by labour troubles. The plumbers are endeavouring to have a sanitary by-law passed in the city. The action of the plumbers meets with the approval of the master plumbers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Stove-plate and machinery moulders were busy, and iron workers, machinists and metal polishers fairly so. Blacksmiths, shipbuilders and sheet metal workers reported work satisfactory. Horseshoers and jewellers were fairly active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Furniture workers, wood workers and finishers were fairly busy. Coopers have had a fair month's work, both in slack and tight cooperage. Pattern-makers, carriage and wagon makers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades had a good month. Machine ad. men and pressmen, especially stereotypers, engravers and bookbinders were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Work among the journeymen tailors was exceptionally good. Boot and shoe workers had a good month, male and female operators being fairly well

employed. Among the garment workers the early part of the month was dull, but an improvement was reported towards the latter part of the month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had a fair month, also butchers. Cigar makers had plenty of work during the month, but tobacco workers were not very busy.

Leather trades.—Conditions were only fair in these trades.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month, broom makers a fair one, and clerks were busily employed, and somewhat of a change was made in the evening's closing hours, as follows :—

From April 17 to June 30, 8 p.m.; from July 1 to September 15, 6.30 p.m.; and from September 15 to December 31, 8 p.m. Not including Christmas week and nights before holidays. It is also agreed to close on all holidays.

The above was recognized by all clothiers and furnishers.

Transport.—All steam and electric railway employees had a good month's employment. Work among the steamboatmen has begun. The longshoremen's strike is still on, but there is little in their line doing at present.

Unskilled labour.—The influx of foreigners and immigrants keeps labour of this class plentiful, and wages vary. The civic rate is 20 cents an hour.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—All branches of employment were very busy during the month. The Valley City Seating Co., is erecting a 100-foot smokestack. The Bowman Company is installing a 20-horse power electric motor. Wm. Clark & Sons, woollens and metals, Dundas, with a capital of \$40,000, and the Biggs Fruit and Produce Co., of Burlington, with a capital of \$2,000, have been incorporated. The garment workers have been slack during the early part of the month. At the machine shops, glove works, woollen mill and refrigerator factory work was fair.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows :—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

April was more favourable for labour than March, and compared favourably also with the corresponding month of last year.

The building trades gave promise of increased activity as compared with last year. Up to April 12, 41 building permits had been granted, aggregating \$25,780, against 20 permits aggregating \$14,950 on the same date last year. The Kerr and Goodwin Manufacturing Company will erect a large plant at once, to be 70 x 80 feet, two stories high. The Scarfe Varnish Works Company has decided to enlarge its plant by the addition of a wareroom, 85 by 35 feet, and building operations will commence in May.

The Canadian Folding Box Company also reported business expanding, and was preparing to move into larger buildings. The entire plant of the Brantford Screw Company and several departments of the Cockshutt Plough Company, and the Watrous Engine Works have been working overtime, the former being unusually busy. A number of the factories ran on Good Friday.

Civic improvement operations commenced and a gradually increasing force will be employed for some time. Transportation was busy. Large shipments of machinery and a number of immigrants for the west left the city during the month.

The price of gas has advanced. The rate originally for manufactured gas was \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet for lighting, \$1 for heating, or \$1.37 for both. The discovery of natural gas in this locality lowered the price to 85 cents for lighting and heating. On account of a shortage in the supply of the latter, however, it has become necessary to return to manufactured gas, and the price rose to \$1.50 for lighting, \$1 for heating, or \$1.25 for both.

The Malleable Iron Works Company closed its factory on Saturday afternoon

April 1 and will observe the half holiday on Saturdays throughout the summer.

Easter market prices were considered reasonable. Eggs were from 15 to 16 cents per dozen, butter 23 to 25 cents per pound, potatoes and apples, 50 cents per bushel, chickens, \$1.25 per pair. The price of coal dropped from \$6.75 to \$6.25 per ton.

The rate of taxation this year will be 21 mills, one mill higher than last year.

An important convention of delegates from the Typographical Union of the district met in Brantford at 11 o'clock on Saturday, April 22, to discuss the eight hour day question. A satisfactory understanding was arrived at; the matter will be more fully discussed at the annual convention to be held later on.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring opened favourably to agriculturists, and much work was completed. The wheat crop wintered well. No scarcity of farm labour was reported, Severe frosts about the middle of April damaged a number of hot beds.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in the various branches has been active. The plough factories have large orders on hand, but there are heavy stocks in the warehouses. The Massey-Harris Company, employed about 600 men and expected a busy season. The two engine works, employing 400 and 175 men respectively, were busy, prospects being favourable. The smaller factories, such as the binder twine factories, the wagon works, the screen door factory and the different repair shops, were busy.

The William Paterson & Son Company have found it necessary to obtain additional factory room, and have secured a part of the property vacated by the Buck Stone Company. Shafting and machinery are being installed and operations in the new building will commence as soon as possible.

Railroad construction.—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has begun making extensive improvements to one of its bridges, and on the Grand

Trunk construction work was still going on. The construction of a radial road to Hamilton was discussed, and the matter will be finally settled in a short time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades was gradually opening up and towards the close of the month bricklayers and masons commenced the season's work. The majority of carpenters have been fully employed. Plasterers had a fair month principally on repair work. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were very busy, and plumbers, gas and steamfitters had a fair month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Trade for iron moulders on the whole has not been active, but very few have been out of work; the Malleable Iron Works continued to be busy, employing a large number of moulders. Machinists and engineers were becoming busier, electrical workers and linemen had a full month and metal polishers, buffers and platers worked overtime in some cases. Stove moulders reported a good month, and carriage blacksmiths an increase in trade. Machinery and general blacksmiths had an average month. Boilermakers have been busy and sheet metal workers and bicycle workers, particularly the latter, were very busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally had a full month. Carriage and wagon makers found trade better than during March. Pattern makers and mill wrights worked full time.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen have been busy; some compositors have worked overtime.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners found trade improved. Butchers had an average month. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers in some of the shops were busy, and the others had a very fair month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers were active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an average month. Hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers, particularly the latter, were busy.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen, freight handlers, and street railway employees worked steadily. Teamsters, draymen and carters were unusually busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The Penman Company will erect a large boarding house for the accommodation of its female operatives; trade with the company was active. The plough factory was having a fair season. There were very few idle men in town, and in the country employment was easily secured.

Blue Lake.—The Portland Cement Company was exceptionally busy and was advertising for additional men.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally had a good month. The fair weather in the last week of March saw a large amount of outdoor work commenced, and this continued during April. Factory employment has been good in nearly all lines, with new men being freely taken on in two shops, though two shops laid off a number of men. A feature of the month was the arrival of a large number of immigrants, including a considerable number of Italians and Russian Jews. The city council passed a by-law authorizing debentures for \$23,000 to build a six-room extension to the Collegiate Institute; the work has already commenced. The city council passed a resolution that in future all civic works, including corporation and sewer work, shall be done by citizens, or by British subjects, owing to the objection taken by the Trades and Labour Council to the rapid influx of Italians and Rus-

sian Jews. Retail trade generally had an extra good spring month. The demand for houses is still great, although about fifty are at present under construction.

The retail prices of meat were raised to the following rates: Sirloin steak, 18 cents a pound; round steak, 15 cents; pork, 15 cents; the former rates having been 15 cents, 12½ cents and 13 cents respectively.

Bricklayers have been granted an increase from \$3.25 per day of 9 hours to \$3.60 per 9 hours, commencing April 1.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Spring work was well under way. There was no noticeable scarcity of farm help, although wages were fairly high. The high price of live stock was noticed in this section, where cattle and hogs are the chief products of the farms.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally had an active month. The Page-Hersey Tube Mill Company added about 50 men to its staff, and the Taylor-Forbes Company will shortly start its new radiator shop with 125 new hands. The Raymond Company laid off 27 men in its cream separator shop, and a number have also been laid off at the Guelph Foundry Company. A company to manufacture sand cement bricks has purchased machinery, and will commence operations at the McConnell farm about May 1. About 15,000 bricks a day will be turned out at the start. The question of the city council granting a free site to the Canada Glue Company on the sewerage farm was laid over owing to a temporary injunction having been granted by the courts to prevent the city disposing of the property. The proposition to loan the Guelph Foundry Company \$15,000 for five years without interest has been laid over temporarily by the city council.

Railroad construction and employment.—Work is being pushed ahead on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is expected that some of the contracts will be finished by September 1. There was a scarcity of men and teams owing to the spring work on the farms.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades have commenced with the largest number of houses that any season has opened with for some time, although the only large job yet under way is the Collegiate Institute. Stonemasons had an extra good month, and work was becoming better for bricklayers in the latter part of the month. Carpenters and plumbers had a fair month, but painters and paperhangers have been fully employed, with a demand for men. Stonecutters and builders' labourers were fully employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders were busy in all shops but two. There was a demand for men in one shop. Machinists and their helpers had only a fair month, the cream separator works being particularly slack. Tube mill workers were working night and day shifts.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades have not shown any marked change from March. Woodworkers had a slightly better month than March, and upholsterers had a good month. Piano workers were fully employed, but there was hardly as much work for organ workers. Carriage workers had a steady month's work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month, but hardly equal to March.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had a very busy month. Garment workers (female) had a busy month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had only a fair month.

Textile trades.—Brussels carpet weavers and textile workers had a fair month. These trades showed a small falling off as compared with March.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel employees and waiters had a good month generally.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been in good demand, but the large immigration easily supplied the demand.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the early part of April was quiet, but towards the close of the month a marked improvement occurred, the building trades becoming busy, a lot of jobbing work being done and labour generally being more in demand. A number of new buildings and dwellings were started. The button factory owned by J. B. Gatineau, which was destroyed by fire on April 16, will be rebuilt at once. Nearly \$10,000 will be spent in remodelling and improving the Grand Trunk depot; an addition may also be made to the freight sheds. Work is to begin shortly on the installation of the gates at the King street crossings.

Wholesale and retail trade was good.

Corporation labourers were granted one-half cent per hour increase in wages.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers throughout the district were busy seeding.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing steadily improved during April, all factories running full time. The rubber factories increased their staffs, and reported prospects good for a busy season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were all well employed. Carpenters and joiners reported work plentiful. Painters and decorators were extra busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, electrical workers and linemen were all well employed. Boiler-makers and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and woodcarvers were all steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported business very good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners continued busy. Cigar-makers reported work fair.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and trunk and bag makers reported business good.

Miscellaneous.—Broom makers reported trade very good, a number of them having to work overtime to fill orders.

Unskilled labour.—This class was not well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—With the object of adding to the industries of Galt, the Board of Trade decided to test the general feeling of the townspeople with regard to assisting industries looking for locations. The mayor will be asked to call a meeting of representatives from the Town Council, Board of Trade, Trades and Labour Council, and any other representative bodies to outline a plan to be followed by a public meeting, when the plan decided upon will be discussed. The executive council of the board was authorized to spend up to \$200 of the board's funds in advertising Galt throughout the press of Canada, the United States and England.

The free market has been abolished by the town council. The market represented an investment of \$35,000.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was not so active in April as in March, owing to the closing of the Grand Trunk Railway shops on April 8, which left over 1,000 men idle. The reason given by the company was that certain repairs were

necessary; it was also said that certain differences between the machinists and the company were involved. No date of re-opening had been given by the G.T.R. officials up to the close of the month.

Twenty-nine Russians and Poles arrived in the city at the beginning of the month to work in the G.T.R. shops. Some have trades, but all are working as labourers at present.

The chief activity of the month prevailed in the city at the beginning of the month buildings are to be erected this summer. The laying of cement walks and the digging of gas and sewer pipes also gave employment to a number of men.

The sum of \$146,000 will be expended in civic improvements during the coming season. The new armoury will cost \$60,000, and churches and dwellings aggregating over \$80,000 will be erected.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a very good month; banks also reported favourably.

There were no changes in wages or hours of labour, and no trouble in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were engaged sowing their spring crops; fall wheat wintered well.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing establishments, except the G.T.R. shops, had a very good month with plenty of orders on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers and builders' labourers were all working, and painters, paperhangers, plumbers and gas fitters were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders, iron workers, boiler-makers and machinists were dull, owing to the G.T.R. shops being shut down. A few machinists and iron workers engaged in other industries were working. Blacksmiths, bicycle workers and horseshoers had an active month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All engaged in the woodworking trades, with the exception of those in the G.T.R. shops, were fully employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported a steady month.

Clothing trades.—The busy season for journeymen tailors is now on, and all engaged in those lines were well employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a good month. Cigarmakers had plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery and hotel employees had a steady month.

Transport.—Railway employees were fully employed. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—There was plenty of unskilled labour to meet the demand, but with employment for all who sought it.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Wingham, Ont.—A post office building to cost \$28,000 is in course of erection. The warehouses of Gunn & Co., destroyed by fire, are being rebuilt and the Western Foundry Company will erect a large warehouse and show rooms. A new Grand Trunk Railway station will also be built. Other proposed new industries are a basket factory and a factory for the manufacture of sporting goods.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of April was an exceedingly busy one, especially during the last two weeks, showing a great improvement as compared with March, owing to the starting of outside work. Idle men were not to be found; although a large number of immigrants arrived all secured employment.

Alterations and additions to the post office were commenced; they are to cost about \$28,000. On the 1st of May, the Canadian Bank of Commerce will have its building on the corner of Dundas and

Richmond streets taken down and a new building erected in its place. Work was commenced on a new asphalt pavement on Queen's avenue to extend for five blocks and to be completed by July 17th.

On April 1st the summer time card went into effect at the Grand Trunk car shops, the men now working 55 instead of 50 hours per week. They now work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the first five days of the week and from 7 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Their winter hours were from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. the first five days of the week, and 7.30 to 12.30 on Saturdays.

On the 15th April a new agreement between the master sheet metal workers and their employees was signed for one year, by which the men will work one hour less per week at the old rate of wages, i.e., 58 instead of 59 hours per week, quitting at 4 p.m. on Saturdays instead of at 5 p.m.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers of the district were very busy in the early part of the month, putting in oats and barley. A scarcity of farm help continued, and from \$20 to \$25 per month was offered for six months' work. The price of butter dropped to 21 cents and 25 cents a pound, and eggs to 13 and 15 cents a dozen.

Manufacturing.—The McClary Company opened a new warehouse, and let contracts for a pattern and fitting shop to cost about \$10,000. The South-Western Traction Company completed ballasting its line from London to Lambeth, and is now working between Lambeth and St. Thomas. A surveying party is working between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. The Grand Trunk Railway has a large force of men, mostly Italians, at work double tracking the line between Hyde Park and Komoka, a distance of about 50 miles.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Exceptional activity was reported and the season is expected to exceed all previous ones. Bricklayers and carpenters were already very busy. The agreements of these two trades with their

employers expired on May 1. Plasterers were busy and painters were all working; the shops, which refused to employ members of the union, have come to an agreement and will now employ union men. Plumbers and gas fitters were very busy, and stonecutters had all they could do. Builders, labourers were all working; they decided not to ask for an increase in pay this year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—These trades were in a flourishing condition, and the output of the foundries continue to increase. Iron moulders were very busy, and a large number of apprentices continue to be taken on. Machinists reported trade good, with a demand for men. Linemen were busy, a number being employed by the South-Western Traction Company getting its lines in shape. Metal polishers and stove mounters reported trade active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Upholsterers were not very active, most of the work being imported from neighbouring small towns. Carriage and wagon makers were busy, reporting heavy shipments to the North-west. Car builders were exceptionally busy on repair work. Coopers reported trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Conditions in these trades were good. The *Advertiser* Company is building a 40-foot extension, two stories high, at the rear of its present building. Both the *Advertiser* and *Free Press* companies have ordered two new-colour news presses and other machinery. Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were busy, with no men idle.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were very busy, and much overtime was worked. Garment workers were rushed, and boot and shoe workers were busy. Employment will be more plentiful for the latter when the Cook-Fitzgerald Company, a new firm, has commenced business.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Confectioners were busy. The confectioners of the city advanced prices on all cakes about

20 per cent in the early part of the month, but were unable to maintain the new rate. Cigarmakers were busy, with some jobs open for hand men. One firm is gradually displacing women, and have now 65 men working on one brand of hand-made cigars. This month was generally slack with them owing to hotel-keepers not ordering cigars until after the licenses are given out on May 1.

Miscellaneous.—The broom and brush-making trade has fallen off considerably, owing to competition from outside places, and a number of workers were obliged to leave here.

Transport.—Railroad train crews reported a fair month, the average amount of freight moving. Teamsters requested the city council to increase the rate for double teams employed by the city from \$3.50 to \$4 a day, and that the license fee to teamsters who live outside the city but who come in to work be raised. The council refused the increased rate, but raised the license fee to outsiders from \$4 to \$10 per year.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock.—Manufacturing establishments were busy, and large extensions to plant are in progress. A wire fence company has been granted a free site, and a factory will be erected at once. A machinery company from Ann Harbour, Mich., also secured a site from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and will commence building operations. The Eureka Planing Company will also erect a factory.

Unskilled labour.—This class was fully employed, a large amount of civic and other work being under way, including an asphalt pavement, new cement sidewalks, new sewers and street cleaning. Those employed at this work receive 18 cents an hour and work nine hours a day.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Roberts, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was fairly active during April, and few men were out of employment. The building trades opened actively, and work was commenced on a large number of dwelling houses. Railway traffic was normal in volume.

Improved facilities were responsible for the laying off of about ten per cent of the number employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company at this point. The local shops of the company have been operated overtime for months past with an unusually large force, and the motive power increased by the purchase of a number of new locomotives of large type. In the Michigan Central Railway shops the employees have worked ten hours per day the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays since the 8th of April instead of nine hours daily.

Regarding wages, an increase of 1 cent per hour was granted to bricklayers by local contractors, 38 cents per hour being this season's schedule. Journeymen plumbers were also granted an increase of 2½ cents, from 25 to 27½ cents per hour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prospects for a good season for farmers are favourable. The wheat crop is very promising, and the acreage is much larger than last year. As a result, the outlook for flour milling is more encouraging. Millers state that the price of flour is approaching a profitable export basis, the scarcity of local wheat last year being embarrassing to the British export trade for millers in this district.

Railway construction and employment.—About 90 men have commenced work on the line of the M.C.R. In addition to regular repair work, about 4,000 tons of 100 pound steel rail is to be laid on the Canadian division. Steel from the Sault Ste. Marie works will be used. An extension to the yards of the Père Marquette Company and a new connection with the M.C.R. line, east of the city, will likely be commenced at an early date.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The early commencement of building operations quickly absorbed all local building mechanics available, and the season is likely to be a steady one.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Many changes were reported during the month as a result of men quitting work and being replaced in the railway shops; otherwise conditions were normal.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported a very steady trade.

Transport.—An important order affecting railway men was one requiring the examination of the eyesight of all trainmen employed on the M.C.R. As a result a number of men were laid off on account of defective vision.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Skilled labour was fairly well employed during April, showing a decided improvement as compared with the previous month. The building trade was in a fairly prosperous condition, with every indication that steady employment will be given to a large number of men this season.

The firm of McKeough & Trotter is extending its business. A company to be known as the McKeough & Trotter Company, Limited, has been incorporated, capitalized at \$100,000, and has secured large premises. It is agent for the Ford, Wayne and Reliance automobiles, and will assemble and put machines together here and do all repair work, as well as handling auto supplies. Gasoline engines, brass fittings, &c., also will be manufactured. Another very important department of the business is that of building gasoline launches of 14 feet and upwards. The firm has orders on hand already for boats which will keep it busy for several months.

Exceptional activity prevailed in the carriage trade, orders on hand sufficient to

keep the factories running all season being reported.

Transportation was normal. Wholesale and retail trade was fairly good. No changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and harmony prevailed between employers and employees.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were all busy seeding; the cold weather prevailing in the first part of the month caused some delay.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally was active, special activity being noticed in the carriage trade. The Wm. Gray & Sons Company at present employs over 300 hands. The M. Campbell Fanning Mill and Incubator Company is enlarging its offices to accommodate its increasing office staff. The Defiance Iron Works Company is building gasoline launches in addition to gasoline engines and certain kinds of farm implements, and has several orders on hand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were fairly well employed, though a few men found work a little slack. Carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters and plumbers were all busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and blacksmiths were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, upholsterers and varnishers were all busy. Coopers had plenty of work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady work.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, boot and shoe workers reported trade very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and cigarmakers had steady work.

Leather trades.—Harness makers and saddlers were all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees and laundry workers were fully employed.

Transport.—All railroad men had a very good month. Cab drivers and teamsters were all busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was not in much demand.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour conditions in Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville never had a brighter outlook, especially in the building trades. Already work upon several large structures has been commenced, while numerous contracts have been let, operations on which will be started shortly. Among the larger contracts at Walkerville are a public school to cost \$65,000, a new rack warehouse to hold 45,000 barrels for Messrs. Walker, and to cost in the neighbourhood of \$35,000, and a large addition to the Globe Furniture Company's works, to cost \$40,000. There is also \$100,000 worth of work contracted for thus far in Windsor. In Sandwich a two-story brick factory for the Bishop Fur Company, to cost \$25,000, and a block of stores, to cost \$12,000, besides several dwellings, are projected.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fairly good.

There was a decrease in wages among girls employed at packing matches by the Walkerville Match Company from 15 cents to 13 cents per case. A strike among the girls followed, but they went back to work at 13 cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were all busy ploughing and getting the ground ready for the spring crops.

Manufacturing.—Manufactures in all lines were very active. In Walkerville there are some large plants, namely, the Canadian Bridge Company, which employs

250 to 300, the Maleable Iron Works, from 300 to 400, Kerr Engine Works, from 75 to 100, Globe Furniture Company, from 100 to 125, Page Wire Fence Company, from 50 to 75, Ideal Fence Company, from 50 to 75, Park Davis & Company, 200, Ford's Automobile Works, 75, Walker & Sons, from 400 to 500, and several small factories employing from 15 to 25 hands. In Windsor, the Canadian Salt Company have on the pay-roll from 100 to 125, Sterns & Company, from 60 to 75, and the Bent Goods Works from 50 to 60. In Sandwich the Bishop Fur Company, employing from 75 to 100 hands, and several small factories employing from 15 to 35 hands were running full time with full staffs.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Work in the building trades was active, with plenty of work ahead. First-class carpenters were in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Workers in the iron trades had a good month, and machinists were busy. The Canadian Pacific Railway, Michigan Central Railway and Grand Trunk Railway companies had a gang of ship carpenters repairing their boats after the damages they sustained in the ice this winter. Horseshoers, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Workmen were steadily employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Steady employment prevailed.

Clothing trades.—The busy season in the clothing trades was on, and the majority of the tailors were working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trade was good.

Leather trades.—Leather workers reported a splendid month, with work ahead.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, and hotel, res-

taurant and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Railway and transportation employees were working. Owing to opening of navigation, steamboat men, ship labourers and longshoremen were all well employed.

Unskilled labour.—The Windsor Board of Public Works have employed all available teams and unskilled labour to clean the city streets.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Sarnia.—The Ontario Lumber Company has leased a large tract of land from the Grand Trunk Railway at Pt. Edward to establish a wholesale lumber business, and expects to give employment to a large number of men. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is to build a branch from London through Petrolea to Sarnia this summer. A firm of Flint, Michigan, has started a branch of carriage works in Sarnia. Forty carriage-makers are at work, and it is expected they will increase the force in the near future. The Empire Salt Company has lately installed its plant, and is turning out 400 barrels of salt a day. The British American Can Company is to move to St. Catharines, and increase its capital stock. Bricklayers, teamsters, carpenters, painters, moulders and machinists report that they have good prospects for the summer's work. Longshoremen are having trouble with the Northern Navigation Company over the wage scale, which the company wishes reduced 15 to 20 per cent. About 100 men are affected. The printers of Sarnia have disbanded, and returned their charter. Unions are sending work to other towns in order to get the union label. One saw-mill has started up, giving employment to 150 men. It was expected the other would start this week.

Essex.—A by-law granting a bonus of \$5,000 to the Essex Canning and Preserving Company, capitalized at \$100,000, was carried on April 6 by a majority of 273 for and 17 against.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Edward Barry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

With the opening of the spring season, labour conditions became more active than at any time since the organization of the Lake Superior Company. With the exception of the sulphite pulp mill, the brick plant and the reduction works, all the industries of the company were in operation, though the Algoma Central car shops and the veneer mill were not yet working to full capacity. Officials of the company assert that the veneer mill is capable of supplying not only the entire Canadian demand but also of exporting a considerable quantity for the American market at a good profit. The prosperity of these works reacts on the town.

A prominent architect reported that building prospects were very bright for this year. Several enterprises, well under way in 1903, but allowed to stand, will now be pushed to completion.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the outlying districts indicate that farmers have generally completed seeding. Agriculture here is of secondary importance, although there is plenty of unsettled land of good quality and one of the best home markets in Canada, the steel plant alone employing 1,000 men at much more than average wages. The present number of agriculturists are in no position to supply the demand and as a consequence the town has to import largely from the older parts of Ontario and to draw occasionally from the United States.

Lumbering.—Lack of rain seriously impeded the getting down of lumber from the woods.

Mining.—Mining and lumbering are the two most important industries of this district, there being about 20,000 men employed. The most important mines in this

neighbourhood are the Williams and the Loon Lake properties. Both contain bessemer ore, but in what quantity has not yet been definitely ascertained. The Atikokan range, 130 miles west of Port Arthur, is also said to give promise of very favourable results. The ore from the last mentioned property is bessemer and is said to be of high grade. The discovering and exploration of a bessemer mine in Canada at this juncture is a desideratum and would have the most far-reaching effect on the material welfare of this district. A number of men have gone out exploring for gold, and prospecting is very actively pursued throughout the season.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Steelon.—The municipality has voted \$15,000 for the erection of a public school. A site has already been acquired at a cost of \$1,700 and construction work will be commenced in the immediate future.

Fort Frances.—Building during 1904 totalled \$80,000. Up to the middle of the month the present year the new buildings and improvements which will be erected during the coming season will exceed \$250,000 in value. The work on the large power dam will be proceeded with at an early date, deliveries of machinery and tools for the work having already been made. Real estate has increased in value and dwellings were reported scarce. Active developments in the mining industry are also anticipated, and the peat fuel company is installing an extensive plant. The sum of \$20,000 will be spent for fire apparatus and municipal buildings.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for large numbers of men has commenced a little earlier this year than last. There are more than enough men on hand, however, to meet the demand and it will take some weeks to clear the

market at the prevailing rate of employment. It is feared by both employer and employees that the conditions of last year will repeat themselves, and that congestion may occur. Before midsummer last year, however, labour was again scarce.

Several new enterprises have been announced including a new threshers supplies factory and a modern quarry. Both will employ considerable labour.

The most striking activity was manifested in the building trades. In the early spring it was feared that the building would not be as extensive as it was last year. The weather has been very favourable for outdoor work and in consequence contractors have been able to make an early start. Permits have already been issued by the inspector which sanction the erection of buildings aggregating in cost over two million dollars or about \$600,000 greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Transportation companies were very busy. Just previous to the opening of navigation a somewhat dull period existed, but since then resources have been well taxed. Bank clearings have shown a steady increase over the figures for corresponding periods of last or previous years.

Trade has been good and no complaints are heard. In some trades collections were reported much better. In wages there has been no changes reported and last year's rates are likely to hold. The printers, that class of them known as job compositors, have not as yet effected any agreement with their employers. There is no evidence of discord in relations between employers and employees.

Last month has been a very busy one for real estate dealers in Winnipeg. Values which rose to what many considered boom prices last year have held good, and active buying has continued.

New mills are projected for Winnipeg by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. They have selected a site and are preparing plans. A very large increase in elevator

facilities is also being planned. Over 300 new elevators will be erected along the new lines that are being constructed and will be completed during the present season.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding reports indicate that the seeding has been early and that the weather has been favourable. By the close of the month the bulk of the seeding was done. As yet no estimates have been made as to the total acreage under seed. The supply of farm help has been good.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction and employment has been normal. There appears to be more men offering for that class of employment than can be engaged.

Other industries.—The city of Winnipeg has started its extensive programme of improvements earlier than usual. About thirteen gangs were employed on sewer construction, five on concrete and granolithic sidewalks, and several on various classes of street paving. A new asphalt mixing plant will be in operation early in May and will be of twice the capacity of the old one. The public works yards of the city are being fitted with better facilities for handling the city's work. Stone bins for dumping and loading purposes will be doubled in capacity, and other improvements will be carried out.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With the exception of the plumbers and steamfitters all the building trades are busy. There is no shortage of men. Some negotiations took place between the T. Eaton Company and the bricklayers employed on their new building. They asked the union to allow the men to work overtime. The union took the matter into consideration, and found that their rules permitted them to do so when the work was of a specially urgent character. The union decided, however, that the work in question was not of that character.

The opening up of a new quarry at Stony Mountain will be a needed addition to the building resources of Winnipeg. Exten-

sive preparations are being made to make it as modern as possible, and with as great a capacity as any at present in the locality. Operators of existing quarries say that full staffs have been put to work at an earlier date than usual, and that the demand for their product is greater than ever.

Building is not only active in the city of Winnipeg, but local supply men say that it is proportionately so in the west generally. Orders for material are coming in freely, and inquiries were never so numerous.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In the metal trades there has been a distinct improvement in conditions. Uncertainty as to the volume of business for the present year has passed, as each foundry appears to have on hand as many orders as it can conveniently handle.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—In the woodworking trades conditions are the same as were all trades related to that of building. Factories are already well occupied, and the indications are that much overtime will have to be worked before the end of the present building season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printing trades are enjoying continued steadiness of conditions.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades the custom tailors are especially busy, and in many shops overtime is being worked. Garment workers were all employed, and their line of business was daily becoming more active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and cigarmakers were busy, business in each case extending in volume.

Leather trades.—Saddlers reported a big trade, with all hands employed.

Miscellaneous.—The volume of immigration is now at its height, and many stay in Winnipeg in the hope of getting indoor employment. The result is that for miscellaneous work there is a very great demand, and wages are low.

Transport.—In transport circles it is expected that staffs will have to be increased as soon as navigation is in full operation. Some of the men were idle for a short time in the latter part of the winter, but with the spring weather traffic showed signs of increasing, and experienced men were gradually taken back.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market was somewhat overcrowded during April owing to the number of arrivals from the east and from Great Britain.

With the exception of a few buildings, building operations have been somewhat delayed owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

There have been no new industries started, with the exception of a factory for the manufacture of artificial stone for building purposes, such as window sills, door sills, &c.

Excepting in planing mills and sash and door factories, there was little special activity. Transportation companies reported trade quiet, although passenger traffic was above normal. Wholesale and retail trade was very slack. There have been no changes in rates of wages or in hours of labour, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding was fully under way throughout the province and the Territories; the season is two weeks earlier than last year. In some places 50 per cent of the seeding was completed by April 25. According to railroad reports, crop conditions were most promising, a great many sections reporting a considerable increase in crop areas.

Lumbering.—The Hanbury Manufacturing Company has brought its men and teams back from the Riding Mountains,

where they have been employed most of the winter getting out timber.

Manufacturing.—The cement works, sash and door factories and flour mills were in full operation. The Brandon Machine Company is enlarging its foundry to meet the requirements of an increasing business.

Railroad construction and employment.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is putting up a large number of station houses and other buildings, as well as thirteen new bridges and pumping houses, in different places on its branch lines. New extensions are also under construction, some construction gangs having gone out on the Kirkella branch.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, builders' labourers, carpenters and joiners, lather, plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers were quiet, with few exceptions. Plumbers, steamfitters and stone-cutters were also somewhat slack.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, steam engineers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and jewellers reported trade fairly good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers were fairly busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers were very busy. Boot and shoe workers reported trade good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—With bakers and confectioners, butchers, ice cutters and drivers, and cigarmakers business was very good.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported trade somewhat slack. With leather workers and saddlers business was good.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were very active. Furriers were slack.

Transport.—Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian North-

ern Railway were not very busy, with the exception of those engaged in the passenger service.

Unskilled labour.—The market was overcrowded.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Prince Albert.—By-laws have been carried to expend \$165,000 on civic improvements, waterworks, &c.

Melita.—A brick making plant is to be established. An expert, who was called in to inspect the clay, reported conditions favourable for the manufacture of a good quality of brick.

Indian Head.—A by-law to grant \$140,000 for the installation of waterworks, sewerage and electric lighting has been prepared for the city council.

The Manitoba government is conducting tests in the Moose Mountain district for oil.

CALGARY, N.W.T., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was generally better employed in April than in March, but conditions were not as favourable as in April, 1904. In which month there were very few idle men in or about Calgary. This year, however, there were many, though conditions were improving every day.

The large irrigation canal contractors have nearly all started work for the season.

The new woodworking factory will start operations about the first of May, and will give employment to about 25 or 30 hands.

Wholesale trade is developing greatly, and new buildings are being put up and staffs increased in order to keep pace with the increase. Retail merchants in certain lines, such as gents furnishings, clothing, &c., find trade duller than this time last year, though the outlook is promising.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding was finished early and indications point to an excellent year. There was a large increase in the acreage seeded as compared with last year.

Lumbering.—There has been an increase in the number of small saw mills north and south of Calgary; these are of great assistance to farmers and ranchmen.

Manufacturing.—There are no large manufacturing enterprises operating in Calgary. Cushing Bros., sash and door factory employs over 100 men and supplies a very large district. The local brewery employs over 100 men, and a large addition is being made to its plant.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were all working, but some of the new arrivals were out of work. There were more carpenters and joiners idle at this time than last year. Lathers and plasterers were mostly working, and painters and paperhangers were busy. Plumbers were not busy, and steamfitters had little to do. There were several stonecutters idle.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron workers were quiet and machinists were working short time. Blacksmiths and horseshoers were only fairly employed. In the summer months the general blacksmith takes to tool sharpening, and generally finds plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were very busy all over the district. In addition to the large factories located here there are branches in various towns; independent factories are also starting up in different small towns.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy and bookbinders had plenty to do. One of the newspaper companies, 'The Herald,' has a very complete book-binding plant.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were all employed and boot and shoe workers were working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were all busy. The ice business was active and cigar makers were all working.

Leather trades.—Leather trades, leather workers, saddlers, &c., were all fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers were all busy, and recently formed a labour union. Clerks, stenographers, hotel and laundry employees were busy.

Transport.—Railway employees were busy. Draymen, teamsters, &c., were working full time.

Unskilled labour.—All kinds of workmen drift into this class, and many well educated men were looking for work during April. By the middle of May there will not be many idle.

NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Dockstader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was fairly well employed throughout the Kootenay district during April. With a few exceptions all surplus labour was absorbed by the Bonnington Power Company, and the contractors erecting the new electrical power plant for the municipality of Nelson.

The displacement of a number of Canadian workmen by Chinese and Japanese at the shingle mill works of the Kootenay Shingle Company, at Salmo, B.C., was resented by the citizens of Salmo and adjacent territory, and the Orientals were compelled to leave.

The long standing litigation between the Centre Star and War Eagle Mining Companies and the Western Federation of Miners, at Rossland, B.C., was settled by a compromise satisfactory to the parties concerned.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Hargreaves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed in the labour market during April. In the building trades a demand was made for all classes of skilled labour; unskilled labour also was in demand. The management of the Dominion exhibition, is carrying out large improvements in the erection of new buildings, rebuilding of the race track, &c. This work has given employment to a large number of workmen. The city council has been requested to grant exemption from taxation for a number of years to a large plant for the manufacture of pottery and fire brick; the industry will employ about 50 or 60 white workmen. A by-law will be introduced in the council in favour of the proposal.

A large stone and brick addition is being added to the British Columbia Distillery Company's works.

The Royal Bank of Canada will open a branch here shortly. Plans have been prepared for the erection of a new three-story stone and brick hotel, to be completed by August next.

The city council has offered to guarantee the interest at 4 per cent for a period of 40 or 50 years on bonds for \$100,000 for any company that will construct an electric railway from this city to Steveston; on the proposed route.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Considerable activity prevailed among the farmers, many being busily engaged in seeding. There was a strong demand for good farm help. Produce still commands good prices. Many farms are changing hands at satisfactory prices. A firm of Boston capitalists have applied to the provincial government for a grant of a half million acres of agricultural land, on which it is proposed to establish 3,500 families. They agree to improve the land, build and maintain roads, trails and bridges, and sell to settlers from eastern Canada and the United States. Offers have already been made, by Winni-

peg buyers, to receive 1,200 crates of berries per week from this point and district.

Fishing.—This year's run of spring salmon was the heaviest that has taken place for fifteen years, and as a consequence there were more fishermen at work than for many years past. Two hundred licenses have been issued since the commencement of the spring fishing. Owing to the large run the cannery men have lowered the price per pound paid to the fishermen from 7 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound for red spring salmon. A large quantity of halibut was brought to the cold storage plants for local trade. Two new canneries are being built and equipped for the sock-eye run. A large number of Chinese find employment at the canneries at can-making and in preparing for the run.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All engaged in the different branches of these trades were at work, and there was a demand for extra help. A number of men arriving found no difficulty in securing employment. Machinists and iron workers were very busy on fishing appliances and steamboats. Ships' caulkers were very busy, with sufficient work up to commencement of July.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers reported trade very good, with all hands employed, and prospects excellent for a good summer's business. The staffs employed at the British Columbia Electric Railway car shops were very busy. The company has orders for a number of cars for local lines, and for the construction of a number of large coaches for the Vancouver and Steveston service. The shingle mills were working full time.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. George Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during April, except among clerks, book-keep-

ers, stenographers, &c. The building trades were particularly busy, and outdoor work was in full operation, with a very promising season in prospect. Building permits to the aggregate of \$271,335 were issued during March.

The painters' strike was formally declared off, as all but two firms had agreed to the new schedule of 2½ cents increase per hour and 45 hours per week instead of 48 as formerly, with a Saturday half-holiday allowed.

Trade continued very active for the season of the year. Very few complaints were heard from the business community with regard to the volume of business done, but collections were reported slow. In some lines business far exceeded expectations, large sums of money being diverted from the ordinary lines. Heavy investments were made in real estate and buildings.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Advices from the agricultural districts stated that a number of new settlers are coming in, and that the season's work was well advanced.

Fishing.—A large Japanese fleet is doing an active business in catching cod not far from the Vancouver peninsula.

Mining.—Dr. H. E. Young, M.P.P., Atlin District, has written a letter to the Atlin *Claim*, in which the following statement is made.—

As regards hydraulic leases, the government intends that all statutory requirements shall be carried out, and conditions in the future will be much more equitable than heretofore. The government has given every assurance that the cause of complaint shall be removed as fast as possible, and further, the Gold Commissioner has been instructed to give two weeks' public notice of all cancellations.

People holding leases should be forced to live up to the requirements of the law in the same way that placer miners are compelled to do. At the same time, I wish to say to those who have invested money and made an effort to comply with the law, that it is not the intention of the government to place any bar in the way of the development of the district. But it is the intention of the government to throw open all the land which has been illegally held and to give two weeks' notice of such intention, so that all may have an equal chance of re-taking.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were active. The hours worked per week were 44 and the wages from \$4 to \$4.50 for eight hours. Carpenters and joiners were very busy, working 44 hours per week and receiving 40 cents per hour. Lathers reported a few men idle, but prospects bright. The wages paid in this trade are 40 cents an hour, or \$1.75 per thousand on piece work; there are no stated hours. Plasterers were actively employed and reported prospects good; wages are \$5 for eight hours. Painters, decorators and paperhangers reported work good and prospects good. Wages are 40 cents, eight hours a day, 45 hours is worked per week with a Saturday half holiday. Plumbers reported trade conditions very unsettled; a new schedule of rates will be inaugurated May 1; prospects are doubtful, though plenty of work is in sight. Stonecutters reported trade only fair, though work is promising; eight hours per day is worked for \$5. Rock-drillers were only fairly well employed. It is anticipated that a number of men in this trade will be displaced this season by contractors introducing the air-compressor driller, which does the work of about 10 men. Rock-drillers receive from \$3 to \$3.50 for eight hours. Builders' labourers were well employed, though they reported some men idle; eight hours is the work day for which \$2.50 is the wage. Bricklayers' tenderers reported work good and wages \$2.75 per day of eight hours. Mortar mixers and hod carriers reported the state of trade good; the hours worked per day are eight and the wages \$3.50.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trade.—Iron moulders reported work steady. Among iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and steam engineers, trade was unchanged from last month. Machinists reported a few idle men. Linemen reported work fair and the outlook very promising as the British Columbia Telephone Company has asked the city that it be allowed to place its line wires under ground. Blacksmiths reported trade fair; nine hours per day are worked

and the wages are \$3.50; there was no demand for more men. Blacksmiths helpers were well employed working nine hours a day for \$2.25.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and carriage and wagon workers were active and prospects fair. Upholsterers and pattern makers reported trade quiet. Car builders and shingle weavers were dull. There was no demand for white labour among the latter. Coopers reported trade good.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade very quiet in the jobbing lines. One reason given for this is that many business houses send their work east. Newspaper work was unchanged from March. Pressmen were quiet and bookbinders only fairly employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers stated trade was fair with no demand for white labour. A number of Chinese and Japanese concerns opened shops recently. Hat makers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers were not extensively employed, the shops being all very small concerns and doing only repair work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were very dull, with prospects uncertain. The Vancouver Co-operative Bakery made an assignment and will go out of business, throwing a number of men out of employment. Butchers and meat cutters were actively employed and report prospects good. Cigarmakers reported trade very quiet, with a number of men idle.

Leather trades.—Conditions in the leather trades remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broommakers reported trade only fair. Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers and store employees generally stated the supply of men far exceeded the demand. Delivery employees reported the same conditions, the wages ranging from \$25 to \$40 a month. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers were active, but bartenders reported a number of men idle. Their wages vary from \$35 to \$80 a month.

Transport.—Trade was good with some demand for extra men with the exception of freight handlers. With teamsters work was exceptionally good.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour generally was better employed this month than the corresponding month last year.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during April was slightly better than in March; the supply however was by no means absorbed, especially among unskilled labourers. With the commencement of civic work, however, a large amount of this will be taken up. The corporation has already started on the work of filling in 13,000 yards on the site of the new Canadian Pacific Railway Company hotel, and an extensive construction of permanent sidewalks and street pavement is contemplated for the season.

After seven years of idleness the British Columbia Rice Mill has again been put in operation. New machinery has been installed and the plant has a capacity of ten tons a day.

A branch of the Manufacturers Association was organized during April. The object of the association is the better protection and development of the manufactures of British Columbia.

The plant of Lenz and Leizer's garment factory, damaged by fire in February, has been disposed of, and the firm will discontinue that branch of the business.

Eight union linemen were locked out by the British Columbia Telephone Company, on April 5. Complaint was made at the employment of one non-union man, and the company, anticipating trouble, discharged all the union men.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers residing in the dry belt of the district of Lillooet are not putting in their crops this year as the

light fall of snow has left the streams from which they draw water for irrigation purposes very low. Last year was a very bad one for these farmers, and the outlook this season is worse.

Fishing.—Considerable activity prevailed in the salmon canning industry. Many new traps are being erected on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and the new cannery at Esquimalt is now completed and ready for business.

Lumbering.—Local mills were running full time and reported business fair. With the advent of good weather the logging industry became active. Some good sized camps have commenced operations.

Railroad construction and employment.—The extension of the tramway line to the Gorge has been completed and is ready for traffic. This work has given employment to about 100 men for over two months.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Employment generally was fair, but at the end of the month there was still a number of carpenters out of work, and bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were but partially employed. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers had a good month's work. Plumbers were fairly well employed. With stonecutters and builders' labourers work was scarce.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders reported employment unsteady. Machinists and engineers were fairly well employed. Owing to the trouble between the electrical workers and linemen and the telephone company, a number were out of work. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, snipwrights and caulkers were nearly all idle. Sheet metal workers and horseshoers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers reported a good month and carriage and wagon makers were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fully employed. The government has decided to

reduce the staff in the printing department by four compositors, two pressmen and two bookbinders. The change will become effective June 30.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors reported trade fair. Garment workers were still working half time, with reduced staffs.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Packers, butchers and cigarmakers reported a fair month's employment.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers and saddlers had a satisfactory month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees reported fair conditions. Laundry workers were well employed and reported a slight improvement in conditions.

Transport.—Steamboat men and firemen were preparing to go north to engage in river navigation as soon as the ice breaks up. They reported full employment. Ship labourers and longshoremen were fairly well employed, and street railwaymen were fully employed. Cab drivers reported trade dull, but teamsters were fully employed throughout the month.

Unskilled labour.—There was still a considerable number of unskilled labourers seeking employment, though there is a larger amount of work than usual at this season of the year.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. E. H. Spencer, correspondent, reports as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market in this district during April has not shown any marked change. In some sections there was a steady improvement, but in other parts conditions have not been as good as expected. In the city there was a fair amount of work for day labourers, but there were plenty of men to supply all demands. In the general labour market a good deal of uncertainty prevailed.

A new industry for the canning of clams, was started on the west coast. In the city preparations for the reopening of the Sandstone Quarry, were in progress.

In commercial circles business was normal, there being no exceptional activity in either wholesale or retail trade.

There have been no changes in wages and no unrest.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with spring work. Farming is not extensively carried on on the island.

Lumbering.—There were signs of improvement in the lumbering industry. A large saw-mill engaged principally in the export trade has recently put on double shifts of workmen. In the woods there was a fair prospect of improvement several new companies making preparations to start camps. The old camps were working steadily, but there was no demand for extra hands.

Mining.—The coal company situated in this city has steadily increased its output and employed additional men, but at the Extension Mines a number of the men were idle at the commencement of the month, this condition greatly improved later in the

month. In the quartz mining portion of the district no new features developed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons, builders labourers and carpenters reported work quiet. Paperhangers and painters were fairly well employed on spring work, but there was not much work. Plumbers were fairly active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—At the foundries work was fairly active. Blacksmiths and carriage-makers reported business moderately active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported work fair.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were fairly busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar makers were working about as usual at this season of the year.

Transport.—This is the busy season with teamsters and expressmen.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was fairly well employed on city work and waterworks improvements.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Ladysmith.—Conditions were quiet, the smelter having closed down for a few weeks to permit the installation of new appliances and other improvements.

APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON April 20 a Royal Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester of Toronto, to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens, to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's line operated in Canada, and on the 22nd of the month Judge Winchester commenced the examination of witnesses under the commission.

The Appointment of the Commission.

On the 2nd of March the Honourable C. S. Hyman, M.P., Acting Minister of Pub-

lic Works, in a communication to the Honourable Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., Minister of Labour, pointed out that strong representations had been made to him in reference to the continued violation by the Père Marquette Railway system of the Alien Labour Law and that if such a state of affairs existed as he had been informed of, he thought that immediate action should be taken by the Department of Labour to remedy it. In his communication, the Hon. Mr. Hyman further said:

'I may explain that some time since the Père Marquette system of Michigan

obtained control of the Canadian portion of the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway (Erie & Huron), and that they have now added this to their American system.

'My information is that they have been persistently replacing Canadian employees of the old system by employees from the United States; and I would respectfully urge the immediate attention of the Labour Department. Might I suggest that some one be officially instructed to carefully inquire as to the truth of the reports to which I refer, and that thereafter your department take such action as may be necessary to protect our Canadian railway employees.'

Upon the receipt of the Honourable Mr. Hyman's communication, the Honourable the Minister of Labour appointed Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the *Industrial Banner*, of London, Ont., to inquire into the matter and prepare a confidential report for the consideration of the government.

Mr. Marks began his investigation at once and performed his work in a manner highly satisfactory to the department, and through his report to the Minister of Labour presented on 31st March, evidence was obtained which confirmed the representations which had been made to the government; the Honourable the Minister of Labour thereupon recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter.

In the recommendation to Council, it was stated that complaint had been made to the effect that aliens not being *bona fide* residents of Canada, had been and were being employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's line operated in Canada to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, and that for some time past the company had been pursuing the policy of discharging Canadians and filling their positions with aliens imported to Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien

Labour Law; that it was expedient to ascertain whether, and if so, to what extent, the complaint was well founded and for that purpose that an inquiry be made to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual bona fide residence at the time of employment of the alleged aliens and that an inquiry be had as to the names of all Canadians or bona fide residents of Canada who had been in the employ of the Père Marquette Railway Company and who had been discharged or had left the company's employ on account of such importation of aliens.

Progress of the Inquiry.

The recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour was forwarded to Council on the 5th of April and was approved by His Excellency in Council on the 11th, and a commission was thereafter issued to His Honour Judge Winchester to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Mr. Albert O. Jefferys, K.C., of London, Ont., was appointed counsel to represent the government of Canada for the commission, and the commissioner was required to report his findings to the Minister of Labour with all possible despatch. Mr. Marks was retained to assist the commissioner and the government counsel during the inquiry.

His Honour Judge Winchester received the commission on the 21st of April, and proceeded at once to London, Ont., where he commenced the examination of witnesses and documents on Monday, the 24th of the month. The examination of documents and witnesses was continued at the company's offices at St. Thomas on the following day, and the examination of witnesses during the days immediately following. An adjournment was made to Toronto, where it was the intention of the commissioner to examine one or two witnesses later on. Thirty-four witnesses in all were examined during the month, five

of whom were produced on behalf of the company. Mr. J. H. Coburn, barrister, represented the company before the commission.

It is expected that the commissioner will submit his report together with the evidence, to the Honourable the Minister of Labour during the month of May.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA.— FIRST QUARTER, 1905.*

DETAILED information is presented in the accompanying table with regard to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour which were reported to the Department of Labour as occurring during the months of December, 1904, January, February and March, 1905.

The changes recorded in the table, affecting in each case a number of working people, were thirty-two in number, of which twenty-four were of the nature of increases in wages, one was of the nature of a decrease in wages, and six were of the nature of decreases in hours.

General Result.

An analysis by groups of trades of the returns set forth in the detailed tabular statement of changes is presented in the accompanying small table from which it will be seen that the final result of the changes during the period named was of the nature both of an increase in the earnings and of a decrease in the hours of labour. The most important instances of a net increase in weekly earnings in a group of trades occurred in the building trades and among railway clerks in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway. Substantial increases

also went into effect in the transport branch and among civic employees of different classes. From the standpoint of a decrease in weekly hours the most important change was among retail clerks, the result of the passing of an early closing by-law, in the city of Montreal, which affected between 8,000 and 10,000 employees. In the building trades also a reduction of the hours of masons and bricklayers from nine to eight per day at Calgary, N.W.T., and of painters and paperhangers from ten to nine per day, at Belleville, Ontario, caused a total weekly decrease of about 750 hours. In the food and tobacco preparation branches a reduction from nine to an eight hour day was obtained by 36 cigarmakers at Quebec, Que. In the woodworking branch the table indicates a small net decrease in weekly earnings.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a detailed statement of the changes in wages and hours reported according to the several industries and trades affected.

Mining.—A three years' agreement was signed on December 30 between the Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., and its employees in the mines and machine shops, as represented by the executive committee of the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association of the Cape Breton district. The promotion of business permanency and stability was stated to be the purpose of the agreement, which went into force on January 3. Provisions were also inserted to ensure an improved quality in the product of the mines. Steady employment and the working of full time in so

*In previous quarterly articles relating to changes in wages and hours, published in the *Labour Gazette*, the different changes were dealt with according as they occurred during the winter, spring, summer or autumn seasons of the year. In future the articles will relate to the first, second third and fourth quarters of the calendar year, including respectively the following periods: January to March (inclusive); April to June (inclusive); July to September (inclusive); and October to December (inclusive). Changes reported during the month of December, 1904, are included in the present article in order to render the statistical record continuous.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1905 BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.*

Industries or Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople affected.	Increase in Weekly Earnings.	Decrease in Weekly Earnings.	Increase in Hours of Employment per Week.	Decrease in Hours of Employment per Week.
		\$ cts.			
Building trades.....	406	327 15			750
Woodworking trades.....	28		10 00		
Printing trades.....	28	5 00			25
Food and tobacco trades.....	36				216
Retail clerks.....	8,000-10,000				20,000-30,000
Railway clerks.....	263	300 00			
Civic firemen.....	49	30 00			
Civic policemen.....	394	125 00			
Other civil employees.....	49	100 00			
Transport.....	276	190 00			
Unskilled labour.....	100	25 00			

* The statistics contained in this table are to be regarded as approximate estimates only.

far as practicable was stated to be an essential object of the agreement. No material change in wages was involved, a reduction of one and three tenths cent per ton in pillar work being practically offset by a small increase in the price paid for room work. Tools were to be supplied free by the company and worn out or broken tools replaced. Open lamps, whenever considered necessary by the company, were to be abolished and safety lamps provided for the men. The provisions relating to the price of coal and the rate of house rents to employees were left unchanged.

Employees of the International Coal and Coke Company, to the number of 200 at Coleman, Alta., secured an agreement for a period of two years dating from March 1, 1905, under which all mining will be done by contract instead of by day work as previously. The change involved a material increase in earnings.

Building trades.—Stone masons at Ottawa, numbering 70, had their wages increased, dating from May 1, from 42 to 45 cents per hour; 9 hours are worked on the first 5 days of the week by these employees and 5 hours on Saturdays. Painters and paperhangers in the same city had their wages increased respectively from \$2 to \$2.25 and from \$2.25 to \$2.50 on April 1, 110 men being affected. At Guelph, Ont.,

and at Calgary, N.W.T., masons and bricklayers had their wages increased, from \$3.25 to \$3.60 per nine-hour day in the first instance, and from 50 to 55 cents per hour with a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day in the second instance; 35 men were affected by the change at Guelph, which dated from April 1, and 90 men by the change which at Calgary, dated from March 1. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the bricklayers employed on the construction of the wheel pit and tunnel, a special class of workmen, had their wages raised on April 1, from 72 to 75 cents per hour, an eight-hour day being worked; 35 men were affected. Among carpenters, 31 men had their wages increased on April 3 at Port Colborne from \$2 to \$2.25 per nine-hour day on the demand of the union.

At Belleville, Ont., 35 painters and paperhangers had their hours reduced from ten to nine per day after April 1 without reduction in earnings, eight hours being worked on Saturdays.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Nine piano rubbers employed by the Nordheimer Piano Company at Toronto Junction, had their piece work rates increased by about \$1 per week of 50 hours on March 21, the increase being granted after a strike. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., 19 men had their wages reduced during December by \$1 per

week, the men affected being employees of a sash and door factory.

Printing and allied trades.—At Windsor, Ont., 25 printers and pressmen had their hours reduced from nine to eight per day on March 6.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers, to the number of 36, had their hours reduced from nine to eight per day at Quebec, Que., with an increase in piece work prices from \$3.50 to \$4 per thousand for mould work, and from \$7 to \$7.50 on hand work. The agreement under which the increase went into effect was for one year dating from April 1. The men agreed not to strike during that period, though at liberty to leave work if they wish, and the employers are allowed to discharge men when not required. The agreement was signed after a strike.*

Retail clerks.—Three early closing arrangements were reported to the department as having gone into effect, viz.: at Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., and Welland, Ont. Between 8,000 and 10,000 retail clerks, of whom 20 per cent are females, were affected by the early closing by-law which went into effect at Montreal, Que., on March the 8th.† Resistance to the by-law was made by a number of retail merchants and the question as to whether or not the by-law was *ultra vires* of the city council was argued in court. No final decision has been reported up to the end of April. At Hamilton, Ont., 20 employees of men's furnishing stores obtained an early closing arrangement on April 1st, the stores of this class closing at 8 o'clock from April 17 to June 30, and at 6.30 from July 1 to December 31, except on Saturday nights and on evenings before holidays and during Christmas week. At Welland, Ont., 22 retail clerks, including 5 female clerks, had their hours reduced from 75 to 65 per week by an early closing agreement which went into effect

on January 3rd and continued until April 1st.

Railway clerks.—Railway clerks in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway received a material increase in wages during the month of December, some 263 employees receiving increases varying from \$1 to \$43 per month, involving a total increase in the pay-roll in the neighbourhood of \$1,200 per month.

Civic firemen.—Increases in the wages of civic firemen were granted at Hamilton, Brantford and London, Ont., the numbers of men affected being respectively 22, 15 and 12.* At Toronto, Ont., an increase in the wages of this class was discussed.

Policemen.—Members of the police force at Ottawa, Ont., Brantford, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C., had their wages substantially increased. In the former city 50 employees were affected, the increase amounting to \$2.50 per month after April 1st. At Toronto an increase dating from January 1, was granted to the members of the police force numbering 325 men. At Brantford, Ont., 10 were affected and the increase amounted to 10 cents per day. At New Westminster, B.C., 8 men received an increase of \$5 per month, the chief being advanced \$10 per month. The salary of the chief of police at Kingston, Ont., was increased from \$800 to \$1,000 per year.

Other civic employees.—Material advances in the salaries of civic employees of different classes went into effect at Kingston, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and London, Ont.* The number of men affected aggregated 49.

Transport.—On March 1st. 28 passenger engineers and 69 freight engineers in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, had their wages on the mileage basis increased by about 75 cents per week in the case of the former and \$1 in the case of the latter. Some 28 passenger firemen

*For a statement with regard to this strike see *Labour Gazette* for April, page 1146.

†For the terms of the by-law see *Labour Gazette* for March, 1905, page 920.

* See table for detailed information with regard to these changes.

and 68 freight firemen were given similar increases on the same date, the occasion being the renewal of an expired agreement and the change being granted on the request of the men. Motormen and conductors, to the number of 90, in the employ of the London Street Railway Company, were granted an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per hour on February 1, the men having petitioned for an increase of 1 cent per hour.

It was stated that the piece work system had been finally introduced among employees in the Michigan Central Railway Company's shops at St. Thomas, Ont. During the month of March, 21 men were working under the system, including 10 men working in pairs, and the pay-roll showed an increase of \$147.80 in total earnings as compared with the day-work rate. The following is a more detailed comparison of the two schedules.

Occupation.	Days.	Piece Work Pay.	Day Work Pay.	Increase
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coach painter.....	14.6	28 75	27 75	1 00
"	19.3	39 70	34 75	4 95
"	5.8	12 15	10 45	1 70
"	14.3	31 10	25 00	6 10
"	19.1	39 15	32 45	6 70
"	11.4	25 10	19 40	5 70
"	20.4	41 35	32 65	8 70
"	14.4	28 05	25 05	3 00
Freight builders	22.5	65 65	40 50	25 15
working in pairs	21.6	63 00	38 90	24 10
each man receiv-	22.5	65 65	41 50	24 15
ing the same as	22.5	65 65	40 50	25 15
his mate.....	17.9	41 85	34 00	7 85
Driller.....	4.5	6 85	6 75	0 10
Labourer.....	2.0	1 65	1 60	0 05
Lathe hand.....	1.7	7 80	4 40	3 40
Total.....				147 80

Total of 21 men.

The department was informed of increases being granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company to train dispatchers, station agents and telegraph operators in their employ, but was unable to obtain detailed information

with regard to the change. According to an unofficial estimate the increase was in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent, each employee being advanced according to the character of the duties demanded of him.

Unskilled labour.—Snow shovellers employed at several points on the Prince Edward Island Railway, during February, aggregating 100 in number, had their wages increased, after a short strike, from \$1 to \$1.25 per day.

Notes.

Public and high school teachers had their salaries raised at several points, more particularly in the larger centres in the province of Ontario. The increase varied considerably, amounting in the majority of cases to from \$50 to \$100 per year.

Immigrants hiring to farmers in Ontario received higher wages than last year. Experienced hands were paid from \$200 to \$250 per year with board, and inexperienced hands from \$100 to \$125 per year with board. Higher rates were paid for shorter terms.

An agreement was signed during February between the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers and the Montreal and District Shoe Manufacturers' Association. A few minor changes only in the schedule of prices were involved. The agreement is to hold for three years, dating from January 1, 1905, and was signed by six manufacturers, employing over 1,200 workmen.

A number of instances were reported to the department of reductions in hours* with corresponding decreases in pay, going into effect, as a result of falling off in the amount of employment, during the early part of the winter season.

* For statement with regard to the provisions see *Labour Gazette* for January, 1905, page 657.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Mining—</i>				
Coal miners††.	Nova Scotia	5,000	Jan. 3..	Three years' agreement signed, reducing wages in pillar work by 1½c. per ton, and increasing wages in room work by a like sum.**
Coal miners and coke-makers.‡	Coleman, Alta.	200	Mar. 1..	A two years' agreement granting a change from day to contract work involving an increase in earnings was signed.
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Stonemasons	Ottawa, Ont.	70	May 1..	Wages increased from 42 to 45c. per hour.
Masons and bricklayers . . .	Guelph, Ont.	35	Apr. 1..	Wages increased from \$3.25 to \$3.60 per day of 9 hours.
"	Calgary, N.W.T.	90	Mar. 1..	Wages increased from 50 to 55c. per hour, and hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
Bricklayers §.	Niagara Falls, Ont. . .	35	Apr. 1..	Wages increased from 72 to 75c. per hour.
Carpenters.	Port Colborne, Ont. . .	31	Apr. 3..	Wages increased from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.
Painters and paperhangers.	Ottawa, Ont.	110	Apr. 1..	Wages increased 25c. per day to \$2.25 for painters and \$2.50 for paperhangers.
"	Belleville, Ont.	35	" 1..	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day.
<i>Woodworking and Furnishing Trades—</i>				
Piano rubbers.	Toronto June., Ont. . .	9	Mar. 21..	Piece-work prices increased, according to style or class of piano.
Carpenters†.	St. Hyacinthe, Que. . .	†19	Dec. 26..	Wages reduced as follows—Carpenters, from \$8-\$9 per week to \$7-\$8; apprentices, from \$7 per week to \$6.
<i>Printing and Allied Trades—</i>				
Printers	St. Hyacinthe	3	Dec. 12..	Wages increased from \$6-\$8 per week to \$9.
Printers and pressmen. . . .	Windsor.	25	Mar. 6..	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—</i>				
Cigarmakers.	Quebec, Que	36	April 1..	Wages increased as follows—Mould work, from \$3.50 to \$4 per 1,000; hand work, from \$7 to \$7.50 per 1,000; hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.
<i>Clocks—</i>				
Retail clerks.	Montreal, Que.	8,000- 10,000	Mar. 8..	All stores, except tobacco, news, confectionery, fruit, &c., and saloons, to close at 7 p.m., on Wednesdays and Thursdays, except during December, and on days preceding certain holidays
"	Hamilton, Ont.	20	" . . .	Stores to close at 8 p.m., from Apl. 17 to June 30, and at 6.30 p.m. from July 1 to Dec. 31, on all nights except Saturdays, the evenings before holidays, and during Christmas week. The closing hours previously was 9-10 p.m.

* Including December, 1904. See footnote on previous page of article.

†† Employees of the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., belonging to the Provincial Workmen's Association.

** See accompanying article for more detailed statement as to nature of agreement.

‡ Employees of the International Coal and Coke Co.

§ Engaged on special work on the power plants now under construction.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES E., NO. 10.

CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.*

Estimated rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Change in Wages per Head per Week.		Change in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before Change.	After Change.	Before Change.	After Change.	Increase	De- crease.	Increase	De- crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
								After conferences between the management and rep- resentatives of the men.
								After a strike.
21 00	22 50	50	50	1 50				After negotiations between workmen and contractors.
19 50	23 40	54	54	3 90				On request of men.
27 00	26 40	54	48		0 60		6	"
34 56	36 00	48	48	1 44				On demand of union.
12 00	13 50	54	54	1 50				"
12-13.50	13.50-15 00	54	54	1 50				After negotiations between workmen and employers.
		60	54				6	On petition of men.
12 00	13 00	50	50	1 00				After a strike.
8 00-9 00	7 00-8 00				1 00			} By order of employers.
7 00	6 00				1 00			
6 00-8 00	9 00			1-3 00				On demand of workmen.
		54	48				6	On demand of union.
		54	48				6	After a strike.
							17	On request of union.

* In woodworking establishments.

† Including 5 apprentices.

‡ 20 per cent female.

× In men's furnishing stores of the city.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR,

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Clerks—</i>				
Retail clerks	Welland, Ont.	*22	Jan. 3.	Stores to close 2 hours earlier on all nights except Saturdays until April 1.
Railway clerks	I.C.R. **	263	Jan., 1904.	Increases varying from \$1 to \$43 per month granted. The approximate total increase in payroll per month involved was \$1,195.53.
<i>Civic Employees—</i>				
§Civic employees	Kingston, Ont.	8	Jan. 1.	Salaries were altered as follows— Second engineer, electric works, from \$1.82 to \$2 per day Third engineer, electric works, from \$1.62 to \$1.75 per day Asst. inspector, from \$9 to \$10.50 per week Lineman, from \$8.40 to \$9 per week Lamptrimmers (2), from \$9 to \$10 per week Managers (2), decreased from \$1,200 to \$1,000 per year
"	Hamilton, Ont.	7	" 1.	Salaries were increased as follows— Auditors (2), from \$400 to \$500 per year Asst. city engineer, from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year Chief clerk, from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per year Engineer, pumping station, from \$2 to \$2.25 per day Asst. engineer, pumping station, from \$1.75 to \$2 per day
"	London, Ont.	18	Feb. 1.	Caretaker, from \$350 to \$400 per year
"	London, Ont.	18	July 1.	Salaries were increased as follows— City clerk, from \$1,500 to \$1,600 per year Stenographer, from \$260 to \$310 per year Asst. city clerk, from \$350 to \$450 per year Assessment commissioner, from \$1,500 to \$1,600 per year Asst. assessment commissioner, from \$700 to \$800 per year Asst. city treasurer, from \$1,000 to \$1,100 per year Asst. tax collector, from \$600 to \$700 per year Asst. city engineer, from \$1,000 to \$1,100 per year Parks superintendent, from \$720 to \$820 per year Clerk weigh scales, from \$600 to \$700 per year Market clerk, from \$550 to \$650 per year Caretaker fair grounds, from \$450 to \$500 per year At water works department— Secretary, from \$1,350 to \$1,400 per year

* Including 5 female clerks.

§ Gas and electric light workers.

CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1905—Continued.

Estimated Rate of Wages per Week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per Week.		Change in Wages per Head per Week.		Change in Working Hours per Head per Week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before Change.	After Change.	Before Change.	After Change.	Increase	De- crease.	Increase	De- crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
		75	65				10	On petition by clerks and agreement between store- keepers.
12 77	14 00			1 33				Salaries were reorganized on the acquirement of the plant by the municipality.
11 35	11 90			0 55				
9 00	10 50			1 50				
8 40	9 00			0 60				
9 00	10 00			1 00				
25 00	20 00				5 00			
				2 00				On request of employees.
				4 00				
				4 00				
				1 50				
				1 50				
				1 00				
				2 00				
				1 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				2 00				
				1 00				
				1 00				

** Chiefly at Halifax, New Glasgow, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Levis and Montreal.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR,

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.	Date when change took place.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Civic employees—</i> Civic employees.....	London, Ont.....	18	July 1..	Salaries were increased as follows— At water works department— Engineer, from \$800 to \$870 per year Asst. engineers (2), from \$600 to \$660 per year..... Senior clerk, from \$600 to \$700 per year Junior clerk, from \$180 to \$250 per year
"	Niagara Falls, Ont..	16	Jan. —.	Salaries increased as follows— Officials. Salary, 1904. 1905. City clerk 800 to 1,100 Asst. city clerk.... 420 " 480 Treasurer..... 600 " 750 Solicitor..... 250 " 400 Janitor city hall... 600 " 720 Sanitary inspector... 480 " 540 Supt. cemetery..... *420 " *480 Fire dept. driver... 540 " 600 Street superintendent 720 " 780 Collector light rates. 360 " 420 Arc light trimmer... 600 " 660 Assessors (2) 175 " 250 Tax collector..... 500 " 600 Chief Board of Water Commissioners .. 520 " 600 Supt. of water works 840 " 1,020 The salaries of 2 auditors were reduced from \$150 to \$125, as the auditors had extra work in 1904. The salaries of the following officers were left unchanged:—medical health officer, chief volunteer firemen, asst. chief volunteer firemen, mayor.
Civic firemen.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	22	Apr. 1..	Wages increased as follows :— Foremen (5) from \$63 per month to \$67.50. Asst. Chief (1) from \$825 per yr. to \$1,000. Chief (1) from \$880 per year to \$1,100. Firemen (15) now receive \$40 for 1st and 2nd year men, \$50 for 3rd and 4th year men, and \$60 after 4 years service. Previously 5th and 6th year men received only \$55, the maximum (\$60) not being reached for 6 years.
Civic firemen.....	Brantford, Ont.	12	Feb. 1..	Wages increased as follows :— 1st 6 months \$1.30 per day..... 2nd 6 months \$1.40 per day, from \$1.30 per day. 2nd year \$1.50 per day from \$1.40 per day. 3rd year \$1.60 per day from \$1.50 per day. 4th year \$1.75 per day from \$1.60 per day.

* With house and fuel.

CANADA, DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Civic Employees—</i> Civic firemen	Brandford, Ont.	12	Eeb. 1..	Wages increased as follows— Asst. foremen \$1.85 per day from \$1.70 per day. Foremen \$2 per day from \$1.85 per day. Chief \$1,000 per year from \$900 per year.
Civic firemen	London, Ont.....	15	July 1..	Salaries increased as follows :— Firemen (10) from \$600 to \$625 per year. Asst. foremen (3) from \$625 to \$650 per year. Foreman (1) from \$675 to \$725 per year. Asst. chief (1) from \$850 to \$900 per year.
Policemen.....	Ottawa, Ont.	50	Apr. 1..	Monthly wages increased according to following scale :— Grade A, from \$62.50 to \$65.00 " B, " 57.50 " 60.00 " C, " 52.50 " 55.00 " D, " 47.50 " 50.00 " E, " 40.00 " 42.50 " F, (probationers) to receive \$40.
Policemen	Toronto, Ont.	325	Jan. 1..	+Wages increased as follows :— Chief constable, from \$3,210 per year to \$3,500. Deputy chief constable, from \$2,033 per year to \$2,500. Staff inspector from \$1,551.50 per year to \$1,800. Sergeant of detectives from \$1,177 per year to \$1,253. Sergeants from \$1,070 per year to \$1,150. Detectives from \$1,070 per year to \$1,150. Patrol sergeants, \$2.40 per day to \$2.55. Constables, 1st class, \$2.14 per day to \$2.25. Constables, 2nd class, \$1.87 per day to \$2. Constables, 3rd class, \$1.60 per year to \$1.75. Police matron, \$400 per year to \$425.
Policemen.....	Brantford, Ont.	10	Apr. 1..	Wages increased 10 cts. per day to following scale :— First year men, \$1.40 2nd and 3rd year men, \$1.60.... 4th, 5th and 6th yr. men, \$1.70. 7th to 15th year men, \$1.80..... Over fifteen years, \$1.90..... Sergeant, \$2.20.....
Policemen.....	New Westminster, B.C.	9	Mar. 1..	Wages increased as follows :— Chief, from \$80 to \$90 per month Lock-up keeper, from \$50 to \$55 per month. Constables, from \$60 to \$65 per m

*Men on day runs work 60 hours per week ; men on relief runs work 51 to 54 hours per week. When an employee gets a relief run he is classed as a second year man.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR, &c.—*Continued.*

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	De-crease.	Increase	De-crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
11 90	12 95			1 05				
12 95	14 00			1 05				
19 00	20 00			2 00				
				48				On request of men.
				48				
				96				
				96				
				58				Granted voluntarily by Police Commissioners.
								On request of officers and men.
9 10	9 80			70				On request of men.
10 50	11 20			70				
11 20	11 90			70				
11 90	12 60			70				
12 60	13 30			70				
14 70	15 40			70				
35 00	35 75	55	55	75				Increase voluntarily granted On request of men.
31 25	32 25	88	88	1 00				"

† Subject to a reduction of 7 per cent for benefit fund purposes.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of Change.
<i>Transport—</i>				
Locomotive Engineers—	M.C.R. Co.....	28	Mar. 1..	Mileage rate increased.
Passenger		69	" 1..	"
Freight.....	"			
Locomotive Firemen—	"	28	" 1..	"
Passenger		61	" 1..	"
Freight	"	90	Feb. 1..	Wages increased $\frac{1}{3}$ c. per hr. to following scale:—
Street railway conductors and motormen.	London, Ont.			First year men, 15 $\frac{1}{3}$ c.
				Second year men, 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ c.
				Third year men, 17c.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				Wages increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per day.
Snowshovellers.	Several points on P.E.I. Ry.	100	Feb. 8..	

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

THE legislature of British Columbia, which assembled on February 9, prorogued on April 7, assent being given to a number of Acts of particular interest from the standpoint of labour and industry.

Hours of Labour in Coal Mines.

In an Act passed in 1904 amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the hours of persons working underground in coal mines were limited to eight in every twenty-four. Doubts having been expressed as to the application of the portion of the original Act relating to penalties, an Act was passed during the last session expressly stating that the portion in question shall apply to all subsequent amendments as well as to the original Act. A proviso was inserted to the effect that the penalty would not apply to those who might be detained under ground for longer than the stated period as a result of an accident or in endeavouring to save human life. 'Twenty-four hours was defined as meaning from midnight to midnight.

Protection of Wages.

Two Acts were passed for the purpose of better securing the payment of wages. An amendment to the 'Woodmen's Lien

for Wages Act' enlarged both the list of materials on which liens may be levied, and the interpretation of the terms 'labour, service or services' to include work done by engineers and other persons employed about mills or factories where lumber is manufactured. A second Act, entitled 'The Deceased Workmen's Wages Act, 1905,' provided that the wages earned by a deceased workman for the three months previous to the time of his death, and owing to him at the time of his death, are to be paid to his widow, free from all debts, satisfactory evidence being given as to the bona fides of the claimant. The wages in question are not to be subject to the provisions of the law relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons dying intestate.

Explosives Regulation Act.

An Act was passed 'respecting the manufacture and sale of explosives,' which requires every cartridge, parcel, etc., containing an explosive, except gunpowder, for use in mining, blasting, or other industrial operations, to have legibly printed or stamped thereon the month and year in which the explosive was manufactured and the percentage of explosive material contained.

AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Estimated rate of Wages per week.		Estimated Hours of Labour per week.		Change in Wages per head per week.		Change in Working Hours per head per week.		Manner in which Change was brought about.
Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	Increase	De-crease.	Increase	De-crease.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
21 00	21 75	55	55	75	.....	.....	.....	On request of men.
18 75	19 75	88	88	1 00	.....	.....	.....	"
9 00	9 20	*60	60	20	.....	.....	.....	Men petitioned for 1c. per.
9 60	9 80	60	60	20	.....	.....	.....	hr. increase.
10 00	10 20	60	60	20	.....	.....	.....
6 00	7 50	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	After a strike.

A penalty of \$200, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment was imposed for violation of the Act. The Act will come into force on January 1st, 1906.

Licensing of Commercial Travellers.

In an Act for licensing commercial travellers, it was provided that no commercial traveller or agent who is not a resident of British Columbia, will be permitted to take or solicit orders for goods to be imported into the province without taking out a license for which a fee of \$100 is to be charged every six months, if the orders solicited are for liquors or cigars, and \$50 if for other goods. The penalty for violation of the Act was placed at \$100, in addition to the amount which should have been paid for a license, one-half of the penalty to go to the person laying the information.

An Act was passed to assist the municipality of Nelson in carrying out the terms of a by-law passed in December, 1902, for the purpose of borrowing \$150,000 on debentures to enable the city to procure an electric light plant. In connection with municipal ownership generally, an Act was passed in the form of an amendment to the 'Lands Act,' giving the Lieutenant Governor in Council power to grant to any incorporated city owning

and operating its own system of water-works a lease of the vacant Crown lands which form the whole or a portion of the natural watershed from which the city in question draws its water supply, the limit of the watershed being defined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Miscellaneous.

The Lieutenant Governor-in-Council was empowered to grant rights of way through Crown lands to power companies.

A number of changes were enacted in the provisions set forth under the Lands Act, with regard to timber licenses and surveys.

The Live Stock Breeders' Protection Act was enlarged to include breeders of sheep and swine; an increase in the registration fees of horses and cattle was also provided for.

An amendment to the County Courts Act was passed providing that all mining cases may be tried in the county court; affording a less costly method of procedure than the Supreme Court.

A clause was added to the British Columbia Railway Act, granting companies the right to connect their lines with the lines of other companies on terms and condi-

tions subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The powers and duties of the Board and Inspectors of fruit pests under the 'Horticultural Board Act' in relation to fruit and fruit trees were extended to include 'improved grain, pease, beans, roots, tubers and seeds' for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease and extirpating pests. The sections of the Act relating to the licensing of nurserymen and agents were slightly amended.

The three Acts passed during the session of 1903-04 and subsequently disallowed by the Dominion Government, viz., an Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia, an Act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act and an Act relating to work carried on by franchise granted by private Acts, were again passed by the Legislature.* These Acts were again disallowed by the Dominion government on April 28.

An Act to amend the Assessment Act of 1903 introduced certain changes in the taxation of wild lands, coal lands and timber lands. In the matter of exemptions certain changes were provided for. Previously personal property under the value of \$500 was exempted; under the new Act such personal property is limited to wearing apparel, household furniture and effects. The stipends of ministers and parsonages, previously exempted, were declared taxable. More stringent provisions were also enacted as to the exemption of farm personalty and income, and with regard to manufacturers and merchants. The rates of taxation on real property, personal property, income, &c., were revised in several particulars.

An Act 'to establish and protect highways,' declared all existing travelled roads on which public money has been expended, to be public highways and that they must in future be maintained at a width of 66 feet. The construction of dams with-

out application to the chief commissiонер of lands was forbidden, and any work of the kind undertaken must be subject to his approval. The commissioner may also order additional work or repairs on dams already built for the prevention of damage to public works. The construction and maintenance of irrigation ditches, the water of which causes damage to public highways, is forbidden, and flumes, etc., conveying water across highways must be constructed to the satisfaction of the chief commissioner. Contravention of this Act is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50 and imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment. An offender is also liable for any damage caused to a public highway by his action.

Labour Legislation Introduced.

In addition to the Acts which received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor the following bills, dealing with questions of importance to labour, were introduced during the session but were not passed by the Legislature, the Act relating to hours of labour in smelters being defeated, and the balance being left on the order paper at prorogation:—

1. An Act to amend the Masters and Servants Act, requiring wages, in cases where the rate does not exceed \$4 per day to be paid once a week.
2. An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act of 1900, requiring shops to be closed at six o'clock in the afternoon except on Saturdays when the hour was fixed at nine o'clock, and providing for a weekly half holiday.
3. An Act regulating the hours of labour in certain industries and limiting the hours of labour in smelters to eight per day.
4. An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902, providing for the awarding of a lump sum in cases where permanent injuries have been sustained.
5. An Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act, constituting masters of coasting vessels deputy returning officers for the

*For statement with regard to the provisions of these Acts, see *Labour Gazette* for March, 1904, page 903.

purpose of taking the votes of the crew on election days, the vessel to be regarded as a polling place for its home port only.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

THE annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Toronto was held on Thursday, April 6th; the meeting was exceptionally well attended, the entire membership, with only a few exceptions, being present.

Report of the Secretary.

The report of the secretary included statements from the different committees of the association and showed a large increase in the general activity of the association. The membership was reported to have grown and the reserve fund at the credit of the association to have been materially added to as a result of the increasing support received from manufacturers.

During the 12 months ended March 31, 1905, some 2,185 workmen in different departments of industry were reported to have applied for employment at the office of the secretary; nearly the whole of this number, it was stated, were directed to positions such as their qualifications warranted. Reference was also made in the secretary's report to the issuing of a form of apprenticeship articles which have been widely adopted. A codified set of shop rules and a record card for employees, to be used in connection with time sheets, had also been introduced into many establishments.

Establishment of an Employment Bureau.

The establishment of an employment bureau in connection with the work of the association was discussed favourably. The aims and methods of the proposed bureau were defined as follows:—

'At this bureau without any cost whatever to the men, employees of all kinds would register for positions and work would be found for them without the necessity of having to go from shop to shop and the consequent loss of time to themselves and the consequent loss to the manufacturer of having the time of the firm or inquiry office taken up with applicants for whom there were no positions.

'The bureau would make a specialty of ascertaining what the current wages are, of differentiating between different classes of workmen and classifying them into different degrees of proficiency and ascertaining from former employers what their records have been with reference to skill, workmanship, &c.

'Vacancies for workmen reported from any of the firms would be filled by those registered on the unemployed list, and it would be known at the central office exactly how the trade was supplied with men at any time. In case of shortages the head office would endeavour to bring in just sufficient workmen to keep the trade supplied and in case of a superabundance of men would find them positions in other directions'.

Officers.

The following officers were elected for 1905:—

President, D. H. McKay.
1st Vice-President, W. C. Phillips.
2nd Vice-President, W. H. Carrick.
Treasurer, W. T. Carnochan.

The following were appointed chairmen of committees:—

Finance and Literature Committee, Thomas Rodden.
Parliamentary and Press Committee, James Pearson.
Conciliation and Arbitration Committee, F. B. Polson.
Membership and Entertainment Committee, S. Harris.

Over fifty establishments were represented on the executive committee.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, CANADA. —THE BUILDING TRADES—PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS.

THE statistical tables published here with relate to rates and tendencies of wages and hours among painters and plumbers throughout Canada.*

The arrangement of the tables is similar to that adopted in returns of the series previously published, localities from which quotations were received being arranged alphabetically under the headings of the different provinces, from east to west, with columns added in which the amount of the changes are worked out.

Current Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

Full particulars with regard to comparative rates and local variations in wages and hours will be found in the table. For both plumbers and painters, it will be seen that, other things being equal, wages are higher in the larger centres of population and in the westerly provinces. In the case of both classes, the highest rates quoted are in British Columbia, the Territories and Manitoba. In Ontario the highest rates prevail at Toronto and localities on the international boundary in close proximity to large American cities. In the

maritime provinces and in Quebec, a number of small localities reported rates as high as, and in some cases higher, than those prevailing in the larger centres, owing to the fact that craftsmen of these classes are not resident in the localities in question and have to be brought in at an additional expense when work of any magnitude is undertaken.

In the following tables the number of returns received by the department with regard to the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day and the shorter work day on Saturdays among painters and plumbers, are set forth by provinces. The tables though they do not permit the number of employees affected by the individual returns to be taken into account indicate approximately the relative degree to which the different schedules prevail in the several provinces. It will be seen, for example, that the eight-hour day is confined both among painters and plumbers to the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, though relatively much more prevalent in the latter. Similarly the nine-hour day prevails to a greater extent relatively to the total number of returns received, in Ontario than in the other provinces. As between the two classes, the number of localities reporting a nine-hour day or shorter among the plumbers amounts to about 32 per cent of the total from which returns were received; among painters the proportion is about 23 per cent.

* A full explanation of the nature and scope of the special investigation undertaken by the Department into rates and tendencies of wages and hours in the various trades and industries throughout the Dominion was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 522. Tables have already appeared in the *Labour Gazette* for November and December, 1904, at pages 530 and 610, respectively, relating to the wages and hours of different branches of the printing and allied trades, including hand compositors, machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers. In the February issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 836 publication of a series of tables relating to wages and hours in the building trades was begun, the wages and hours of bricklayers being first taken up. Tables relating to carpenters, lathers and plasterers appeared in the April *Gazette* at page 1098.

The provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Nova Scotia among plumbers show, relatively, the largest number of localities reporting a shorter work day on Saturdays. Among painters the largest number of returns of this kind were received from Ontario and New Brunswick.

TABLE showing by Provinces the number of localities from which returns were received of the ten hour day, the nine hour day, the eight hour day, and the shorter work day on Saturdays among PLUMBERS.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of shorter work day on Saturdays rec'd.
Nova Scotia.....	13	9	4	.....	3
P. E. Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick...	11	10	1	.....	3
Quebec.....	29	23	6	.....	5
Ontario.....	42	25	16	*1	10
Manitoba.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
N. W. Territories.	3	1	2	.....	.....
B. Columbia.....	6	2	.....	4	3
Total	107	72	30	5	24

* Toronto.

Changes in Wages.

The tables presented below will show at a glance the significance of the detailed returns of changes in the wages of plumbers and painters from the standpoint both of the years and of the provinces in which they were reported. It will be seen that the department has secured a record of 120 increases in the wages of painters and of 106 increases in the wages of plumbers. For both classes the period between 1900 and 1903 inclusive, witnessed the larger number of changes, the year 1903 being the most active for painters and the year 1902 the most active for plumbers. The year 1900 was for both classes much more active than the preceding season, and was followed by a year in which fewer increases were

TABLE showing by Provinces the number of localities from which returns were received of a ten hour day, a nine hour day, an eight hour day, and a shorter work day on Saturdays among PAINTERS.

Province.	Total number of Localities from which Returns were received.	Number of Returns of 10 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 9 hour Day received.	Number of Returns of 8 hour day received.	Number of Returns of shorter work day on Saturdays rec'd.
Nova Scotia.....	25	20	5	.....	3
P. E. Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick..	22	19	3	.....	3
Quebec.....	30	27	3	.....	3
Ontario.....	68	48	16	4	15
Manitoba.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
N. W. Territories.	3	3	.....	.....	.....
B. Columbia.....	11	4	4	3	.....
Total	162	124	31	7	25

reported. Among the provinces, the largest number of changes were reported in Ontario which contributed sixty-three out of the total of one hundred and six, among plumbers, and seventy-four out of the total of one hundred and twenty among painters. Among painters the province of British Columbia, and among plumbers the province of Quebec was second in this respect, the former reporting sixteen increases and the latter twenty-one.

A decline in the wages of plumbers is shown to have gone into effect at Victoria, B.C., during the closing decade of the century. At two points in Ontario, also a record of a decrease in painters' wages was obtained.

TABLE showing by Provinces the record of changes in the wages of PAINTERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
1904.....	1			1	4				6
1903.....	1		3	4	19	1		1	29
1902.....	2			3	20				25
1901.....				1	12			1	14
1900.....	6		3	1	6	1			17
1899.....	1			2	1				4
1898.....	2			1	2			1	6
1897.....	1				2				3
1896.....	1		1	1	2				5
1895.....					1				1
1894.....					1				1
1892.....					1			1	2
1890.....				1	1			1	3
1886.....					1				1
1882.....	1				1				2
1870.....			1						1
Total....	16		8	15	74	2		5	120

TABLE showing by Provinces the record of changes in the wages of PLUMBERS.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
1904.....	1				4	1	1		7
1903.....				1	17			1	19
1902.....	1			7	18			2	28
1901.....	1		1	2	6	1			11
1900.....	3	1		4	9				17
1899.....	1		1	3	5				10
1898.....	1			2					3
1897.....	1				2				3
1896.....				1					1
1895.....					2			1	3
1894.....					1			1	1
1890.....				1				1	2
1870.....			1						1
Total....	9	1	3	21	63	2	1	6	106

Changes in Hours.

In the tables below the number and nature of the changes in the hours of painters and plumbers, of which the department obtained a record, are set forth by years. Among both classes it will be seen that the majority of the changes represent the opening of a shorter work day on Saturdays, the number of changes from a ten to a nine-hour day being the next most prominent feature. In all, 30 instances are recorded of the former and 23 of the latter among plumbers and 41 of the former, and 27 of the latter among painters. The tables also record three changes from a nine to an eight-hour day among each class.*

* Changes affecting the first five days of the week and Saturdays are regarded as separate occurrences in the tables. Though as a matter of fact they frequently occurred in combination. The tables accordingly somewhat overstate the number of cases in which changes went into effect.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF CHANGE^s IN HOURS OF PAINTERS.

Year.	Nature of Change.				
	From a 12 to a 10 hr. day.	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	From a 10 to an 8 hr. day.	From a 9 to an 8 hr. day.	For a shorter day on Saturdays.
1904.....		2			3
1903.....		2		2	8
1902.....		7			9
1901.....		1	1		4
1900.....	1	4			7
1898.....		1		1	3
1897.....		1			
1895.....		1			1
1892.....		1			1
1890.....		1			3
1889.....		1			1
1869.....	1				1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF CHANGES
IN HOURS OF PLUMBERS.

Year.	Nature of Change.				
	From a 12 to a 10 hr. day	From a 10 to a 9 hr. day.	From a 10 to an 8 hr. day	From a 9 to an 8 hr. day	For a shorter day on Sa- days.
1904.		2			2
1903.		6			9
1902.		9	1	2	10
1901.				1	1
1900.	1	3			5
1898.			1		1
1897.					1
1895.		2			
1889.		1			
1880.					1

Wages and Hours in 1889 and 1904.

Additional information with regard to tendencies in wages and hours among painters and plumbers during the past fifteen years, and more particularly during the earlier portion of that period, is afforded by the table presented below, in which the wages and hours of these classes at certain points in 1889 are set forth, as based on the report of the Royal Com-

mission on Capital and Labour issued during the year named, and returns received from the same localities in connection with the recent investigation of the department.

It will be seen that the localities from which returns relating to the wages and hours of painters were received included a number of the most important centres of population in the Dominion; they may be regarded accordingly as representative of conditions affecting a large body of work-people. Reducing the rates quoted for 1889 and 1904 to an average it will be found that in the case of painters an increase amounting approximately to 24½ per cent has gone into effect during the past fifteen years. In the case of plumbers also very substantial increases are shown.

The hours of labour for both of these classes have also materially lessened during the period, ten out of thirteen returns indicating a ten-hour day in 1889 and three a nine-hour day, whereas in 1904 only two instances of the ten-hour day were reported with seven of a nine-hour and four of an eight-hour day.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES AND HOURS IN 1889 AND 1904 AMONG PAINTERS AND PLUMBERS.

Class.	Locality.	1889.	Hours.	1904.	Hours.
		Wages.		Wages.	
Painters	Halifax, N.S.	\$1.33 to \$1.83 per day.	10	\$1.67 to \$2.00 per day.	9
	Fredericton, N.B.	1.16 to 1.66 "	10	2.00 per day.	10
	Quebec, Que	1.50 "	10	1.57½ "	9
	Sherbrooke, Que	1.16 to 2.00 "	10	1.75 to 2.25 per day.	10
	Montreal, Que	0.75 to 2.00 "	10	2.02½ per day.	9
	Toronto, Ont	20c per hour.	9	30c per hour.	8
	Hamilton, Ont.	\$1.50 to \$2.25 "	10	\$2.25 per day.	9
	London, Ont.	1.75 to 2.25 "	9	2.00 "	8
	Chatham, Ont	1.50 to 2.00 "	10	2.00 "	9
	Windsor, Ont.	1.25 to 1.50 "	10	2.25 "	8
Plumbers	Halifax, N.S.	\$1.00 to \$1.66 per day.	10	2.00 "	9
	St. John, N.S.	1.50 to 1.66 "	10	2.00 "	9
	Toronto, Ont	20c to 33c per hour.	9	35c. to 37½c. per hour	8

Census Returns of Wages of Painters and Glaziers.

Information with regard to tendencies in the wages of painters and glaziers prior

to 1889, as contained in the census of Canada for 1870-1, 1880-1 and 1890-1, is given in the accompanying table, in which the number of these workmen employed in

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE NO. 6.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Amherst	1903	14 to 17½	1 40-1 75	15 to 20	1 50-2 00		10	10
Annapolis Royal					2 00			
Antigonish	1900		1 50		2 00			
Baddeck	1900	20	2 00	25	2 50			
*Halifax	1902	18	1 66	18 to 22	1 62-2 00	1895	10	10
Hantsport					1 75		10	10
Heatherton			1 50		1 75			
Isaac Harbour					2 00-3 00			
Lawrencetown		20		25				
Margaree, S.-W.	1899	15-16	1 50-1 60	16-18	1 60-1 80		10	10
" S.-W.				+4				
" N.-E.	1898	9-15	0 90-1 50	15-20	1 50-2 00			
Middleton	1900	10	1 00	20	2 00			
New Glasgow					1 75			
North Sydney	1900	15	1 50	22½	2 00		10	10
Pictou					1 75			
Parrsboro'				20	2 00			
Port Hawkesbury	1896	12½	1 25					
"	1898	17½	1 75					
"	1900	20	2 00	22½-25	2 25-2 50			
"	1902	22½	2 25					
Pugwash			1 25		2 00			
Sydney	1900	20	2 00	11	2 00	1900	10	10
Stellarton					1 75			
Truro					2 00			
West Lakevale	1882	12½	1 25	15-17½	1 50-1 75			
Westville	1897		1 50		2 00			
Wolfville	1904	20	2 00	23	2 00	1904	10	10
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
Charlottetown					1 50-2 00			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Andover				17½-22½	1 75-2 00			
Albert	1903		1 50	20	2 00			
Bristol					2 00			
Campbellton					1 50			
Chatham					1 50-2 00	1869	12	12
Dalhousie					1 50			
*Doaktown					1 50-2 00			
Eel River					1 50			
Edgett's Landing					1 25-1 50			
Fredericton	1870	15	1 50	20	2 00	1900		
"						1890	10	10
Grants	1900		1 25		1 75			
Hopewell Cape					2 00			
Loggieville					2 00			
Memramcook					1 75			
Moncton	1896		1 50		2 00			
Petit Rocher	1900	15	1 50	20	2 00			

* During July, August and sometimes September men have Saturday half holiday, but time is deducted from their pay.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 18.

PAINTERS.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	8	1-2½	0 10-0 25						2
10	10								
10	10		0 50						
10	10	5	0 50						
9	4½	4	0 33					1	5½
9-10	9-10							1	1
10	10		0 25						
10	10	5							
10	9	1-2	0 10-0 20						1
10	10	5-6	0 50-0 60						
10	10	10	1 00						
10									
9	9	7½	0 50					1	1
10									
10	10								
		5	0 50						
		2½	0 25						
		2½	0 25						
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10		0 75						
9	9	2½						1	1
10									
10									
10	10	2½-5	0 25-0 50						
10	10		0 50						
9	9	3						1	1
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10								
10	10							2	2
10	10								
10	10								
9-10	9-10								
		5	0 50						
10	9								1
10	10		0 50						
10	10								
10	10								
10			0 50						
10	10	5	0 50						

† Per yard.
‡ Wages took a general rise in 1902.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.					HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>New Brunswick—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Richibucto					1 50			
St. John	1903	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 50	22-29	2 00	1889	10	10
St. Stephen					1 65-2 00			
Sussex	1903		2 00		2 00-2 40			
Woodstock	1900		2 00	20 25	2 00-2 50			
"						1901	10	10
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Acton Vale					2 00			
a Allan's Corner					2 00			
Bolduc	1902		1 75		2 00			
b Brèche à Manon					2 00			
c Cap Chat	1901	10	1 00	15	1 50			
Chateauguay					2 00			
Chaudière					1 75			
Drummondville					1 75			
French Village				17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	1900	10	10
Grand Pabos					1 50			
Grandes Piles	1899		1 25		1 50			
Hull	1900		1 25-1 50		1 50-2 00	1900	10	10
Joliette	1890	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15	1 25-1 50	15-20	1 50-2 00			
L'Assomption		15	1 50	20	2 00			
Laurier					1 75			
d Leeds Village					1 25			
Longueuil	1902	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	20	2 00			
Montreal	1903	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 85	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1903	10	10
e New Richmond			1 00		1 50			
N. D. de Stanbridge	1898	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Nicolet Falls				15 20	1 50-2 00			
Pointe aux Trembles					1 50			
Quebec	1899	13-15	1 30-1 50					
"	1902	15	1 50	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1902	10	10
Rivière du Loup					1 75			
St. Ambroise	1900		1 50		2 00	1900	12	12
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1904			22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 02 $\frac{1}{2}$		10	10
St. Edward					1 75			
St. Hyacinthe								
"	1903	15	1 50	15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50-1 75			
St. Johns	1903	15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50-1 75	20	2 00		10	10
St. Polycarpe		12	1 20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75			
St. Andre					1 50			
St. George					1 75			
St. Cyrille					1 75			
St. Flavie					1 75			
Sherbrooke	1903	15-20	1 50-2 00	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75-2 25			
Sorel					1 50			
Terrebonne					2 00			
Three Rivers	1896	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75			
Waterloo		13	1 25		2 00			
Windsor Mills					2 00			

Same rates have prevailed for 50 years.

§ No change in 20 years.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PAINTERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10								
9	9	5 ³ / ₈	0 50					1	1
10	9								
9	9		0 40						
		5	0 50						
10	9								1
10	10								
10	10								
10	10		25						
	10	5	50						
10									
10									
10	8								2
10	10		25						
9	9		25-50					1	1
10	10	2 ¹ / ₂ -5	25-50						
		5	50						
10									
10	9								
10	10	2 ¹ / ₂	25						
9	9	4	17 ¹ / ₂					1	1
			50-1.50						
10	10	5	50						
10	10								
10	10								
	9	2	20						
		2 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂					1	1
10									
10	10		50					2	2
9	9	2 ¹ / ₂	25					1	1
10									
10	10								
10	10	2 ¹ / ₂	25						
9	9	2 ¹ / ₂ -5	25-50					1	1
		5 ¹ / ₂	55						
10									
10									
10									
10									
10	9	2 ¹ / ₂	25						
10									
10	10	2 ¹ / ₂ -5	25-50						
10	10	12	1.25						
10	10								

a No change in 25 years. b Hours not regulated. c Wages increasing. d Rates include board.
e Ten hours in summer, eight in winter.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6.—

LOCALITY. ²	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per Day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
<i>Ontario.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts		Hrs.	Hrs.
Allandale.....	1903	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
Allanburg.....	1897	20		22½				
Antrim.....				20-25	2 00-2 50			
Ayr.....				17½	1 75			
Beeton.....	1904	20-25	2 00-2 50	25	2 50		10	10
Belleville.....	1901	12-15	1 25-1 50		1 50-1 75		10	10
Berlin.....	1899	15	1 50	20	2 00		10	10
	1902	16	1 60					
	1903	17½	1 75					
	1903	16-20	1 60-2 00	20-22	1 80-1 98	1903	10	9
Brantford.....								
Bridgeburg.....								
Brookfield.....	1900		1 75		2 00			
Brockville.....	1894							
".....	1900	15	1 50	20-25	1 80-2 25	1900	10	10
Chatham.....	1901	12½-15	1 25-1 50					
".....	1902	15	1 50	22½	2 00	1902	10	10
".....	1903	17½-20	1 75-2 00	22½	2 00	1903	10	9
Collingwood.....				17½-25	1 75-2 50			
Cornwall.....	1900	18	1 80	17½	1 75			
Delhi.....			1 50					
Dundalk.....				20	2 00			
Embro.....	1904	15	1 50	18-20	1 80-2 00			
Fergus.....		17½	1 75	20-25	2 00-2 50			
Fordwich.....				15	1 50			
Fort Erie.....	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Fort William.....	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50			
Galt.....	1903	17½	1 75	20-22½	2 00-2 25			
".....	1890	16	1 60					
".....						1902	10	10
".....	1902	15	1 50					
Guelph.....	1901	12½-22½	1 25			1901	10	10
".....	1902	15-22½	1 50			1902	10	9
".....	1903	22½	2 25	22½	2 25			
Hagersville.....	1896	15	1 50	20	2 00			
".....	1903	20	2 00					
Hamilton.....						1904	10	9
".....	1882	15						
".....	1895	17½						
* ".....	1899	20	1 80					
".....	1902	22	1 98					
".....	1903	23	2 07					
".....						1890	10	10
".....						1898	10	9
Hawkesbury.....				20	2 00			
Hensall.....		15	1 50	20	2 00			
Hespeler.....	1902	10-17½	1 00-1 75	12½-25	1 25-2 50	1902	10	9
Kemptville.....	1896	15-20	1 50-2 00	20-30	2 00-3 00	1900	10	10
Kingston.....	1902	17½	1 75			1902	10	10
".....	1903	17½-19	1 75-1 90	22½	2 00			
London.....	1897	18		25	2 00	1897	10	9
† ".....	1902	20				1902	9	9
".....	1903	22½				1903	9	8
Lucan.....				20	2 00			
Markdale.....	1901	20	2 00	22½	2 25			

* Hours of labour for winter months are 8 hours for first 5 days and 4 hours Saturdays.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PAINTERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	24 ¹ ₂	25						
		24 ¹ ₂							
10	8	5	50						2
10	9	5	50						1
10	9	1	10						1
		13 ¹ ₂	15						
		24 ¹ ₂	25						
9	9	2-4	20					1	1
10	10		25						
9	9	5	30					1	1
		24 ¹ ₂	25						
		21-5	25-50						
9	9	24 ¹ ₂						1	1
10	10								
10	10			2	5				
10	10								
10	10	3-5	30-50						
10	10	24 ¹ ₂ -7 ¹ ₂	25-75						
10									
10	10	5	50						
10	10	5	50						
		24 ¹ ₂ -5	25-50						
				1	10				
10	9								
		24 ¹ ₂	25						
		24 ¹ ₂	0 25						1
		7 ¹ ₂	0 75					1	
9	9								
10	10	5	0 50						
10	5								
		24 ¹ ₂							
		24 ¹ ₂							
		2							
		1							
		2							
									1
9	5								4
10	10								
10	10	5	0 50						
10	5	24 ¹ ₂ -7 ¹ ₂	25-75						4
10	9	5-10	50-100						1
9	9	14	0 15					1	1
		2							1
		24 ¹ ₂						1	1
8	8	24 ¹ ₂						1	1
		24 ¹ ₂	0 25						

† The season of employment averages 8 months per year.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Ontario—Con.		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
Midland	1901	20-25		25-30		1902	10	10
Milton West	1901	12½-15	1 25-1 50	17½-20	1 75-2 00			
New Toronto	1898	12½-15	1 00-1 50	25-30	2 00-3 00	1901	10-12	10
Niagara Falls	1902	17½-20	1 75-2 00	28	2 52	1902	10	10
Ottawa	1900	20	1 75	22½-25	2 00-2 25	1900	10	10
Owen Sound	1902	12½-15	1 25-1 50	20-25	2 00-2 50			
Paris			1 50		1 75			
Parry Sound	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Pelham		12½-15	1 25-1 50	17½	1 75			
Pembroke				15-25	1 50-2 50			
Penetanguishene	1902	17½	1 75					
"	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50	1898	10	10
Peterborough	1898	15-20	1 50-2 00					
"				20-25	1 80-2 25	1901	10	9
Point Edward	1902	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Port Elgin				17½-20	1 75-2 00			
Renfrew	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Rodney	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
§St. Catharines	1903	19½	1 75	23½-26½	2 11-2 38	1903	10	10
**St. Mary's	1902	15	1 50	20	2 00			
St. Thomas	1901	15-17½	1 50-1 75	20	2 00		10	10
Sarnia	1901	17½	1 75	22½-25	2 00-2 25	1901	10	10
"	1902	20	2 00			1903	10	9
Sault Ste. Marie	1901	17½	1 75					
"	1902	20	2 00	25	2 25	1902	10	10
*Selkirk	1900	12½	1 25	15	1 50			
†Shedden				16	1 60			
Simcoe				15-20	1 50-2 00			
Smith's Falls	1886	20	2 00	20	2 00		10	10
Springfield								
"	1901	17½	1 75					
"	1903	20	2 00	20	2 00			
Steeleton	1903	20	2 00	25	2 25	1903	10	10
Stratford	1903	17½	1 75	17½-22½	1 75-2 25		10	10
Thornbury	1902	18	1 80	20	2 00		10	10
Thorold	1903	20	2 00	25	2 25	1903	10	10
Toronto	1901	22½	2 02½					
"	1902	25	2 25	30	2 40	1902	9	5
Unionville				30	2 40			
• Walkerville				25-27	2 00-2 16			
Waterloo					1 75-2 00			
Welland	1904	17½	1 75	22	2 00	1904	10	10
Warton	1892		1 50	20	2 00			
Windsor				20-30				
"	1902	20	1 80					
"						1903	9	9
"	1903	22½	2 00	28½	2 25			
Wingham	1903	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Woodstock							10	9
"	1902	15-17	1 50-1 70	17½-22½	1 75-2 25	1903	10	10

* Wages remained about stationary from 1848 until 1899, since which time there has been a gradual rise.

§ Paperhangers, 1903-22½c. \$2 00, at present 26½c. per hour, \$2 38½ per day; previously, 9 hours per day, now 9 hours for first 5 days and 5 hours on Saturdays.

** Wages went up 25 to 50 per cent. in last 3 years.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PAINTERS--Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	\$ cts.
9	9	5						1	1
10	10	5	0 50						
8-10	4-5								
9	9								
9	9	2½	0 25					1	1
10	10	7½-10	0 75-1 00						
10	9		0 25						
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10	2½-5	0 25-0 50						
10	10		0 25						
10	10	2½	0 50						1
9	9	5						1	
10	10	10	1 00						
10	10								
10	10								
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10	2½	0 25						
9	5	5							5
10	10	5	50					1	
10	10	2½-5	0 25-0 50						
									1
9	9	2½	0 25					1	
		2½	0 25						
9	9	5	0 25					1	1
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	10								
10	10								
10	9								
10	10								
10	10	2½	0 25						
9	9	5	0 25						1
10	9	5	0 50						1
10	9	2	0 20						1
9	9	5	0 25					1	1
		2½	0 25						
8	4	5	0 15					1	1
8	4								
8	4								
10	10								
9	9	4½	0 25					1	1
10			0 50						
		2½	0 20						
8	8	6	0 25					1	1
10	10	2½	0 25						
10	9								
10	9	2½-5	0 25-0 50						1

* Board included.

† Board included, but if men board themselves they get \$3.50 to \$4 per week more.

* Four hours on Saturdays during three months in year.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 6.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.		In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>Manitoba.</i>								
Brandon	1900	22½		30				
Winnipeg.....	1903	25		30		1903	10	10
<i>N. W. Territories.</i>								
Calgary				25				
Edmonton.....				30				
Red Deer				25				
<i>British Columbia.</i>								
Crofton.....				30	2 75-3 00	1900	10	10
Similkameen				40	4 00			
Nelson.....	1898	36½	3 25	43½	3 50	1898	9	9
New Westminster	1890	30	3 00	33½	3 00	1890	10	10
Revelstoke				35-40	3 50-4 00			
Rossland					3 00			
Sandon				40	4 00			
Vancouver	1903	33½	3 00	37½	3 00	1903	9	9
Victoria	1892	28	2 50			1892	10	10
"	1901	33½	3 00	37½	3 00			

TABLE No. 7.—

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>								
Amherst	1902		2 75		2 75			
Antigonish	1900		2 00		2 50			
Halifax	1901	18½	1 66½	22½	2 00	1895	10	9
Hantsport					1 75-2 00		10	10
Laurencetown		25		30				
Macdon					2 00			
Margaree, S.W.					3 00-3 50		10	10
Margaree, N.E.	1898	20	2 00	30	3 00			
Middleton	1900	25	2 50	25-30	2 50-3 00			
North Sydney	1899	20	2 00	22½-27	2 00-2 50		10	10
Parrsboro				20	2 00			
Pugwash			2 00					
Sydney	1900	20	2 00	22½-27½	2 00-2 50	1900	10	10
West Lakevale				30	3 00			
Westville	1897		2 00		2 25-3 00			
Wolfville	1904	30	3 00	35	3 00	1904	10	10
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>								
Charlottetown	1900		1 70		2 00	1902	10	10
<i>New Brunswick.</i>								
Campbellton					2 00			
Chatham				30	3 00			
Edmundston					2 50			

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PAINTERS—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.

AMOUNT OF CHANGE.

At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	10	7½							
10	5								5
10									
10									
10									
9-10	9-10							1	1
10	10								
8	8	7	0 25						
9	9	3½							
9-10	9-10								
8	8								
10	10								
8	8	4½							
9	9	5½	0 50						
		4½							

PLUMBERS.

10	8								2
10	10		50						
9	9	4	33½					1	1
10	9-10								1
10									
10	9								1
10	10	10	1 00						
		5	50						
9	9	2-5	50					1	1
10	10								
		2 5	50					1	1
10									
10	10		25-75						
9	9		5					1	1
9	9		30					1	
10									
10	10								

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 7.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF	
	In Previous Years.				At Present Time.		In Previous Years.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per hour.	Per day.				Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.		Hrs.	Hrs.
<i>New Brunswick—Con.</i>								
Fredericton	1870	15	1 50	20-25	2 00-2 50			
"						1880	10	10
Loggieville					2 50			
Memramcook					2 25			
Moncton				20	2 00			
Richibucto					2 00			
Sackville					2 25			
St. John	1899	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 50	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	1889	10	9
St. Stephen					2 50-3 00			
Sussex					2 50			
Woodstock	1901	20-25	2 00-2 50	25-30	2 50-3 00	1901	10	10
<i>Quebec.</i>								
Actonville					2 50-3 00			
Bolduc	1902		2 00		2 00-2 50			
* Beche à Maçon					2 00			
Châteauguay					3 00			
Chambly					2 00			
Chicoutimi					2 50			
Drummondville					2 50			
French Village	1901	15	1 50	20	2 00	1903	10	10
Grandes Piles	1899		1 25		1 50-2 00			
Hall	1900	30		35				
Joliette	1890	15-20	1 50-2 00	25	2 50			
Lachine				25	2 25			
Leeds Village				25	2 50		10	10
Lévis				25	2 50			
Longueuil				30	3 00			
"	1902	18	1 80	25	2 25-2 50	1902	10	10
Montreal		20		25-30				
"	1902	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 00	25-35	2 25-3 00	1902	10	10
N. D. de Stanbridge				20	2 00			
Pt. aux Trembles					1 50-2 00			
Quebec	1899	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20	1 50-2 00			
Rimouski					2 00-2 50			
Rivière du Loup					2 25			
St. Ambroise	1900		1 50		2 50	1900	12	12
Ste. Anne de Bellevue				25	2 50			
St. Hyacinthe	1900	16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 67	20-24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00-2 25			
"	1902	20	2 00	25	2 50			
St. Johns	1899	15	1 50					
"	1903	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20	1 75-2 00	25	2 00-2 50		10	10
St. Remy		15	1 50	20	2 00			
Sherbrooke	1902	15-20	1 50-2 00	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75-2 25		10	10
Sorel								
T.					2 50			
Terrebonne					2-50 3 00			
Three Rivers	1896		1 50					
"	1900		2 00					
"	1902		2 25	25	2 50			
Thetford Mines					2 00			
Valleyfield	1901		1 50					
"	1903		1 75		2 00-2 50			

* Hours not regulated.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PLUMBERS—Continued.

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
10	9	5-10	50-1 00						
10	10								1
10									
10									
10	10								
10									
9	9	6½						1	1
10	9								
10	9	5	50						1
10									
10	10		0 50						
10									
10									
9	7	5	0 50					1	2
10	10		0 25-0 75						
10			0 75						
10	10		0 50-1 00						
9									
10	9								1
10	10								
9-10	9-10	7	0 45-0 70					1	1
9	9		0 65					1	1
10	10								
10	10								
10	10	2½-7½	0 25-0 75						
10									
10	10		1 00					2	2
10	10								
10	10	3½	0 33½						
10	10	5	0 50						
		2½	0 25-0 50						
9-10	9-10	5	0 50					1	1
10	10	5	0 50						
10	9	2½	0 25						1
10									
			0 25						
			0 25						
			0 25						
10	10		0 25						
10			0 25						
10	10		0 25-0 50						

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE No. 7.—

RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF		
LOCALITY.	In Previous Years.		At Present Time.		In Previous Years.			
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.		
		Per hour.				Per day.	Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Quebec—Con.								
Ville St. Louis		16½	1 66	25	2 25		5	
Waterloo	1900	12½-16½	1 25-1 75	20	2 00	1900	10	
Westmount.	1898	16½	1 67					
"	1902	18½	1 83	25	2 25	1902	10	
Windsor Mills.					2 00			
Ontario.								
Altonburg	1897	20		22½				
Belleville	1903		1 50-2 50	25	2 50	1903	10	
Berlin	1899	15-20	1 50-2 00					
Brantford	1901	20-25	2 00-2 50					
"	1902	25	2 50					
"	1903	27½-30	2 47-2 70	27½-30	2 47-2 75	1903	10	
"	1899	20					9	
Brockville	1900			25	2 50			
Chatham	1900	15-17½	1 50-1 75			1900	10	
"	1902	17½	1 75	22½-25	2 00-2 25	1902	10	
Fergus					2 50			
Fort Erie	1903	30	3 00	40	4 00			
Fort William	1903	30	3 00	40	4 00	1904	10	
Galt	1903	18-20	1 80-2 00	20-25	2 00-2 50	1903	10	
Guelph	1902			20	2 00	1902	10	
Hamilton	1900	20	2 00					
"	1903	22½	2 25					
"	1904	25-27	2 50-2 75	30	2 70	1904	10	
Kemptville	1900	17½	1 75	25	2 50		5	
Kingston	1900	17	1 75					
"	1904	22½	2 00	25	2 25	1903	10	
London						1902	10	
"	1903	25	2 25		2 70	1903	10	
Lucan				25	2 50		9	
Midland	1901	25-30		30	3 00		10	
Niagara Falls.	1903	20	2 00	25	2 25	1903	10	
Orillia					2 00			
Ottawa	1900	15-20		25-30	2 25-2 70	1900	10	
"	1902	20-25					9	
"	1904	22½-27½						
Owen Sound.	1895		1 25					
"	1904	15	1 50	20	2 00			
Parry Sound	1902	17½	1 75	20	2 00			
Pembroke				17½-25	1 75-2 50			
Penetanguishene.	1901	22½	2 25					
"	1902	25	2 50					
"	1903	30	3 00	30-35	3 00-3 50			
Peterborough	1900	18	1 62					
"	1902	20	2 00	25-30	2 25-2 70	1902	10	
Point Edward	1902	30	3 00	30-40	3 00-4 00		9	
Renfrew	1900	25	2 50	25-30	2 50-3 00			
St. Catharines.	1905	22 25		25 30		1903	9	
St. Thomas				20	2 00		9	
Sarnia				20	2 00			
Sault Ste. Marie.	1901	25	2 50					

* Five hours on Saturday during June, July and August.

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PLUMBERS—Continued.

¹ Wages remained about stationary from 1848 to 1899, since which time there has been a gradual rise.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE

TABLE NO. 7.—

LOCALITY.	RATES OF WAGES.						HOURS OF		
	In Previous Years.			At Present Time.			In Previous Years.		
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given.		Per hour.	Per day.		Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change.	
		Per Hour.	Per day.					Per day, 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.
<i>Ontario—Con.</i>		Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.			Hrs.	Hrs.
Sanlt Ste. Marie.....	1902	27½	2 75						
"	1903	30	3 00	33½	3 00	1903	10	10	
Simcoe				17½	1 75				
Springfield	1901	25	2 50	30	3 00				
Steeleton	1902	20	2 00	25	2 25	1902	10	10	
Sturford				7½	1 75				
Toronto	1895	20	2 00			1895	10	9	
"	1897	22½	2 03			1897	9	9	
"	1899	25	2 25			1901	9	5	
"	1902	30	2 40	35-37½	2 80				
"	1903	32½	2 60		3 00				
Union	1902	30	3 00	50	4 00	1902	10	9	
Walkerville	1903	25	2 25	28-35	2 52-3 15				
Waterloo	1903	20	2 00	25	2 50	1903	10	10	
Welland	1902	20	2 00	17½-25	1 75-2 50				
Warton				25	2 50				
Windsor	1903	27½	2 50	27½-35	2 50-3 15	1900	10	10	
Wingham				25	2 50				
Woodstock	1902	20-30	2 00-3 00	30-35	2 70-3 15	1902	10	10	
<i>Manitoba.</i>									
Brandon				40	4 00				
Winnipeg	1901	30							
"	1904	40		50	4 50	1902	10	10	
<i>N. W. Territories.</i>									
Calgary	1904	32½	3 25	37½	3 75				
Edmonton					3 50				
Red Deer					3 50				
<i>British Columbia.</i>									
Similkameen				60	6 00				
Nelson	1895	35	3 50	43½	3 50	1898	10	10	
New Westminster	1902	38½	3 50	50	4 00		9	5	
Revelstoke				40	4 00				
Vancouver	1902	40	3 60	50	4 00	1902	9	4	
Victoria	1890		5 00						
"	1894	50	4 00						
"	1903	35	2 75			1902	9	8	
"	1904	37½-43½	3 00-3 50	50	4 00	1903	8	8	

industrial establishments and their total yearly wages in each of the years in question are set forth by provinces and for the entire Dominion, with a column added in which the earnings of individuals in each of the years is worked out.

The census of 1870-1 contains returns only with regard to Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario; the corresponding returns for 1900-1 are not yet available.

It will be seen that between 1870 and 1880 the earnings of painters and glaziers

BUILDING TRADES, CANADA.

PLUMBERS.—*Concluded.*

LABOUR.		AMOUNT OF CHANGE.							
At Present Time.		In Wages.				In Hours.			
Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays
Hrs.	Hrs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
9	9	21 ¹ ₂	25						
10	10	31 ¹ ₂						1	1
10	10		50						
9	9	5	25					1	1
10	10	5							
		21 ¹ ₂	25					1	
8	4	21 ¹ ₂	15					1	4
		5	20						1
		21 ¹ ₂	20						
		21 ¹ ₂ -5	20-40						
8	8								
9	4	3-10	27-90						
10	9	5	50						1
10	10								
9	9								
10									
9-10	9-10	5-10	15-70					1	1
10	10								
9	9	10						1	1
		10							
10	10	5	50						
9									
9									
10	10								
8	8	8 ¹ ₂						2	2
8	4	9 ¹ ₂	50					1	1
10	10								
8	4	10	40					1	
				15	1 25				
8	4			21 ¹ ₂	25 75			1	
				6 ¹ ₂	50				

declined in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while an increase of probably 11 per cent took place in Ontario. During the following decade, however, a marked increase in all the provinces was reported in individual earnings. In 1870 the highest earnings reported were in Ontario and

Nova Scotia, in 1880 in Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, and in 1890 in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario. For the entire Dominion a slight increase was shown during the decade between 1870 and 1880 followed by a marked increase during the decade between 1880 and 1890.

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS RETURNS OF NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS IN 1870-1, 1880-1, AND 1890-1.

Province.	Number of Hands Employed.			Total Yearly Wages.			Average Individual Yearly Wages.		
	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.	1870-1.	1880-1.	1890-1.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	11	.....	1,750 00	3,215 00	.....	218 75	292 28	.....
Nova Scotia.....	59	48	99	17,300 00	12,650 00	34,320 00	293 22	263 54	346 66
New Brunswick.....	54	7	46	15,535 00	1,230 00	16,710 00	287 68	175 71	363 26
Quebec.....	111	332	362	26,570 00	80,994 00	116,057 00	239 37	243 92	320 87
Ontario.....	279	316	835	79,964 00	98,486 00	294,435 00	283 02	311 66	352 61
Manitoba.....	.....	34	55	.....	18,274 00	35,800 00	.....	537 35	650 90
North-west Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	14	.....	.....	6,129 00	.....	.....	437 78	.....
Total.....	503	759	1,321	139,369 00	219,513 00	500,537 00	277 07	289 23	378 15

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN CANADA AND ELSEWHERE—INVESTIGATION BY SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed on March 17th to inquire into the various telephone systems in operation in Canada and elsewhere and to report thereon, held a number of sessions for the taking of evidence during April.*

A brief statement with regard to the witnesses examined and the nature of the evidence given on the several dates on which sittings were held is as follows:—

Proceedings of Select Committee.

Tuesday, April 4th.—Mr. Joshua Dyke, Mayor of the town of Fort William, Ont., gave evidence with regard to the establishment of a municipal telephone system at Fort William and Port Arthur. About 500 telephones were stated to be in use in the former town and 515 in the latter, the one system embracing both municipalities. A small deficit was said to have resulted from the first year's operation of the system, but this was subsequently wiped out and a surplus established. Full particulars with regard to the expenses of operation

were given: the charges made are \$1 per month for domestic 'phones and \$2 per month for business 'phones. The system has no long-distance service and some inconvenience was stated to have been experienced in consequence. The nature of the competition of the Bell Telephone Company was referred to. An official report of the operations of the municipal system at Fort William and Port Arthur as made by a special committee was included in the evidence.

It was resolved by the committee that copies of the proceedings of the committee be sent to members of the different provincial legislatures.

Wednesday, April 5th.—The examination of Mr. Dyke, of Fort William was resumed. The financial statement of the system for the year 1904 was presented and reference made to the application of the municipalities to the Railway Commission for connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway offices at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Mr. Norman Andrews, alderman of Brantford, Ont., who had acquired a good deal of information in connection with telephones in Canada and in Great Britain, gave evidence at this session with reference

* A reference to the appointment of the Committee and its proceedings during March is given in the April issue of the *Gazette* at page 1090.

to the operations of the Bell Telephone Company in Brantford and the steps taken by the municipalities to secure a reduction in rates and other reforms, in which connection estimates were prepared for a municipal exchange of 500 telephones.

Thursday, April 6th.—Mr. N. D. Neill, president and manager of the American Machine Telephone Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., gave information with regard to the Lorimer Automatic Exchange System of which the American Machine Telephone Company is the representative. The operation of the system in the State of Ohio in the rural districts of which lines are now being extensively constructed, was described.

Friday, April 7th.—The operation of the People's Telephone Company doing business in Sherbrooke and in the rural districts in the vicinity was described by Mr. Charles Skinner, general manager of the company. About 400 miles of line were stated to be operated by the company which is an independent company and has been in existence since 1888. The company has about 11 or 12 farmer's telephones to the mile. The company has nearly 900 subscribers.

Tuesday, April 11th.—Mr. L. B. Mcfarlane, general superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal, had been summoned to give evidence but, on account of severe illness, was represented by Mr. T. C. Casgrain. Various documents including a list of patents, copies of contracts and agreements, list of shareholders, &c., were filed. A number of points on which information would be required from the company later was submitted by the chairman and forwarded to the company.

Wednesday, April 12th.—Dr. J. T. Demers, manager of the Bellechasse Company, St. Maurice Company and the Port Neuf Company, and agent of the Beauce Telephone Company, all incorporated joint stock companies, was examined and gave evidence with regard to the operations of these companies. The evidence included considerable information with regard to the operation of rural lines.

Thursday, April 13th.—Supplementary evidence was given by Dr. Demers with regard to an agreement for a joint connection between the Beauce Telephone Company and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Mr. Alexander Stark, an engineer in the electric light and telephone business in Toronto, also gave evidence with regard to telephone tolls and the cost of installing systems. Mr. William Bampfield, manager of the North America Telegraph Company, Kingston, Ont., gave evidence with regard to the cost of erecting telephone lines and installing instruments. The agreement between the North America Telegraph Company and the Bell Company, whereby an exchange of telephone business was made and the use of wires and poles of one company by the other company provided for, was filed as an exhibit.

Friday, April 14th.—Mr. Joseph Moisan, manager of the Merchants' Telephone Company, of Montreal, which has been in operation since 1895 and has at present 1,546 subscribers at from \$20 to \$35, gave evidence with regard to the operation of the company in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company. The evidence related largely to the cost of installation and operation.

Tuesday, April 18th.—The evidence of Dr. A. Ochs, of Hespeler, Ont., was taken with regard to the organization of a telephone system uniting a number of small villages in the neighbourhood of Hespeler, which had been bought out by the Bell Telephone Company. The evidence contained much information with regard to cost of operation and the financing of the company.

Councillor James Willock, chairman of the Electricity Commission, Glasgow, Scotland, gave evidence with regard to the operation of the National Telephone Company in the vicinity of Glasgow. Information in relation to public telephone rates, etc., were also given. The municipal ownership of telephones in Glasgow was stated to be a success.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

AT Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., a number of vessels landed large parties of immigrants during April, the total amounting to several thousands.* The majority of the immigrants came from Great Britain and were of good quality. A considerable number of arrivals from Great Britain were also reported via United States ports.

The distribution of the immigrants greatly increased employment among railway officials and employees, the majority being sent through to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, though large numbers were forwarded to Toronto for distribution in Ontario. The demand for farm labourers in Ontario continued very active, several hundred personal applications being made by farmers at the provincial immigration office, situated at the Union station, Toronto. The proper housing of immigrants was a considerable problem at certain points in Ontario.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during March, declared for Canada, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MARCH.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants.....	5,677	1,221	1,044	7,942
Returned Canadians....	519	70	46	635
Tourists.....	14	4	2	20
Totals.....	6,210	1,295	1,092	8,597

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada,

* For a statement with regard to the number of immigrants arriving by vessels from November, 1904, up to April 15, 1905, see the report of Halifax correspondent in the present issue of the *Gazette*. See also report of St. John correspondent.

during the first nine months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS, JULY, 1904, TO MARCH, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July.....	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August.....	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September.....	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October.....	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November.....	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December.....	1,733	617	443	2,793
January.....	1,793	427	354	2,574
February.....	2,348	483	422	3,253
March.....	5,677	1,221	1,044	7,942
Totals.....	29,849	11,115	9,916	50,880

During the corresponding months of 1903-4 a total of 42,819 arrivals were reported, making an increase of 8,061 during the nine months of the present fiscal year.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John and Montreal during March, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MARCH, 1905.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....	3,429	932	4,355
St. John.....	1,849	1,046	2,895
Montreal.....	312	380	692
Totals.....	5,584	2,358	7,942

Corresponding returns for March, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING MARCH, 1904.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....	3,402	1,551	4,953
St. John.....	984	1,117	2,101
Montreal.....	45	888	933
Totals.....	4,431	3,556	7,987

Immigration from the United States during the first nine months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY,
1903, TO MARCH, 1904, AND JULY,
1904, TO MARCH, 1905.

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Through Montreal—		
July.....	241	186
August.....	206	217
September.....	121	162
October.....	170	196
November.....	118	126
December.....	99	114
January.....	100	93
February.....	124	106
March.....	367	164
Total.....	1,546	1,364
Through Winnipeg and Out- ports—		
July.....	2,940	2,549
August.....	2,760	2,496
September.....	2,932	2,083
October.....	2,978	2,094
November.....	2,289	2,567
December.....	1,113	1,289
January.....	770	820
February.....	733	676
March.....	3,019	4,225
Total.....	19,534	18,799
Customs entries.....	5,607	5,077
Total.....	26,687	25,240

The total immigration from the United States, during the first nine months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903-04, it will be seen, shows a decrease of 1,447. Taking into consideration the increase in immigration by ocean ports, a net increase of 6,614 in the total number of immigrants is shown.

British Emigration Returns.

During the month ended March 31, 1905, the numbers of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING MARCH.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English.....	7,974	7,167
Scotch.....	1,743	1,489
Irish.....	371	261
Total of British origin.....	10,088	8,917
Foreign.....	2,280	3,402
Nationality not distinguished.....		4
Total.....	12,368	12,323

For the three months ended March 31st, 1905, the returns were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English.....	12,550	10,044
Scotch.....	1,991	1,696
Irish.....	561	382
Total of British origin.....	15,102	12,122
Foreign.....	3,845	5,336
Nationality not distinguished.....	6	6
Total.....	18,953	17,464

Homestead Entries during March, 1905.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in March, 1905, as compared with March, 1904.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	152	53	99	
Battleford.....	225	149	76	
Brandon.....	37	40		3
Calgary.....	202	243		41
Dauphin.....	33	26	7	
Edmonton.....	230	119	161	
Kamloops.....	23	18	5	
Lethbridge.....	196	113	83	
Minnedosa.....	25	14	11	
New Westminster.....	3	1	2	
Prince Albert.....	148	73	75	
Regina.....	588	234	354	
Red Deer.....	177	61	116	
Winnipeg.....	46	76		30
Yorkton.....	291	110	181	
Totals.....	2,426	1,330	1,170	74

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during March, 1905, as compared with March, 1904, of 1,096.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first nine months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-MARCH
1903-4, 1904-05.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase	Decrease.
July..	3,011	3,438		427
August..	2,360	2,288	72	
September..	2,015	1,845	170	
October..	2,015	1,958	57	
November..	2,642	2,406	236	
December..	1,902	1,570	332	
	1905.	1904.		
January..	1,407	1,240	167	
February..	1,169	1,128	41	
March..	2,426	1,330	1,096	
April..				
May..				
June..				
Totals....	18,947	17,203	2,171	427

It will be seen that the net increase during the past nine months amounted to 1,744.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during March, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING MARCH.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	367
" Quebec.....	44
" Nova Scotia.....	20
" New Brunswick.....	10
" Prince Edward Island.....	9
" Manitoba.....	70
" North-west Territories.....	41
" British Columbia.....	9
Persons who had previous entry.....	275
Canadians returned from United States.....	30
Americans.....	625
Newfoundlanders.....	
English.....	395
Scotch.....	110
Irish.....	41
French.....	26
Belgians.....	13

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING MARCH.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Swiss.....	2
Italians.....	3
Roumanians.....	3
Greeks.....	
Syrians.....	
Germans.....	72
Austro-Hungarians.....	167
Hollanders.....	3
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3
Icelanders.....	12
Swedo-Norwegians.....	47
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	26
Mennonites.....	
Doukhobors.....	1
Chinese.....	
Japanese.....	2
Total.....	2,426
Representing 5,947 souls.	

Of a total of 655 entries made in March by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 157 were from Minnesota, 147 from Dakota, 49 from the State of Washington, 40 from Wisconsin, 37 from Idaho, 28 from Iowa and Ohio, 24 from Illinois, 23 from Michigan and 22 from Nebraska.

Lands Patented in March, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of March, 1905, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.....	2	298' 80
British Columbia sales.....	4	708' 50
Coal lands sales.....	2	210' 00
Commutation grants.....		
Homesteads.....	663	104,209' 62
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	1,120' 00
Manitoba Act grants.....		
Military Homesteads.....	2	650' 55
Mineral Rights.....	13	3,260' 00
Mining Lands sales.....	1	32' 00
North-west Half-breed grants.....	37	7,559' 44
Parish sales.....		
Quit-claim special grants.....	5	
Railways—		
Calgary and Edmonton Ry. Co.....	6	6,885' 70
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	40	12,278' 35
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	91	207,302' 38
Can. Pac. Ry. (Souris Branch).....	81	360,565' 80
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	4	85' 51

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
Railways—Con.		
Manitoba and North-western Ry. Co.	2	317.75
Manitoba South-western Col. Ry. Co.	19	44,376.03
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co.	20	6,073.43
Sales	35	4,077.98
School lands sales.....	9	1,217.73
Special grants ..	24	127.37
Yukon Territory sales.....	11	500.34
Totals.....	1,072	761,857.28

In March, 1904, the number of patents issued was 684, covering an area of 313,456.94 acres, representing an increase of 388 in the number of patents issued and of 448,400.34 in the acreage covered.

Land Sales.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, shows the extent of the land sales made by the company during March, 1905, as compared with March, 1904:

The annual report of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company stated that the sales made by the company during 1904, amounted to 92,047 acres, realizing \$414,455, as against 129,975 acres in 1903, realizing \$535,929. The total quantity of land sold by the company to the end of 1904 was 493,048, leaving a balance unsold of 306,431 acres.

Notes.

Large numbers of miners and others left Vancouver for northern British Columbia ports during the closing weeks of April.

It was stated by the secretary of the Lake St. John Colonization Society that a number of colonists from the New England states would settle in the Lake St. John district during the present season.

Among the immigrant arrivals of the month were several parties sent out under the London *Daily Telegraph* fund, and others whose expenses are being borne by temporary loans advanced by the Self-Help Emigration Society.

TABLE showing Land sales of Canadian Pacific Railway Co. during March, 1905 and 1904.

LOCALITY.	ACRES.		TOTAL PRICE.		AVERAGE PRICE.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Price.
Manitoba	1,391.33	652.80	\$ 7,276.65	\$ 3,724.00	5 22	5 71	738.53	3,552.65
Assiniboia.	10,034.60	4,571.64	57,506.97	21,484.80	5 73	4 70	5,462.96	36,022.17
Saskatchewan.....	1,776.78	1,600.00	8,812.29	8,160.00	4 96	5 10	176.78	652.29
Alberta.....	4,463.90	8,002.62	19,340.09	34,036.23	4 33	4 25	3,538.72	14,696.14
Total.	17,666.61	14,827.06	92,936.00	67,405.03	5 26	4 55	2,839.55	25,530.97
					1905.	1904.	Increase or Decrease.	
Vancouver sales were as follows					96,960	57,835	39,125	

A deputation representing the Montreal Veteran's Society, L'Association des Vétérans Canadien, and Mount Royal Post Association, waited upon the Honourable the Premier of Quebec to request that land grants should be given to veterans of 1866 and 1870.

It was stated by the Manager for Canada of the Canadian Farmer Labourers' Society that about 10,000 practical farmers would be brought out by the Society during the present season in parties accompanied by agents of the organization.

Several settlers' excursions were run from Ontario to Manitoba during April, special trains for conveying live stock and farmers' effects being provided by the railway. The movement from the maritime provinces was also very active. It was estimated that a total of 8,000 farmers from Ontario and the other eastern provinces will enter western Canada during the present season.

The provisional board appointed during March under the auspices of the Toronto Local Council of Women to take steps to establish a receiving home for women immigrants, decided to request the provincial government to furnish a grant similar to that given to receiving homes in Winnipeg and Montreal and that an appeal be made through the press to those interested in the object. The secretary reported a large number of applications for domestic help from many parts of the province.

Heavy arrivals of settlers from the United States were reported at several points in western Canada. It was stated that from Nebraska alone during March, 262 men, 73 women and 87 children bringing with them an estimated capital of \$431,250 and 80 cars of settlers' effects, entered Canada. A freight officer reported that 2,000 people had entered Canada from the state of Washington during the nine months ended, March 31st, as compared with only 179 the previous year.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard and Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army visited Canada during April while engaged in making an inspection of the social colonization work carried on by the Salvation Army in Canada and the United States. Meetings were addressed at different points at which references were made to the objects aimed at in the colonization operations of the Salvation Army. Further parties of immigrants sent out by the Salvation Army under the personal supervision of officers of the Army, arrived in Canada during April and were distributed in accordance with arrangements previously entered into. The *S.S. Vancouver* was reported to have sailed from Liverpool on April 26, under the auspices of the Salvation Army with 1,047 colonists including 600 wage-earners on board, all paying their own passage and having sufficient capital to make a start.*

* See *Labour Gazette* for March, page 1002.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING APRIL, 1905.

The following article, intended as supplementary to the general Summary of Industrial Labour Conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and in the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, published in the present issue.

A considerable improvement in Canadian domestic trade took place during April; the latest returns relating to for-

eign trade also indicated a strong upward tendency. Favourable markets for Canadian products on the whole were reported in the other colonies of the empire and Canadian revenues, both federal and provincial, presented satisfactory showings. Detailed information with regard to these and other features of the trade record of the month will be found under separate headings below, relating respectively to foreign trade, imperial trade, domestic

trade and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

In the accompanying tables of exports and imports, published by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, an increase is shown in imports, both for the month of March and for the nine months ended March 31st. Exports also are shown to have increased considerably in March, 1905, as compared with March, 1904, the

chief gains being in products of the mine and forest, animals and their produce, manufactures, and agricultural products showing a falling off. For the nine months period, however, a decline is shown as compared with the previous year, chiefly under the heading of agriculture and the mines, manufactures and the fisheries showing an increase. The total foreign trade was less by about \$3,660,000 than for the same period last year.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF MARCH.		NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	12,741,297	13,386,391	108,169,879	108,343,276
Free goods.....	8,021,177	9,086,801	67,353,833	70,925,678
Total merchandise.....	20,762,474	22,473,192	175,523,712	179,268,954
Coin and bullion.....	98,096	116,231	3,508,305	9,515,855
Grand total.....	20,860,570	22,589,423	179,032,017	188,784,809
Duty collected.....	3,524,716	3,648,127	29,972,732	30,750,154

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF MARCH.				NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH.			
	1904.		1905.		1904.		1905.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	1,726,114	21,900	2,273,309	7,855	26,054,731	168,452	22,907,006	195,569
The Fisheries.....	582,053	1,117	554,749	1,821	8,265,436	11,117	8,484,329	13,191
The Forest.....	882,696	134	1,261,158	1,398	24,682,645	265,000	23,231,452	108,200
Animals and their produce.....	3,363,635	11,658	3,678,901	25,300	52,421,918	359,847	50,496,852	493,502
Agriculture.....	2,352,331	58,806	1,495,863	37,157	29,316,622	7,806,938	24,484,114	2,502,410
Manufactures.....	1,559,169	167,299	1,899,275	272,558	11,296,808	1,771,041	15,230,354	2,378,212
Miscellaneous.....	7,866	54,654	2,555	749,380	24,995	397,508	28,601	1,465,871
Total merchandise.....	10,464,864	318,568	11,166,110	1,095,169	155,064,155	10,779,903	144,862,908	7,356,955
Coin and bullion ..	.....	36,130	.....	23,552	.....	431,576	.....	640,584
Grand total exports.....	10,464,864	354,698	11,166,110	1,119,021	155,064,155	11,211,479	144,862,908	7,997,539

It was stated that considerable progress had been made in the arrangements for the establishment of a steamship line between Mexican gulf and Canadian ports, and that the steamers will probably begin their trips during May. Reports received during April, from the Canadian commercial agent stationed at Mexico City contained much information with regard to local requirements of the Mexican market for various commodities produced in Canada, including apples, cattle, wooden boxes, lumber, coal and coke.

Favourable openings for Canadian saw-mill machinery and for the products of distilleries and breweries were reported by the Canadian commercial agent in Japan.

Imperial Trade.

According to a statement issued by the British Board of Trade, imports of Canadian produce into Great Britain during March, were as follows:—

	Amount.	Value.
Cattle.. . . .	5,750	£114,788
Wheat, cwt.. . . .	208,800	73,688
Wheat flour, cwt.. . . .	127,700	65,224
Peas, cwt.. . . .	12,280	4,000
Bacon, cwt.. . . .	38,541	83,850
Hams, cwt.. . . .	5,034	11,643
Butter, cwt.. . . .	602	2,890
Cheese, cwt.. . . .	68,841	117,070
Horses.. . . .	36	1,490

According to the weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, trade conditions in the Manchester district and in many sections of Lancashire, England showed considerable improvement, openings being reported for Canadian refrigerators and powdered white arsenic. A good demand for Canadian butter and bacon was reported by the agents stationed at Birmingham, Leeds and Hull. Exceptionally good distributing facilities for Canadian produce were reported by the Canadian agent at Bristol.

A good market for Canadian flour was reported in Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies.

In Australasia general trade conditions were reported as improving, with an increased trade in Canadian breakfast foods,

canned goods and various manufactured products.

Domestic Trade.

The improvement in the country roads reacted favourably on retail trade conditions throughout Canada during the opening half of April, though the general activity of seeding operated to keep farmers away from the markets. In the third week of the month the Easter holiday greatly stimulated trade the lateness of the date and consequent more favourable weather conditions having made returns somewhat larger than usual. Wholesalers reported replenishing orders heavy in consequence; in the latter half of the month travellers were out with fall samples. Banks had a very good month, collections being fair and comparing favourably with March. The outlook for the summer season, in view especially of the favourable crop reports and the activity of the manufacturing industry, was considered very promising at the close of the month.

Canadian securities ruled on a somewhat lower level than in March, though the tone of the market was buoyant. Average prices of the 20 most active stocks on Canadian exchanges for the first quarter of 1905, showed an increase of about 11 points, as compared with the similar period of 1904. The average rise from the lowest prices in January-March, 1904, was 27½ points.

According to *Dun's Review*, commercial failures in Canada during the first quarter of 1905 compared very satisfactorily with previous years, though the losses slightly exceeded those of 1904. Manufacturing insolvencies were 68 in number and \$1,089,157 in amount, against 65 for \$568,165 last year; trading suspensions numbered 285 and involved \$1,797,422, compared with 239 for \$2,040,686 last year; and in other commercial lines, there were four failures with liabilities of \$9,300, against seven last year for \$95,767; the total of commercial failures was 357 with a defaulted indebtedness amounting to \$2,895,879, compared with 311 suspensions in 1904 with liabilities

ties of \$2,704,618. The year's record, it was stated, would have been much better but for the large shoe manufacturing suspension and bank failure at Yarmouth, N.S.

In a statement published by the *Monetary Times*, the profits, earnings and receipts of Canadian banks during 1904 are estimated at \$13,015,803, an increase of \$650,000, as compared with 1903. The low rate for call money in New York and the quietness in the dairying and lumbering industries were held largely responsible for the fact that the increase was not much greater.

Bank clearings of Canada for the first quarter of 1905 showed an increase of \$1,579,509.19, as compared with last year.

A special general meeting of the Bank of Montreal has been called for May 16 to approve an agreement for the purchase of the People's Bank of Halifax and consequent increase of capital by \$400,000. Three new branches were opened by the bank in western Canada during April.

At the twenty-third yearly meeting of the Western Bank of Canada, assets of \$5,162,563, and net earnings of \$78,836 were reported, \$32,500 of the latter being carried to rest account which now amounts to \$250,000, or one-half of the paid-up capital.

The Bank of Toronto, it was stated, would call up \$500,000 more capital, the stock to be issued at double par so that an equal sum shall be added to the reserve fund, the capital now amounting to \$3,500,000 and the rest to \$3,800,000.

Revenue and Expenditure.

During April the total revenue of the Dominion on consolidated fund was \$5,699,743.25 as compared with \$5,425,149.10 last year. The revenue for the 10 month period ended April 30, 1905, also showed an increase being \$57,130,511.41 as compared with \$56,728,716.39 in 1904. Expenditure on consolidated fund increased from \$3,141,559.12 during April, 1904, to \$3,617,541.34 in April, 1905, and from \$35,802,813.18 during the ten months period of 1904 to \$42,337,907.16 in the corresponding period of 1905.

Expenditure on capital account totalled \$705,898.48 for the month of April, 1905, as compared with \$951,751.82 in April, 1904, or a decrease of approximately \$250,000. During the ten month period, however, an increase from \$7,524,622.28 to \$9,100,928.16 is shown. The leading items of expenditure during April were as follows :—

Expenditure on capital account.	Month of April, 1905.
Public Works, Railways and Canals.	\$402,398 04
Dominion Lands.	55,553 06
Militia, Capital.	110,600 92
Railway subsidies.	30,797 24
Bounties.	106,660 66

The probable revenue of the province of Nova Scotia for 1905-06 was estimated at \$1,299,477, with an expenditure of \$1,298,933.

The estimated receipts of New Brunswick were placed at \$884,200, and expenditure at \$867,675.

The public accounts for Ontario for 1904 showed total receipts of \$6,128,358 with expenditures of \$5,267,453.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

THERE were very few trade disputes in Canada during the month of April, compared with the number in existence during the same month in previous years. Their importance in regard to the number of persons involved and to the effect on indus-

trial conditions was also slight, the only localities which were to any great extent affected by trade disputes being Toronto, Ont., where a prolonged strike of piano key and action workers began to be felt in other branches of the piano making in-

dustry, and Westville, N.S., where a strike of 300 miners caused a cessation of the coal mining industry for three weeks.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—There were 11 trade disputes in existence during the month, of which 3 began before April 1st, and 8 after. As compared with March there were 2 more disputes, but there were 9 less than in April, 1904. There were 39 establishments and about 607 employees directly affected by new disputes, and 2 firms and 60 employees indirectly affected. Including those which began prior to the beginning of the month, there were in all 45 firms and about 855 employees directly or indirectly affected by trade disputes during April.

Loss of time in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month of April was approximately 9,150 working days, an increase of 2,180 days compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4,480 days compared with April, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Mining.. . . .	2
Building trades.. . . .	2
Metal trades.. . . .	1
General transport.. . . .	1
Miscellaneous trades.. . . .	2

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of new disputes of the month:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages.. . . .	1
For increase in wages and shorter hours.. . . .	2
Against reduction in wages.. . . .	1
For extra pay for holiday labour.. . . .	1
Discharge of an employee.. . . .	1
Against conditions of employment.. . . .	1
Dispute between unions	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 11 disputes which were in existence during the month, definite settlements were effected in 4 cases, and in 5 others the employers

ceased to be affected, leaving 2 still in existence at the end of the month. There were 4 disputes which were terminated by negotiations between the parties concerned, and in the remaining 5 the places of strikers were filled.

Results of disputes.—The employers were successful in five of the disputes which were terminated, in three cases the employees were successful, and in the remaining one the firm affected was not a party to the dispute, which concerned the rights of two trade unions. This last dispute was settled by a compromise.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

The three disputes which began before April 1st, and were in continuance during that month were strikes of moulders at Hamilton and Montreal, and a strike of piano workers at Toronto, Ont. An account of the origin and progress of these disputes to the end of March has been given in previous numbers of the *Labour Gazette*.

The strike of iron moulders of the Sawyer-Massey Company of Hamilton, Ont, which began on January 9th, owing to a reduction in piece work prices, was not officially declared off by the union, but the company claimed that they ceased to be affected by it at the beginning of April, having secured new men to replace the strikers. This statement, however, is denied by the men.

During the month the Conciliation Committee of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council and the Board of Trade offered their services as mediators. The strikers accepted the offer but the company refused it.

Concerning the strike of iron moulders at Montreal, which was declared on February 2nd, on account of a reduction in the wages of two employees of the firm of Warden King & Son, Limited, the company reported that by April 1st they had filled the places of 42 out of 60 men who had taken part in the strike, and in the course of the month, normal conditions were restored.

There was no change in the situation with regard to the strike of piano workers at Toronto, in which two firms and 145 employees were involved. The dispute was confined to workers on piano actions and keys in two factories, but during April it seriously affected other branches of this trade.

New Disputes.

The only disputes affecting a large number of men which took place during the month were a strike of coal miners at Westville, N.S., and a strike of painters at Vancouver, B.C. The remaining disputes of the month either concerned only a few employees, or were of short duration, and did not seriously affect any industry. A brief account of these disputes is given below:

Strike of Coal Miners at Westville, Nova Scotia.

On April 6th, a strike of 300 miners of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, took place at Westville, Nova Scotia. The dispute arose from the discharge of a stableman for alleged insubordination. The local lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association, to which the discharged employee belonged, believing this action to be too severe, requested the company to reinstate him, and on their request being refused, a strike was declared. The dispute was finally settled by the company agreeing to take back the discharged stableman and give him other employment, and the striking miners resumed work on April 27th.

As the mechanics, enginemen and pumpmen were not called out, the mine was kept free of water and was not much damaged. The loss in wages to the miners was approximately \$9,000, their average wages being \$10 per week.

On April 20th, a strike of longshoremen and freight handlers, working for the Northern Navigation Company, Limited, took place at Point Edward and Sarnia, Ont. According to the men, the strike was on account of an offer made by the company which could not be accepted by

either of the local unions to which they belonged, as it would involve an infringement of each other's charter. The number of men involved in this dispute is given as 65 by the company, and about 130 by the union, the former probably being the number actually employed by the company, and the latter the number of members in the two unions involved.

The following account of this dispute has been furnished by the company:

'At Sarnia there are two associations affiliated with the Longshoremen's Association; one of which is known as No. 490 Freight Handlers' Association, and the other No. 253, Longshoremen. The freight handlers have a charter to handle package freight from the cars to the floors of the shed, and the longshoremen's charter requires that they shall handle from the shed to the ship. This state of affairs worked very satisfactorily up to last year inasmuch as the Grand Trunk Railway employed the freight handlers to take the freight from the cars and put it in the shed, and the Northern Navigation Company employed the longshoremen to take it from the floor of the shed and place it in their vessels. Last year, however, the Grand Trunk Railway turned over the contract for handling the freight into the shed to this company, and we, in turn, turned over the contract for handling the freight from the cars to the ships to the longshoremen. The arrangements, as far as we knew, worked satisfactorily, but from information we found that the freight handlers were a little bit dissatisfied with the treatment the longshoremen gave them inasmuch as they only received 17½ cents an hour, which wages they had been accustomed to receiving when employed by the Grand Trunk. Towards the end of the season the longshoremen became dissatisfied with their contract inasmuch as they had lost confidence in a number of the foremen of their gangs, and did not care to handle the freight this year in the same way as they had last, nor were we prepared to give them the contract, as it seemed to us it was costing too much money to have two gangs of men, one to take the freight and put it in the shed and the other to take it from the shed and put it in the vessels, whereas one gang of men might just as well take it from the cars and put it in the steamer without depositing it in the warehouse.

We communicated with both organizations some time ago, and they each passed a resolution allowing the other organization to work at their work, that is the freight handlers could work to the vessels' hatch, and the longshoremen could work to the car door, and when this was decided on, the matter of wages was considered. We made a number of propositions, and finally when we were turned down on all of them, decided that we would pay the freight handlers 20 cents an hour, which is an increase of 2½ cents, and the longshoremen 25 cents an hour, which were the wages the longshoremen paid last year when employing any outside assistance. Both organizations got together and decided that they would not accept the wages... The first day after we advertised for men, there were 38 applied and got work at the shed; the next day we had 44; the next day 48, and

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 52.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Estab-lishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commence-ment.	Date of termi-nation.	Result.
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.											
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Moulders.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Objection to reduction in piece-work prices.....	1	..	21	..	..	..	Jan.	9 April	1 Strike not declared off, but Co. claimed not to be affected.
"	Montreal, Que.	Objection to reduction in wages of two employees ..	1	..	18	..	4	..	Feb.	2	Strike not declared off, but Co. ceased to be affected.
<i>Wood work ing Trades—</i> Piano workers.....	Toronto, Ont..	Demand for a 9 hour instead of a 10 hour day	2	..	145	..	..	..	Mar.	7	No settlement reported at end of month.

DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.	Objection to discharge of an employee.....	1	..	300	..	..	April	6 April	27 Employee reinstated, given a new position.
Converter employees.....	Green wood, B.C.	Demand for increase from \$2.75 to \$3 per day.....	1	..	11	..	..	"	24 "	27 Demand granted.
<i>Building Trades—</i> Painters.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for increase of 24 cents per hour and 45 instead of 48 hours per week.....	32	..	75	..	..	"	1 "	22 Strike declared off; all but two firms granted demands.
Stonemasons and cutters.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Dispute between unions as to right of hammer dressing shoddy.....	18	..	85	..	60	"	7 "	8 Compromise, masons not to use cutters' tools.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Boilermakers.....	Collingwood, Ont.	Demand for double payment for work on Good Friday.....	1	..	16	..	..	"	27	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>General Transport—</i> Freight handlers and longshoremen.....	Sania and Pt. Edward, Ont.	Objection to working conditions proposed by company.....	1	2	65	..	..	"	20 "	23 Places of strikers filled, Co. claimed not to be affected on April 23.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i> Fertilizer factory hands.....	St. John, N.E.	Demand for higher wages and								

Match factory hands.....	shorter hours.....	1	.....	30	.....	1	"	5	Places of strikers filled.
Walkerville, Ont.....	Objection to reduction in wages	1	.....	25	.....	3	"	10	Most of the strikers returned at the reduced rates, places of others were filled.

turned 10 away, as this allotted number was quite sufficient for our purposes.

The men, however, did not report that the dispute had terminated.

On April 1st a strike of painters was declared at Vancouver, B.C., which affected 75 men and 32 firms of building contractors. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 37½ cents to 40 cents an hour and a decrease in working hours from 48 to 45 per week. On April 22 the strike was formally declared off, all but two of the employers having agreed to the demands of the painters.

On April 27th, 16 boilermakers employed by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company at Collingwood, Ont., declared a strike, on account of the refusal of the company to pay them double wages for work performed on Good Friday. No settlement of the dispute was reported by the close of the month.

On April 3rd, about 25 female employees of the Walkerville Match Company, of Walkerville, Ont., stopped work, on account of a reduction in wages from 15 to 13 cents a case for packing matches. A few days later most of the strikers returned to work

at the reduced rate, and the places of the others were filled.

On April 24th, a strike took place at Greenwood, B.C., affecting 11 employees of the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, working in the converter plant. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from \$2.75 to \$3 per day, with a day of twelve instead of eleven hours, lunch to be included in the company's time, instead of in the men's. The Miner's Union, which was involved in this dispute reported that the demands of the strikers were granted after they had been out for three days. The company claimed that the dispute was merely a trivial one and was immediately settled.

On April 7th, about 85 stonemasons and stonecutters at Niagara Falls, Ont., who were employed on the construction of the Clifton House, stopped work, owing to a disagreement between the two classes of workmen as to the right of hammer dressing stone shortly. After a conference between the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and the Stonecutters' Association, it was agreed that the cutters on any job shall be the judges as to what is cutters' work, and that such work shall be done by cut-

ters, and work was resumed on the following day. It appears that both unions claim in their constitutions the right to do this class of work. The agreement by which this dispute was settled has a merely local application, and affects 10 firms and 250 employees.

On April 1st, about 30 employees of the Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Company, near St. John, N.B., declared a strike owing to a refusal of the company to grant them an increase in wages. On the following day all the strikers were paid off, and the company reported that all their places were filled on April 5th.

Minor Disputes of the Month.

During the month a number of minor disputes took place, which had little or no effect on industrial conditions, or which for various reasons can hardly be classed as strikes or lockouts. As some of them, however, are of some importance on account of the principles involved, a brief account of them is here given.

On April 6th, the British Columbia Telephone Company discharged eight of their employees at Victoria, B.C., who were members of the Electrical Workers'

Union. The dismissal was due to an intimation which the company had received that the union men were about to strike as a protest against the employment of a non-union man, who had been engaged to work with them. Six of the men discharged had been put on to do special work, which remained undone, and the company did not engage any others to take their places. The telephone system, however, was unimpaired, and consequently no loss was suffered by the company.

On April 15, 23 bricklayers employed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N.S., left the employment of the company, after giving regular notice, on account of their failure to secure an increase in wages from 38 to 45 cents per hour. While the company claimed that this was no strike and that new men were engaged to take the places of those who had

left, the bricklayers' union, to which the latter belonged, claimed success in keeping men from filling their places.

On April 11, the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Stratford were shut down and 1,500 men were thrown out of employment. The company claimed that the shut-down was only on account of the necessity of making repairs, but the unions of machinists and engineers, of which about 400 of the men affected were members, alleged that it was due to certain demands which they had made relative to higher wages and changes in shop conditions. Operations had not been resumed at the close of the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of April, and which were reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

There were reported to the department industrial accidents in Canada which happened to 216 individual workpeople in the course of their employment during the month of April, of whom 54 were killed and 162 were seriously injured. There were also reported accidents to 31 persons, two of which were fatal, that took place before the beginning of the month. The number of individuals who suffered from industrial accidents during the month of April was 21 less than the total number in March, including those about whom information was only received in April.

Out of 120 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of ac-

cidents, 19 were reported to have been under twenty-one years of age, and 101 were over. Of the latter, 27 were reported to have been between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, and six were over forty-five years. The exact ages of the remaining 68 persons over twenty-one years, were not specified.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	4	16	20
Lumbering.....	2	8	10
Mining.....	11	3	14
Building trades.....	5	9	14
Metal trades.....	8	40	48
Woodworking trades.....	1	14	15
Food and tobacco preparation.....		3	3
Leather trades.....	1	1	2
Textile trades.....		4	4
Railway service.....	9	26	35
Navigation.....	4	1	5
General transport.....	1	10	11
Civic firemen.....	1	6	7
Miscellaneous trades.....	4	12	16
Unskilled labour.....	3	9	12
Total.....	54	162	216

Nature of Fatalities and Accidents.

The month of April was only marked by one great disaster in which a number of persons lost their lives while engaged in their occupations. This accident was due to an explosion of acetylene gas, and took place at Kingston, Ont. A brief account of this accident is given below.

Fatal Explosion at Kingston, Ont.

On Tuesday, April 18, an explosion of acetylene gas took place at Kingston, Ont., on the government steamer 'Scout,' which was lying at the dock. Three men on board the vessel were instantly killed, and the captain of the ship who was fatally injured by flying missiles, died the following morning. A fireman received severe cuts on both hands, and the remainder of the crew escaped uninjured. A board of three commissioners was appointed by the government to investigate the cause of the explosion. Their investigation was not concluded at the end of the month, and until their report is made the exact cause of this disaster cannot be definitely known. From information which is at hand the circumstances attending the explosion appear to have been as follows. Three large buoys, which were standing on the dock, were being charged with acetylene gas, from a tank on board the vessel, preparatory to their being placed in the St. Lawrence river. Two men were engaged in painting two of these buoys, when the explosion of one of them occurred without warning, and they were blown to pieces.

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 4 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture during April, a decrease of 8 compared with the previous month, but an increase of 1 compared with April, 1904. The 4 deaths were all caused by falling from vehicles, two of the victims were run over, one by a land roller and the other by a wagon.

Lumbering.—There were 2 fatalities among those engaged in lumbering and saw-milling during the month, being the same number as in April, 1904. There

were no deaths in March among those engaged in this industry. A river driver was drowned in Androskoggin river, Que., and a sawyer was caught in a revolving shaft and fatally crushed.

Mining.—There were 11 deaths from accidents among those engaged in mining and kindred industries during the month, the same number as in April, 1904, and 9 more than in the previous month. There were 4 men killed by explosions, 2 when thawing powder and 2 when blasting. There were 3 miners crushed to death by falling ore, and 1 by falling coal, and 1 was crushed against timber by falling rock. A well driller fell 70 feet from a derrick and was fatally injured, and a miner was run over by a cage, the connecting wire of which had broken. One of the fatal accidents which took place when blasting operations were going on, was caused by the system of sand blasting, in which powder is placed on the rock and covered with sand, the charge being exploded by means of a torch. This is reported to be a more dangerous method than rock-blasting by drilling.

Building trades.—There were 5 fatal accidents in the building trades during the month, being one more than in March, and four more than in April, 1904. All the fatalities were caused by falling from scaffolds, the victims being two carpenters, a painter and a bricklayer.

Metal trades.—In the metal trades there were 8 fatalities, as compared with 3 in the previous month, and 7 in April, 1904. An iron worker was crushed between cars when employed in a car factory, a machinist was caught in machinery when oiling it, an apprentice in a machine shop was caught in an elevator, breaking his neck. A stationary fireman was suffocated by escaping steam caused by the bursting of a pipe. An electrical lineman was killed by coming in contact with a live wire, having neglected to wear rubber mitts. Two structural iron workers were fatally injured by falling from the top storey of a building, and a cement factory hand fell on a grinder and was crushed to death.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
 STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F, No. 18

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Farmer	Kemptville, Ont.	April 21	1	2	Both seriously injured in the spine.	Fell from a wagon.
"	South Easthope, Ont.	" 1	5	1	Two ribs broken and thigh badly cut.	Hurt by the collapse of a barn which was being pulled down.
"	Ottoreliffe, Ont.	" 3	3	1	Leg injured.	Fell from a building.
"	Crowland, Ont.	" 7	7	1	Foot badly cut.	Cut by an axe when chopping.
"	Albion, Ont.	" 10	10	1	Lost an arm.	Cut off by a saw.
"	Hartney, Man.	" 8	1	1	Arm broken.	Fell from a land roller and was run over.
"	Binbrook, Ont.	" 9	9	1	Arm broken.	Fell off a barn.
"	Kemptville Junction, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Left leg fractured.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 15	15	1	Lost left little finger.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Cresson's Corner, Ont.	" 3	3	1	Seriously injured internally.	Cut by a circular saw.
"	Robinson, Que.	" 17	17	1	Arm broken.	Fell when working in a barnyard.
"	Dixville, Que.	" 17	17	1	Injured internally.	Fell from a wagon.
"	Kinner's Mills, Que.	" 18	18	1	Hands and face seriously burned.	Trampled on by cows.
"	Holland, Man.	" 26	26	1	Foot seriously injured.	Hurt when trying to rescue horses from a burning stable.
"	Sutton, Que.	" 17	17	1	Skull crushed.	Cut by an axe.
"	Kenton, Man.	" 17	17	1	Face burned, eye destroyed.	Fell off a wagon and was run over.
"	Queenston, Ont.	" 17	17	1	Leg broken.	Hurt by chemicals when spraying fruit trees.
"	Danville, Que.	" 17	17	1	Leg broken.	Fell off a wagon and was run over.
<i>Lumbering—</i>						
River driver	Androsoggin River, Que.	12	12	1	Head seriously injured.	Drowned.
Lumberman	Peterboro, Ont.	25	25	1	Fatally crushed.	Struck by the handle of a windlass.
Sawyer	Toronto, Ont.	" 1	1	1	Lost right hand.	Caught in a revolving shaft.
Saw-mill hand	Arva, Ont.	" 5	5	1	Lost left hand.	His mitt caught on a circular saw.
"	Wickham West, Ont.	13	13	1	Three fingers mutilated.	Cut off by a saw.
"	Acton, Ont.	" 17	17	1	Thumb and two fingers mutilated.	Cut by a slab saw.
"	Milton, Ont.	" 8	8	1	Arm broken.	Cut by a saw.
"	Marbleton, Que.	" 6	6	1	Lost two fingers.	Struck by wood flying from a saw.
"	Athens, Ont.	" 6	6	1	Hand badly crushed.	Cut by shingle saw when removing heading.
"	South Bolton, Que.	" 8	8	2	Crushed to death.	Caught in machinery.
<i>Mining—</i>						
Miner (coal)	Coleman, Alta.	" 17	17	1	Crushed to death.	Killed by an explosion when thawing powder.
"	Stellarton, N.S.	" 17	17	1	Crushed to death.	Run over by a cage; a connecting wire broken.

Croighton, Mine, Ont.	12	Fatally injured internally.	Killed by a premature sand blast.
Basewood, Man.	18	Hands blown off and side of head torn. Fatally injured	Hurt by a premature blast of dynamite.
Phoenix, B.C.	18		Crushed by falling ore.
Reserve Mines, N.S.	19		Crushed by falling coal.
Phoenix, B.C.	3		Forced against the timbers of a chute by pieces of rock.
Rosland, B.C.	20	1 Foot badly bruised.	Struck by falling timber.
Phoenix, B.C.	9		Crushed by falling ore.
Copper Cliff, Ont.	6		Crushed by a mass of falling ore.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	17	1 Badly cut and bruised.	1 Struck a dynamite cartridge which exploded.
"	17	1 Left eye destroyed.	
"	24	1 Fatally injured.	Fell 70 feet from a derrick.
Leamington, Ont.			
Toronto, Ont.	April 5	Spine injured, paralyzed, died.	
Quebec, Que.	14	1 Foot badly cut.	Fell from a scaffold.
Black Lake, Que.	25	1 Seriously injured internally.	Struck by a falling chisel.
Moncton, N.B.	28		Fell from the roof of a house.
Quebec, Que.	17	1 Ankle broken.	Fell 20 feet from a scaffold.
Montreal, Que.	24	1 Head injured.	Fell from a roof.
Winnipeg, Man.	25	1 Fatally injured internally.	Fell when placing a sign.
Bromtonville, Que.	24	1 Injured internally.	Fell 44 feet from a scaffold, died April 26.
Montreal, Que.	13	1 Fatally injured internally.	Fell 35 feet from a scaffold.
Sherbrooke, Que.	27	1 Seriously injured internally.	Struck by a crane.
Near Beechville, Ont.	13	1 Dangerously hurt internally.	Fell from a roof.
St. Jean, Que.	17	1 Left arm broken and injured internally.	Struck by falling wood when constructing a derrick.
Montreal, Que.	26	1 Injured internally.	Fell 30 feet from a building.
Amherst, N.S.	9		Struck by a falling stone.
Hamilton, Ont.	8	1 Leg broken.	Crushed between cars in a car factory.
"	10	1 Chest and face burned.	Struck by a falling derrick.
Montreal, Que.	18	1 Right leg broken.	Hurt by an explosion of molten iron.
Longue Point, Que.	18	1 Leg crushed.	Injured when working in rolling mills.
Montreal, Que.	8	1 Lost a foot.	Hurt when working in a locomotive machine shop.
Toronto, Ont.	10	1 Seriously injured.	Cut off by a falling wheel.
Blue Lake, Ont.	5	1 Body and head seriously injured.	Caught in machinery when oiling it.
Walkerville, Ont.	11	1 Lost left third finger.	Fell 15 feet from a scaffold which gave way.
Guelph, Ont.	11	1 Burned.	Caught in shafting.
Sherbrooke, Que.	11	1 Body badly bruised.	Caught in a lathe.
Montreal, Que.	18	1 Leg severely crushed.	Burned by molten metal, the handle of a ladle broke.
"	18	1 Lost a foot.	Crushed beneath falling iron beams.
Hamilton, Ont.	12	1 Finger badly torn.	Hurt when working in locomotive shops.
London, Ont.	4	1 Finger crushed.	Run over by a car.
Hamilton, Ont.	7	1 Left elbow fractured and dislocated.	Hurt by a wheel.
"	8	1 Rib broken.	Crushed by a hammer.
Brantford, Ont.	13	1 Lost part of finger.	Hurt when lifting a machine.
St. Thomas, Ont.	28	1 Neck broken.	When filling a tumbling mill his apron caught in a wheel.
Galt, Ont.	21		Hurt when repairing an engine.
			Caught in an elevator.

Metal Trades—

Ironworker.

Moulder.

Machinist.

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Machinist's apprentice.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—Continued

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>						
Machinist's apprentice	Point St. Charles, Que.	April 26	1	Hand badly crushed, lost three fingers.	Caught in machinery.	
Chain machine operator.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 7	1	Finger crushed.	Caught in a machine.	
Stationary engineer.	Brantford, Ont.	" 16	1	Two ribs broken.	Hurt by upsetting of a crane when running the engine.	
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	Head dangerously injured.	Caught in machinery when oiling it.	
"	Windsor Mills, Que.	" 6	1	Arm and hand torn.	Caught in a pumping engine.	
Stationary fireman	Chatham, N.E.	" 3	1	Suffocated by escaping steam.	A pipe burst.	
Structural iron worker	Montreal, Que.	" 17	1	Ribs broken.	Crushed by a falling iron beam.	
"	Near Brantford, Ont.	" 17	1	Several ribs broken.	Crushed by crane which upset while placing girder on bridge.	
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10	1	Face severely cut.	Hurt by bursting of an emery wheel.	
"	"	" 8	2	Legs broken.	A derrick chain broke and struck them.	
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 10	2	Fatally injured.	Fell 75 feet from the top storey of a building.	
Huge factory hand	Gananoque, Ont.	" 3	1	Leg, arm and several ribs broken.	Caught in a wheel shaft.	
Cement factory hand.	Marlbank, Ont.	" 6	1	Left side, breast and right leg crushed.	Crushed between two cars.	
"	"	" 21	1	Left hand crushed.	Fell in a grinder.	
"	"	" 28	1	Arm broken.	Caught in machinery while oiling a belt.	
Carriage spring maker.	Geoph, Ont.	" 4	1	Arm badly mauled.	Caught in a cog wheel.	
Stoneware factory hand.	Brantford, Ont.	" 6	1	Foot badly bruised.	Struck by falling iron.	
Hardware clerk	Geoph, Ont.	" 12	1	Arm seriously crushed.	Caught in an elevator.	
Electrical worker.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10	1	Dangerously burned.	Touched a wire carrying 22,000 volts.	
"	"	" 19	1	Seriously scalded on legs and arms.	Fell into a pit of boiling pitch.	
"	Peterboro, Ont.	" 25	1	Leg broken and injured internally.	Fell from a pole.	
"	D'Isardi, Que.	" 27	1	Killed by an electric shock.	Touched a live wire, neglected to wear rubber mitts.	
Electric linemen	Aylmer, Que.	" 3	1	Both ankles sprained.	Fell when repairing an overhead wire.	
"	London, Ont.	" 19	1	Scalp severely wounded.	Struck by a pole which fell while being placed in position.	
"	Elmire, B. C.	" 2	1	Hands badly burned.	Touched a live wire.	
Arc light trimmer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 12	1	Lost two fingers and parts of two others.	Caught in machinery.	
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>						
Woodworker.	Sorel, Que.	" 4	1	Tops of fingers cut off.	Caught in a planer.	
"	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" 12	1	Arm broken.	Fell down an elevator shaft.	
Mill hand.	Chatham, Ont.	" 25	1	Lost a hand.	Cut by a saw.	
"	"	" 22	1			

"	Vancouver, B. C.	"	12	1	Hand seriously injured.	Hurt when working in a mill.
"	"	"	"	1	Body crushed.	"
"	Deseronto, Ont.	"	19	1	Arm badly mangled.	Caught in a cog wheel.
Millwright	Chipman, N. B.	"	25	1	Lost an arm, and body fatally injured.	Caught in machinery.
Planing mill hand.	Vienna, Ont.	"	13	1	Lost three fingers.	"
"	Goderich, Ont.	"	10	1	Three fingers badly cut, lost parts of two.	"
Wagon worker	Woodstock, Ont.	"	11	1	Right arm badly cut.	Cut by a saw.
Refrigerator factory hand.	Paris, Ont.	"	7	1	Lost little finger.	His sleeve caught in a circular saw.
Shipwright	Port Colborne, Ont.	"	1	1	Hand badly burned.	Cut when operating square sheers.
Casket maker.	Hamilton, Ont.	"	12	1	Lost part of little finger.	Burned by hot tar.
Furniture factory hand.	Cornwall, Ont.	"	10	1	Lost three fingers.	Cut by a saw.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i>						Hand caught in a shaper.
Baker	Quebec, Que.	"	7	1	Head severely cut.	Fell from a cart.
"	Welland, Ont.	"	18	1	Hand crushed.	Caught in a dough-mixing machine.
Butcher	Hamilton, Ont.	"	25	1	Rib fractured.	Fell over a barrel.
Leather dresser.	Quebec, Que.	"	11	1	One finger broken and two badly crushed.	Hurt by machinery.
Tanner	Hantsville, Ont.	"	28	1	Fatally injured internally, arms broken and head crushed.	Caught in shafting.
<i>Textile Trades</i>						Caught between a belt and pulley.
Cotton mill hand.	Cornwall, Ont.	April 10	10	1	Right hand lacerated.	Hand caught between rolls and a spiked cylinder.
"	"	"	10	1	Lost third finger and part of second.	Hurt when lifting a heavy load.
"	Montreal, Que.	"	20	1	Injured internally.	Hurt when working in mill.
"	"	"	28	1	Head injured.	
Brookville, Ont.	"	"	14	1	Head and face badly cut.	Struck by an engine when crossing track.
Arthabaska, Que.	"	"	3	1	Seriously injured internally.	Fell from the roof of a car.
Tillbury, Ont.	"	"	14	1	Finger crushed.	Caught between cars.
Near Holston, Ont.	"	"	27	1	Head badly bruised.	Hurt by derailling of a train.
Glenogle, B. C.	"	"	3	1	Crushed under an engine.	Killed by derailling of a train.
Therbyville, Que.	"	"	4	1	Head and face badly cut.	Engine was derailed; may have died before the accident.
London, Ont.	"	"	3	1	Flesh torn from leg.	Struck by an engine when boarding a train.
St. Thomas, Ont.	"	"	10	1	Leg and arm broken and head cut; died April 5.	Caught in a compressed air machine.
Glenogle, B. C.	"	"	3	1	Leg badly crushed; amputated.	Hurt by derailling of a train.
Bury Station, Que.	"	"	2	1	Head seriously injured.	Run over by a train.
Tracy Station, N. B.	"	"	19	1	Head seriously injured.	Struck by a mail bag catcher when leaning out of engine-cab window.
Belleville, Ont.	"	"	19	1	Badly bruised.	Fell from the footboard of an engine.
Ottendille, Ont.	"	"	3	1	Face badly cut.	Struck by a board projecting from a car.
Hilden, N. S.	"	"	12	1	Fatally crushed.	Crushed between cars when coupling.
Aylmer, Ont.	"	"	11	1	Lost a foot.	Slipped when boarding an engine and arm over.
Wallaceburg, Ont.	"	"	12	1	Head crushed.	Fell when jumping off an engine and was run over.
Hamilton, Ont.	"	"	10	1	Foot crushed, amputated.	Crushed by an engine.
Welland, Ont.	"	"	16	1	Seriously crushed.	Caught between cars.
Niagara Falls.	"	"	22	1	Collar bone broken, injured internally.	"

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Railway Service—Continued.</i>						
Brickman.	Ganfield, Ont.	April 3	1	1	Face badly bruised.	Struck by a board projecting from a passing train.
"	Near Holstein, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Hip and knee injured.	Crushed between cuts when standing at a curve.
"	Chippewa, Ont.	" 21	1	1	Badly crushed.	Hurt by derailling of train.
Railway Yardmaster.	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	1	1	Face cut and leg injured.	Struck by a shunting engine.
Car inspector.	St. Henri de Lévis, Que.	" "	1	1	Arm badly crushed.	Crushed by a lift.
Car repairer.	Bridgburg, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Leg crushed, died from shock.	Run over by a car when working under it.
Roadmaster.	Near Yale, B.C.	" 7	1	1	Hand badly injured.	Struck by a train when travelling on a velocipede.
Sectionman.	Near Quebec, Que.	April 3	1	1	Foot crushed.	Struck by a falling rail.
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 9	1	1	Collar bone broken and leg hurt.	"
"	Milton, Ont.	" 22	1	1	Arms badly crushed.	Run over by a hand-car.
Railway labourer.	St. Henry de Lévis, Que.	" 1	1	1	Shoulder dislocated.	Crushed by a lift when coaling an engine.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	1	Ankle broken.	Fell when loading gravel.
"	Crow's Nest, B.C.	" 15	1	1	Lost both legs and head badly cut; fatally injured.	Killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite.
Railway hostler.	London, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Hand badly crushed.	Struck by a falling rail.
Railway employee.	Cadeau Station, Que.	" 25	1	1	Hand badly crushed.	Run over by a yard engine.
<i>Navigation.</i>						
Ship captain.	Kingston, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Fatally injured; died April 19.	Killed by an explosion of acetylene.
Mate.	"	" 18	1	1	Hands badly cut.	"
Sailors.	"	" 18	2	1	Hands badly cut.	"
Fireman.	"	" 18	1	1	Hands badly cut.	Injured by an explosion of acetylene.
<i>General Transport—</i>						
Shipping clerk.	Peterborough, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Seriously injured internally.	Struck by a loaded truck which upset.
Freight handler.	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 24	1	1	Fingers badly crushed.	Hurt when moving lock gates.
Cochman.	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	1	1	Back badly injured.	Kicked by a horse.
Driver.	Montréal, Que.	" 11	1	1	Leg fractured.	Fell from a vehicle.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6	1	1	Wrist broken; badly shaken up.	"
"	Quebec, Que.	" 22	1	1	Arm broken.	"
Cartier.	"	" 7	1	1	Head badly cut.	"
"	"	" 24	1	1	Face badly cut.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	1	Leg broken.	Fell when loading gravel.
Teamster.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 19	1	1	Leg injured.	Crushed by a wagon wheel.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 20	1	1	Leg injured.	Fell from a wagon.

Civic Firemen

Fireman	Toronto, Ont.	6	1	Leg broken	Jumped from a truck to avoid being crushed.
"	"	1	1	Knees injured and hands badly cut	Fell from a fire reel.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	5	1	Skull fractured	Has vehicle collided with a chemical engine and he was thrown out.
"	Montreal, Que.	3	1	Head injured	Struck by falling bricks at a fire.
"	"	3	1	Collar bone broken and hands burnt	"
"	"	3	1	Side injured	"
"	Granby, Que.	1	1	Shoulder dislocated	Fell from a reel.

Miscellaneous Trades:

Bridge tender	Port Colborne, Ont.	5	1	Face cut and eye injured	Struck by a bridge lever.
Broommaker	St. Thomas, Ont.	5	1	Arm cut	Cut by a circular saw.
Chemical factory hand	Toronto, Ont.	26	1	Suffocated and burned	When bottling ether the gas caught fire.
Employee in a gas plant	Berlin, Ont.	20	1	Head seriously injured and arm broken	
Horse trainer	Fort Erie, Ont.	3	1	Two ribs broken	Kicked by a colt.
Hostler	St. Thomas, Ont.	20	1	Fatally bitten and kicked, died three days later	Attacked by a stallion.
Paper bag factory hand	Quebec, Que.	18	1	Lost left arm	Caught in machinery.
Police constable	Niagara Falls, Ont.	11	1	Stabbed in shoulder	Stabbed when making an arrest.
Employee of pottery works	Branford, Ont.	6	1	Hand badly cut, lost two fingers	
Pulp mill hand	Chatham, N.B.	3	1	Scalded to death	Caught between cog wheels of a grinding machine.
"	Sherbrooke, Que.	3	1	Lost an eye	He opened a valve too quickly and escaping steam scalded him.
"	Hull, Que.	8	2	Faces badly burned	Pierced by an iron hook when unloading pulp.
Paper mill hand	Millie Roches, Ont.	17	1	Two fingers crushed	Burned when placing fuel on a fire.
Stage hand	Hamilton, Ont.	21	1	Killed by an electric shock	Caught in rollers of a super-calender.
Veterinary surgeon	"	18	1	Leg broken	Killed when operating a light.

Unskilled Labour:

Labourer	Louisburg, N.S.	5	1	Collar bone broken	Fell forty feet off a pier.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	5	1	Arm broken	Struck by a derrick bucket.
"	"	7	1	Injured internally	Fell into an excavation.
"	"	20	1	Hand crushed	Struck by falling rock.
"	South Whittton, Que.	8	1	Eye seriously injured	Struck with a hook when loading pulp wood.
"	Farnham, Que.	10	1	Ankle crushed	Struck by falling timber.
"	Michel, B.C.	22	1	Blown to pieces	Killed by an explosion when thawing dynamite.
"	Calgary, Alberta	22	1	Severely injured	Hurt by an explosion when thawing dynamite.
"	South Bolton, Que.	24	1	Hand badly crushed	Run over by an engine when working in a yard.
"	Coal Creek, B.C.	15	1	Leg	Caught in machinery.
"	Victoria, B.C.	4	1	Leg broken	Run over by a loaded car.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN APRIL.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
Farmer	Ridgeway, Ont.	Mar. 29	1	1	Foot badly cut.	Cut by an axe when chopping.
"	Welland, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Head badly cut.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Garden Hill, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a falling tree.
Carpenter.	Chippawa, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Injured internally.	Fell from a scaffold.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Foot crushed.	Struck by falling timber.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Skull fractured, died Apr. 4	Struck by a falling pulley.
Miner	Theftford Mines, Que.	" 31	1	1	Leg injured.	Crushed between cars.
Machinist	Paris, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Arm badly lacerated.	Sleeve caught in an upright boring machine.
Moulder	Hamilton, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Feet burned.	Struck by hot iron.
Machinist	"	" 15	1	1	Two fingers crushed.	Crushed in a milling machine.
"	"	" 16	1	1	Fingers crushed.	"
"	"	" 23	1	1	Lost a finger.	Crushed by a hammer.
"	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Two fingers crushed.	Caught in a lathe.
"	Paris, Ont.	" 28	1	1	Arm badly lacerated.	Caught in an upright boring machine.
Sheet metal worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Finger crushed.	Crushed in a press.
Electrical fireman	"	" 31	1	1	Two ribs broken.	Crushed between elevator and floor.
Organ worker	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Electrocuted.	Touched a live wire.
Civic fireman	Dawson, Y.T.	" 29	1	1	Lost part of a finger.	Caught in a planer.
Undertaker	Welland, Ont.	" 30	1	1	Hip injured.	Thrown from a rig.
Laborers	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 30	3	3	Had concussion of the brain	Struck by falling rock in a shaft.
Paper mill hand	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 9	1	1	Ribs broken.	Caught in gearing.
Piano factory hand	Kingsston, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Arm badly torn at elbow.	Out by a jointer knife.
Weaver	Peterboro, Ont.	" 28	1	1	Lost three fingers.	Caught in a live wire.
Sawmill hand	Lakefield, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Scalp and neck injured.	Caught in a planer.
"	"	"	1	1	Skull cut and jaw bone severed.	Thrown from a rig.
Blacksmith	Ottawa, Ont.	" 17	1	1	Eye injured.	Fell on a revolving saw.
Miner	Wellington, B.C.	" 18	1	1	Both legs broken.	Struck by a piece of flying iron.
Cotton factory hand	Montreal, Que.	" 31	1	1	Head seriously injured.	Struck by a falling stringer.
Brakeman	Waubesahe, Ont.	" 8	1	1	"	Fell against machinery.
"	"	"	1	1	"	Crushed between cars when coupling.

Woodworking trades.—There was 1 fatal accident in the woodworking trades, the same number as in the previous month, and in April, 1904, a millwright being caught in machinery and receiving injuries which caused his death.

Food and tobacco preparation.—There were only 3 accidents reported as having occurred in April in trades relating to the preparation of food and tobacco, none of which proved fatal. Only 1 accident in these industries was reported in the previous month and in the corresponding month of last year. A baker fell from a cart and cut his head severely, another baker crushed his hand in a dough mixing machine, and a butcher fell over a barrel and fractured a rib.

Leather trades.—There were 2 accidents in the leather trades, the same number as in March; one of which was fatal. A leather dresser caught his hand in machinery, breaking one finger and badly crushing two others. A tanner was caught in shafting and fatally injured internally. His head was crushed and both arms also were broken.

Textile trades.—There were 4 serious accidents in the textile trades, as compared with one in the previous month, and one in April, 1904. All the accidents reported occurred in cotton mills. One man caught his hand between a belt and pulley and it was badly lacerated, another caught his hand between rolls and a spiked cylinder, losing one finger and part of another, a third was injured internally when lifting too heavy a load, and a fourth received an injury to his head when working in a mill.

Railway service.—There were 9 fatal accidents among employees in the railway service, as compared with 11 in the previous month, and 26 in April, 1904. Those who were killed included 2 engineers, 1 fireman, 2 brakemen, a car repairer, a roadmaster, a railway labourer and a hostler employed by a railway company. The two engineers who were killed met their death through the derailing of their engines, although in the case of one it was

thought that he had been dead before the engine left the track. On April 3, a locomotive was wrecked near Glenogle, B.C., by striking a large rock which had fallen on the track. The engineer was instantly killed, and the fireman received injuries which caused his death two days later. A brakeman was crushed between cars when coupling, and another fell when jumping off an engine and was run over. A car repairer was run over by a train when working under it, a railway hostler was run over by a yard engine, and a roadmaster was struck by a train when travelling along the tracks on a velocipede.

Navigation.—There were 4 deaths by accident of men engaged in navigation, all of which were caused by an explosion of acetylene gas at Kingston, Ont., an account of which has been given before.

General transport.—The only fatal accident among persons engaged in general transport happened to a teamster at Winnipeg, Man., who was killed by falling from a wagon.

Civic firemen.—Accidents to 7 civic firemen were reported during the month, as compared with 2 in March. The only fatality occurred at Hamilton, Ont., on April 5, when the chief of the fire brigade was thrown from his vehicle which collided with a chemical engine, when on the way to a fire, and was instantly killed.

Miscellaneous trades.—There were 4 fatal accidents to employees engaged in miscellaneous trades, as compared with 2 in the month of March. A girl employed in a chemical laboratory at Toronto was suffocated and burned to death in a fire caused by the ignition of ether gas which she was bottling. A hostler at St. Thomas, Ont., was fatally bitten and kicked by a stallion on April 20, and died three days later. An employee of a pulp mill was scalded to death by steam escaping from a valve which he had opened too quickly. A boy who was assisting in operating a light in a theatre at Hamilton was killed by an electric shock on April 21. As the elec-

tricity used for this light was only 250 volts, it was thought that a weak heart must have contributed to his death.

Unskilled labour.—There were 3 labourers killed during the month, the same number as in March. One was blown to pieces when thawing dynamite, another was run over by an engine when working in a yard, and a third was crushed between two cars.

Railway Accidents in Canada in 1903-04.

The report of the Department of Railways and Canals, which has recently been issued, contains the following particulars relating to accidents on railways during the year ended June 30, 1904, as reported by the railway companies in Canada:—

The accident returns show a total of 395 persons killed, 25 being passengers, 192 employees and 178 others, and, in addition, 1,405 injured, of whom 234 were passengers, 912 employees and 259 others. By train collisions and derailments 8 passengers, 60 employees and 9 others were killed, and 130 passengers, 165 employees and 14 others were injured. Through jumping on and off engines in motion, 7 passengers, 7 employees and 7 others were killed, and 57 passengers, 84 employees and 30 others were injured. Through walking, lying or being on the track, 5 passengers, 41 employees and 103 others were killed, and 59 employees and 95 others were injured. Through falling from cars or engines, 5 passengers, 34 employees and 8 others were killed, and 17 passengers, 130 employees and 14 others were injured. Through being struck by engines or cars at highway crossings, 1 employee and 36 others were killed, and 3 passengers, 6 employees and 56 others were injured. In the work of coupling cars, 11 employees were killed, and 2 passengers, 162 employees and 3 others were injured, a total of 178, as against 211, 241, 290 and 363 in the four preceding years respectively; a very satisfactory testimony to the efficiency and value of the automatic car coupler, now, happily, growing into general use.

By the Railway Act, 1903, section 21 (c) railway companies are required to provide and use on their engines and cars 'couplers' which couple automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled, without the necessity of men going in between the ends of the cars. They are allowed, however, until January 1, 1903, for fitting with such couplers cars built prior to the passage of the Act.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the Canadian Patent Office Record issued by the Department of Agriculture.

During the month of November, 1904, there were issued 537 patents in Canada. Of these, 32 related to agricultural in-

dustries, 2 to fishing and hunting, 17 to mining and ore treatment, 14 to railway construction, 34 to building trades, 116 to metal trades, 42 to electricity, 16 to woodworking trades, 7 to textile and 21 to clothing trades. There were 7 concerned with the preparation of food and tobacco, 6 with leather working, 8 with printing, 17 with railways, 27 with other means of transportation, and about 50 relating to miscellaneous industries. The remaining patents were of slight industrial importance.

Among the *agricultural* inventions there were three ploughs, two threshing machines, a mower, a hay stacker, a hand seeder, a disc harrow, four appliances for milking cows, two churns, a cream separator, and a process of making cheese.

The inventions relating to *fishing and hunting* comprised an animal trap and fishing tackle.

Among the inventions relating to *mining* and the treatment of ore, there were three rock drills, a method of ejecting cuttings from drills, a wall packer for oil wells, covered by two patents, a process of destroying fumes in mines by the use of a solution of sulphate of iron, two ore concentrators, two coke ovens, an ore feeder, a smelting process, and apparatus for roasting ore.

Inventions relating to *railway construction* include three rail joints, two rails, two switches, two cattle guards, a track fastener, a rail support, a railway frog, apparatus for dressing the surface of rails, and a railway signal.

Among the patents relating to *building trades*, there are five tools, including a level, a plumb and a folding square, three moulds for building blocks, a rubble polishing machine, a painting machine, four windows, two weather strips, three doors, and others.

Inventions relating to the *metal* industries include eight machines, seventeen engines, of which five are rotary, and sixteen systems of heating and plumbing. There are five metallurgical inventions, among which is a process for the manufacture of

iron and steel. Other inventions that may be mentioned are four tube boilers, two pneumatic tools, as well as a pneumatic hammer, four inventions relating to the manufacture of cement, processes for joining sheet metal and for treating sheet iron, and two brazing compounds.

Among the *electrical* inventions there are three storage batteries, three heating systems, six patents relating to trolleys, two systems of signalling, two are lamps, an electric railway brake, two fire alarms, processes for decomposing salts and the manufacture of chlorates, and others.

The patents of interest to the *woodworking trades* comprise five articles of furniture, four boxes, a sanding machine, a conveyor for waste wood or sawdust, three musical instruments, a machine for making musical forms, and a patent for the manufacture of saw teeth.

Inventions relating to the *textile* industry include two spinning machines, two processes of dyeing, a loom, a mechanism for detecting a broken thread, and a method of treating pine needles to produce fibre.

Inventions relating to *clothing* include eleven articles of wear, five patents relating to laundry work, three to the manufacture of boots and shoes, a machine for making button holes, and a garment hanger.

Patents concerning *food and tobacco* include a bean separator, a freezer, a tomato peeler, an oven, and a machine for applying labels to cigars.

Inventions of interest to *leather trades* include three machines for working hides, a harness, and two trunks.

Inventions for *printing* comprise four relating to photography, a feeder for sheets of paper, a device for moving paper sheets, and a method of making printing surfaces.

Inventions relating to *railways* include four brakes, three couplers, apparatus for coaling engines, a locomotive furnace, a railway signal, a coupler for car pipes, and other inventions concerning railway cars and attachments.

Among the inventions relating to means of *general transport* may be mentioned two wheels, a wheel tire, two dump cars, a raft, a barge, and five vehicles of various kinds. There is a safety appliance for elevators consisting of a number of movable frames suspended above and below the lift cage or elevator, and so arranged that as the lift cage or elevator arrives at any floor a frame rises or falls respectively to the level of each of the other floors of the shaft or well. The frames are composed of iron rims filled in with netting.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions four concern the manufacture of glass, three the manufacture of gas, and others the manufacture of brushes, matches and paper. A patent for the manufacture of artificial stone for street pavements consists of mixing a compound of magnesium bromide, sodium salts, potassium sulphate, muriate of aluminum and water, and a mixture of magnetite and fine sand.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING APRIL, 1905.

THE following is a list of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Department of Public Works, Canada, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be

paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Railways and Canals.

The rebuilding of slope walls of Lachine Canal between lock No. 4, Côte St. Paul, and a point near Rockfield; date of contract, April 1, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Builders' labourers.....	\$ 0 19 per h., 9 h. per day.
Ordinary labourers.....	1 50 per day of 10 hours.
Steam rock drillers.....	2 00 " " 9 "
Stonecutters.....	0 36 per h., 8 h. per day.
Masons.....	0 35 " " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0 23 " " 9 "
" helpers.....	0 15 " " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0 22½ " " 9 "
Machinists.....	2 25 per day of 9 hours.
" helpers.....	0 15 per h., 9 h. per day.
Driver, 1 horse and cart..	2 50 per day of 10 hours.
" 2 horses and wagon	4 00 " " 10 "
Stationary engineer.....	2 25 " " 9 "
" fireman.....	1 50 " " 9 "
Steam derrick engineer..	2 25 " " 9 "
" fireman.....	1 50 " " 9 "
Tug captain.....	50 00 per month and board
" engineer.....	65 00 " "
" firemen.....	25 00 " "
" deckhands.....	20 00 " "

Erecting stores and office building at Stellarton, N.S., date of contract, April 1, 1905; amount of contract, \$3,975.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Bricklayers.....	3 00
Concrete mixers.....	1 40
Masons.....	3 00
Carpenters.....	1 75
Painters.....	2 00
Blacksmiths.....	2 00
Iron workers.....	2 00
Labourers.....	1 35

Addition to station at Nash's Creek, N.B.; date of contract, April 3, 1905; amount of contract, \$630.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Foreman.....	2 25
Carpenters.....	1 50
Painters.....	1 50
Bricklayers.....	2 50
Plasterers.....	2 25
Tinsmiths.....	2 00
Labourers.....	1 25

Remodelling of station and building of coal shed at Ste. Louise, Que.; date of contract, April 5, 1905; amount of contract, \$450.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Foreman carpenter.....	2 25
Masons.....	2 25
Painters.....	1 75
Carpenters.....	1 75
Bricklayers.....	3 00
Labourers.....	1 25

Erection of engine house at Amherst, N.S.; date of contract, April 15, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,395.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters.....	1 75
Painters.....	2 00
Masons.....	3 00
Sheet metal workers.....	2 00
Builders' labourers.....	1 50

For induced draft plant in boiler room of new baggage room at Lévis, Que.; date of contract, April 15, 1905; amount of contract, \$595.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Machinists.....	2 00
Fitters.....	2 00
Labourers.....	1 25

For a baggage room and addition to station at Rogersville, N.B.; date of contract April 15, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,081.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Foreman	2 25
Bricklayers	2 50
Carpenters	1 75
Joiners	1 75
Roofers	1 75
Painters	1 50
Labourers	1 25

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Construction of wooden lighthouse tower on the south end of Shippegan Island, Gloucester county, N.B.; date of contract, March 27, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters	1 50
Painters	2 00
Masons	2 00
Blacksmiths	1 50
Labourers	1 25

Department of Public Works.

Erection of a stable for 'B' Battery at Kingston, Ont.; contractor, D. S. Booth, Brockville, Ont.; date of contract, April 8, 1905; amount of contract, \$5,980.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Minimum rate per day of 9 hours.
	\$ cts.
Masons	3 00
Bricklayers	3 00
Builders' labourers	1 75
Carpenters	2 25
Painters and glaziers	2 00
Plumbers	2 25
Sheet metal workers	2 00
Wires	1 75
Blacksmiths	2 00
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 25
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Additions, etc., to Western Block at Ottawa, Ont.; contractor, George Goodwin, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, April 10, 1905; amount of contract, \$75,000.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Stonecutters	\$0 43 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 42 " 9 "
Masons	0 42 " 9 "
Builders' labourers	0 20 " 9 "
Plasterers	0 30 " 9 "
" labourers	0 20 " 9 "
Stair builders	0 25 " 9 "
Joiners	0 25 " 9 "
Carpenters	0 22½ " 9 "
Painters and glaziers	0 22½ " 9 "
Paperhangers	0 22½ " 9 "
Plumbers	0 25 " 9 "
Steamfitters	0 25 " 9 "
Metal roofers	0 22½ " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	0 22½ " 9 "
Tinsmiths	0 22½ " 9 "
Blacksmiths	0 22½ " 10 "
" helpers	0 15 " 10 "
Electrical wires	0 17½ " 9 "
Ordinary labourers	0 16½ " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 20 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	0 30 " 10 "

Additions, etc., to post office at London, Ont.; contractor, Wm. Tytler, London; date of contract, April 11, 1905; amount of contract, \$27,290.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Stonecutters	\$0 40 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers	0 40 " 8 "
Masons	0 40 " 8 "
Builders' labourers	0 22½ " 8 "
Joiners	0 27½ " 9 "
Carpenters	0 25 " 9 "
Lathers	0 03 per yard.
Plasterers	0 40 per h., 8 h. per day.
" labourers	
Painters and glaziers	0 25 " 8 "
Plumbers	0 30 " 9 "
Steamfitters	0 30 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00 per d., 9 "
Ordinary labourers	1 50 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 50 " 9 "

Construction of pile wharf at Parry Sound, Ont.; contractor, A. A. McDonald, Hamilton, Ont.; date of contract, April 17, 1905; amount of contract, \$8,025.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :	
Contractor's foreman carpenter	\$3 00	per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters	2 25	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	2 00	" 10 "
" helpers	1 50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 50	" 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00	" 10 "

Construction of drill hall at Three Rivers, Que.; contractors, Jos. Bourque & Co.; date of contract, May 1, 1905; amount of contract, \$52,500.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :	
Carpenters	\$1 50	per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	3 00	" 10 "
Masons	2 50	" 10 "
Stonecutters	2 50	" 10 "
Stair builders	2 50	" 10 "
Joiners	1 75	" 10 "
Lathers	1 25	per M.
Plasterers	3 00	per day of 10 hours.
Painters and glaziers ..	1 75	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters ..	2 00	" 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2 00	" 10 "
Blacksmiths	1 50	" 10 "
Wires and electricians ..	1 75	" 10 "
Builders' labourers	1 50	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1 25	" 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart ..	2 00	" 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon ..	3 00	" 10 "

ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APRIL, 1905.

DURING the month of April the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below

mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals	\$ 614 80
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	30 40
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post marking and cancelling ink and wooden boxes	639 33
Making and repairing post office scales	166 50
Supplying mail bags	308 90
Repairing mail bags	1,159 69
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	194 54
Supplying street letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	153 48
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	15 80
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	155 40

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1905.

Quebec:—

Quebec.—Stonecutters.

Sherbrooke.—Stonecutters.

Ontario:—

Brantford.—Bakers (re-organized).

Niagara Falls.—Painters (re-organized).

North-west Territories:—

Calgary.—Sheet Metal Workers.

Calgary.—Journeymen Barbers.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

THE following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during April, 1905.

CANADIAN REPORTS.

Railway Statistics of Canada.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from July 1, 1903,

to June 30, 1904. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 738. Price, 55 cents.

The report of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada shows that the total expenditure of this department on railways and canals during the past fiscal year amounted to \$15,368,071.25, and the total revenue amounted to \$6,627,255.51, de-

rived from railways, and \$79,536.51 from canals. From July 1, 1867 to July 1, 1904, the total government expenditure on railways and canals amounted to \$391,147,612.43, and for the same period the total revenue derived from these sources amounted to \$110,889,831.06.

At the end of the last fiscal year there were 191 steam railways in actual operation, including the two government roads, but, excluding these railways, the total number of controlling companies amounted to only 85, there having been 54 companies absorbed by amalgamation with others, and 38 lines having been leased. There were 19,611 miles of completed railway in Canada, an increase of 534 miles over the previous year.

The paid-up capital of railway companies amounted to \$1,186,546,918, an increase of \$39,996,149. The gross earnings amounted to \$100,219,436, an increase of \$4,154,909, while the working expenses aggregated \$74,563,162, an increase of \$7,081,638 compared with the previous year.

There were 767 miles of electric railways completed on June 30, 1904, and the number of miles in operation was 745, an increase of 58 miles over the previous year. The capital invested amounted to \$50,399,188, of which sum, the aid received from municipalities amounted to \$173,000. The net earnings of electric railway companies amounted to \$3,127,092, an increase of \$366,273 over 1903.

The gross earnings of the government railways amounted to \$6,627,255.51, an increase of \$42,656.74 compared with the previous year, but there was a net loss on the operations of the year amounting to \$972,703.06.

Farmers' Institutes of Ontario.

Tenth Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for the year 1904. Part I.—Farmers' Institutes. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 144.

The Tenth Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, states that during the year of 1903-4, there was

a falling off both in membership and in attendance at the meetings of the Farmers' Institutes. This was attributed to unfavourable weather and the bad condition of the roads at the time of holding the meetings, but the decrease was not as great as was expected. The membership of the Women's Institutes, however, materially increased, and the attendance at their meetings more than doubled.

The first part of the report contains a number of selected papers and addresses which had been read before or delivered at meetings of the Farmers' Institutes. The following are among the more important of these articles: 'Denmark versus Canada in Bacon Production,' 'Fruit for the Market,' by Professor J. B. Reynolds; 'Farm Forestry,' by E. J. Zavitz; 'Agriculture as a Science and an Art,' by J. T. Metcalfe, and 'The New School Programme,' by John Seath, LL.D.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Commerce of the United States.

Department of Commerce and Labour, Bureau of Statistics. The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1904. Vol. I. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pages, 1090.

The annual report upon the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, prepared by the United States Bureau of Statistics, shows that the aggregate of imports and exports for that year amounted to \$2,451,914,642, a sum greater than any previous year, and exceeding 1903 by \$6,053,726.

In the general review of trade with which the report begins, it is stated that the chief characteristics of the year's commerce have been an increase in the export of manufactures and a decrease in the export of agricultural products. There was an increase in the value of foodstuffs imported, and a decrease in the importation of partially manufactured materials and of finished manufactures, while there was a continuation of the large importations of raw materials for use in manufacturing.

The report contains a large number of statistical tables dealing with various sub-

jects, among which may be mentioned the commerce between the United States and Canada from 1850 to 1904, production, consumption and exportation of agricultural products from 1880 to 1904, a comparison of the commercial conditions of the United States with those of other parts of the world, commerce of the non-contiguous territory of the United States, and wholesale prices of leading articles in United States markets.

Industrial Statistics of Maryland.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1904. Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock. Pages, 331.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics of Maryland for the year 1904 contains reports on the Free Employment Bureau, and sweat shop and factory inspection, and chapters dealing with strikes and lockouts, labour organizations, the cost of living in Baltimore, and recent labour laws of Maryland. All these subjects have been included in previous reports of the bureau. There are in addition special articles on the work carried on by the bureau in connection with the great fire in Baltimore in 1904, a census of buildings in Baltimore, and a census of the negroes in that city.

In the introduction to the report, it is stated that the system of payment of wages in checks by railroad corporations is being discontinued, owing to a passage of a law, through the efforts of the bureau, prohibiting it. Attention is also called to the enactment of a law, in 1904, for the settlement of trade disputes, but it is stated that the department was not called upon to act under this law, owing to the small number of disputes which took place after its passage.

Industrial Conditions in Minnesota.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of Minnesota, 1903-1904. Vol. I. Pages, 639. Vol. II. Pages, 458. Minneapolis: Great Western Printing Co.

The ninth biennial report of the Minnesota Bureau of Labour, for the years 1903 and 1904, which is issued in two volumes, opens with an account of the state institutions of Minnesota, which were inspected by officers of the bureau. This is followed by articles on child labour, the junk and rag industry, and women wage-earners in Minnesota. Other special articles dealt with in the first volume of the report are

business openings in Minnesota, electric street railways, electric light and power, retail drug stores and meat markets.

In addition to these, it contains reports on factory inspection, labour organizations, wage statistics, and legal decisions affecting labour.

Industrial Statistics of Massachusetts.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts. Boston: State Printers, 1905. Pages, 303.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics is divided into three parts, entitled 'Actual Weekly Earnings,' 'The Causes of High Prices,' and 'Labour and Industrial Chronology.' The part dealing with the weekly earnings of employees is divided into two sections, the first of which contains a digest of returns from members of trade unions, and the second is composed of comparative statistics of actual weekly earnings taken from the books of employers of labour.

Part II., dealing with the causes of high prices, contains a summary of replies received from 151 leading business men of the state, in answer to a request for their opinions as to the causes of the increase in the prices of commodities.

Part III., on labour and industrial chronology for the year ending September 30, 1904, contains articles on strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, trade unions, industrial changes, workingmen's benefits, and labour legislation.

Industrial Statistics of Ohio.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Ohio for the year 1904. Springfield, Ohio: State Printers, 1905. Pages, 635.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labour statistics of Ohio is divided into four parts, of which the first contains the laws governing the bureau, recent labour laws and court decisions affecting labour; the second contains statistics relating to manufactures; the third deals with the coal mining industry in Ohio, and the fourth part contains reports of the free public employment offices of the state and a chronology of labour bureaus in the United States.

The laws quoted in this report refer to the examination of stationary engineers,

the manufacture of high explosives, the employment of minors, private employment agencies, inspection of workshops and factories, and other matters. The statistics of manufactures which relate to the year 1903 show that compared with the previous year, there was a proportionate increase in the number of persons employed, the capital invested, and the value of products, while

there was a declining tendency in the rates of wages. In 1902, there were reported 96,257 wage earners who received advances in wages, averaging 9.1 per cent, while in 1903 there were 62,537 persons affected by an advance in wages, which only averaged 7.9 per cent. The number affected by a reduction in wages in 1903, was 4,267, as compared with 895 in 1902.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada :—

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Mechanics' Lien for Wages.

A decision of great importance to workmen, material men, and property owners was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Henderson in a case for mechanic's lien. Mr. P. contracted with Mr. B. for the construction of a dwelling house. The plaintiff F is a millman, and B secured sundry supplies for him, leaving at the end of his contract an unpaid balance in favour of the plaintiff. Plaintiff being unable to get his money entered suit and at the same time filed a mechanic's lien upon the house and property on which it stands, and which belongs to P. The defendant P contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to the lien, inasmuch as it was neither alleged nor proved that P had in any way requested the plaintiff to furnish the material for which the lien was claimed. By section 7 of the Mechanic's Lien Amendment Act, 1900, it was provided that any labourer, material man, &c., who does work or supplies material at the request of the owner of such land, &c., shall be entitled to a lien, and it was urged for the defence that inasmuch as P. had not requested the plaintiff to supply the material the latter was not entitled to a lien. His Lordship held that the idea of the whole Act is to give the labourer assurance that he shall be paid for the work which he puts into a building. Prior to 1900 it was only the working man who was granted a lien, and His Lordship could not conceive it possible that the legislature intended that an owner, after having awarded a contract, should have personally to request each man employed on a contract to do the work before the man became entitled to a lien for his wages; in fact to escape any responsibility by refraining from requesting the workingman to work for the contractor.

In 1900, the legislature amended the previous Act by adding 'the material man' to the number entitled to the lien, the other provisions remaining the same. His Lordship holds that the spirit of the Act shows that when a contractor employs men or buys material, there is an implied request for the men to work, or to the material men to supply the contractor with goods, and that to hold a personal request requisite would be to destroy the intent of the Act.

(Fortin vs. Pound et al, April 1, 1905, Henderson, J.)

ONTARIO CASES.

Verdict against a Union.

A case which is attracting considerable attention completed its first stage on April 12 last at St. Catharines, Ontario. This was an action instituted by the Gurney Foundry Company of Toronto against the president and secretary of the local Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Association, and from the president and secretaries of six other local unions claiming \$5,000 damages from each, \$10,000 against the unions collectively and praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further interfering with the company's agents and boycotting their goods. The trial, which was one before Mr. Justice Anglin and a special jury, occupied three days, at the close of which the amount of damages was the only point the jury were asked to decide, it being agreed between counsel that the question of liability should be decided by His Lordship after hearing further argument from counsel.

The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect that the unions had compelled their agents at St. Catharines to cease handling their goods, and the plaintiffs' trade in St. Catharines decreased from \$4,100 in 1901, to \$1,900 in 1902, and \$843 in 1903, and \$816 in 1904. They further showed that they were unable to get local dealers to handle

their goods through fear of a boycott. After a lengthy summing-up by His Lordship, a verdict for \$1,500 damages was brought in. It was decided to fix a date later for argument on the question of liability.

(Gurney Foundry Company vs. McGlashan et al, April 12, 1905, Anglin J., St. Catharines, Ont.)

Combine in Restraint of Trade.

At Toronto, Ont., a criminal prosecution was instituted on April 13 against the firm of James Robertson & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, for refusing to sell to Mr. J. A. Berridge, a plumber, certain plumbing supplies required by the latter in his business. The action was taken on the ground that the firm in refusing to sell the supplies in question, was acting in accordance with an agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association, the Plumbers' Union of Toronto and the manufacturers of supplies, whereby competition on contracts was prevented and prices enhanced to the disadvantage of the community, the agreement in question constituting a combine in restraint of trade under R.S.C. 1889, cap. 41, 'An Act for the suppression and prevention of combinations formed in restraint of trade.' The information as preferred was that the firm in question 'did in the years 1904-1905, contrary to law, conspire, combine, agree and arrange with other persons unlawfully to unduly prevent and lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale and supply of articles and commodities which may be subject of trade and commerce, namely, plumbers' supplies.' At the initial hearing of the case on April 18, it was held that a charge of this nature could not be brought against a company and the case was thereupon withdrawn and a new information laid against the employee of the company who had refused to sell the goods. It was stated that the practice of the alleged combine, when tenders for plumbing work are called for, is to have preliminary tenders submitted to officers of the association by whom an average is struck, it being agreed that the tenderer nearest to the average be selected to receive the contract, the others tendering at an enhanced price so as to ensure the nominee of the association receiving the contract.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

Workmen's Compensations.

In the case of McArthur vs. the Dominion Cartridge Company recently de-

cided in the Privy Council on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, a ruling was given which probably will have some influence upon future decisions in the Supreme Court in cases under the Workmen's Compensation and Fatal Accidents Acts.

The action arose in Quebec, the plaintiff being an employee of the Dominion Cartridge Company. It appeared that while engaged in operating an automatic machine for filling cartridges an explosion took place, whereby the plaintiff was injured. There was no proof as to the exact cause of the explosion, but the flash communicated through a pipe with the powder box fixed on the outside of the building in which the machine stood. This box was placed outside so that in case of an explosion it would spend itself in the open air, but the sides of this box had been strengthened externally, and the result was that the explosion took effect inwards. There was some slight evidence that the machine itself was defective, and the jury at the trial found that the defendant had been guilty of neglect in not supplying suitable machinery, and that the injury to the plaintiff was not in any way caused by his own fault or negligence. The judge at the trial reserved the case for the Court of Review, and that court dismissed defendant's motion for a new trial, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, which ordered a new trial.

Girouard, J., who delivered the judgment of the majority of the court, referred to decisions in France, which are stated to be 'unanimous in exacting proof of a fault which certainly caused the injury.' Commenting upon this, Lord Macnaghten said, 'French decisions, though entitled to the highest respect and valuable as illustrations are, not binding in Quebec. . . . It is enough to say that although the proposition for which they are cited may be reasonable in the circumstances of a particular case, it can hardly be applicable when the accident causing the injury is the work of a moment and the eye is incapable of detecting its origin or following its course. It cannot be of universal application or utter destruction would carry with it complete immunity for the employer.' Their Lordships considering that there was some slight evidence on which the jury might reasonably find as they did, thought the verdict should not be disturbed, and accordingly reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court.

(McArthur vs. Dominion Cartridge Company (1905), A.C. 72, and 41 C.L.J. 372).

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INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 1905.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY:

MAY was a busy month in almost every section of Canada, general industrial activity having increased considerably, compared with April, as a result of the opening of navigation, the favourable weather for farming and building operations, the beginning of work on civic improvements, and the increased scale of railway construction operations. In the maritime provinces weather conditions were backward and drift ice in the first half of the month interfered with fishing, and by delaying the opening of navigation reduced the output of the collieries. In British Columbia also the month was less active than May, 1904, the lumbering industry having declined in activity compared with April, and the sockeye season not having opened, though mining was very buoyant in tone. The heavy arrival of immigrants affected the general market for labour at certain centres, including Montreal, Toronto and Calgary. At Winnipeg, however, and other distributing points for these classes, it was reported that abundance of employment was available. For the Dominion, as a whole, the very favourable crop reports and the exceptionally large amount of building under way or projected made the outlook for employment at the close of the month most promising for the balance of the season. The manufacturing industry was very ac-

tive, except in a few branches and localities.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The following is a statement of the more important changes in wages or hours, arranged according to groups of trades, which were reported to the department as having occurred during May:—

Building trades.—Stonemasons at Quebec were increased from 20 to 30 cents per hour, foremen being increased from 25 to 35 cents. Masons, bricklayers and plasterers, aggregating 60 in number, at Kingston, Ont., were increased from 33½ to 37 cents per hour, with a 9-hour day. Bricklayers at St. Thomas, Ont., were granted an increase of 1 cent per hour to a scale of 35 cents per hour. Eighty-five carpenters had their wages increased at Kingston from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, dating from June 1. Carpenters (135) were increased from 28 to 30 cents per hour at Niagara Falls, Ont., and from 20 to 23 cents at Welland, Ont., 20 employees being affected at the latter point and a nine-hour day being worked in both localities. At St. Catharines, Ont., 90 employees of the same class were raised from 25 to 27½ cents, and 20 employees from 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour. At London, Ont., 300 carpenters received an increase of 2 cents per hour or \$1 per week on May 1,

the workmen having asked for a 10 cent increase. Lathers at Toronto, numbering 75, were raised from a scale of \$2.65-\$2.85, to a scale of \$2.75-\$3, hours remaining unchanged at 44 per week. Painters (12) had their wages slightly increased at Coaticooke, Que., on May 1. Plumbers at Calgary, N.W.T., Vancouver, B.C., and New Westminster, B.C., received a revised schedule on May 1. Stonecutters (18) at Sherbrooke, Que., had their wages increased from \$18 to \$19.44 per week, and their hours reduced from 59 to 54 per week. The builders' labourers employed by one contractor at Ottawa, Ont., had their wages raised to 20 cents per hour.

Metal trades.—Sheet metal workers at Peterboro, Ont., receiving less than \$2.50 per day, were increased to that rate. At Toronto, Ont., 15 sheet metal workers had their wages increased from 25 to 28½ cents per hour, working 50 hours per week; for outside work the rate paid is 30 cents per hour.

Printing trades.—On June 1, 60 employees of job printing offices at Ottawa, Ont., had their hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day, in accordance with the terms of a three years' agreement signed two years ago.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers at Three Rivers, Que., increased their rates from 10 to 15 cents for hair cutting, and from 5 to 10 cents for shaving.

Civic employees.—At Montreal, Que., nine city detectives had their salaries increased from \$650 to \$900 per year. Teamsters employed by the city council at Peterboro, Ont., were increased from \$3 to a minimum rate of \$3.25 per nine-hour day; including other employees, about 30 men were affected. Six police constables at Toronto, Ont., had their hours slightly reduced during May. At Hamilton, Ont., 9 male and 2 female employees of the city received increases ranging from \$60 to \$200 per year. Two patrolmen, employed by the city at Niagara Falls, Ont., had their wages increased from \$50 to \$55 per month on May 1. Labourers in the em-

ploy of the municipality of Berlin, Ont., received an increase of 5 cents per day. At Stratford, Ont., 2 permanent firemen had their wages increased from \$37.50 to \$40 per month, the chief being advanced from \$600 to \$700 per year, dating from May 1; volunteer firemen, numbering 11, in the same city, were increased from \$80 to \$90 per year, dating from January 1. Civic employees at Victoria, B.C., received substantial increases in salaries.*

Transport.—Longshoremen at St. John, N.B., had their wages increased to 40 cents an hour.

At a number of points throughout the Dominion wages were reported much higher than usual, as a result of industrial activity or scarcity of men. At Three Rivers, Que., for example, wages in all lines were stated to be on a higher level than during April. At Quebec, Que., bricklayers were receiving 45 cents an hour, which is 7½ cents in advance of the union rate.

The Act passed during the recent session of the British Columbia legislature, in amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act and penalizing the employment of miners below ground in coal mines for more than 8 hours in every 24, went into effect on June 1.†

At several points throughout Canada, arrangements were completed relating to the early closing of shops and industrial establishments during the summer months. Retail clerks at London, Ont., Woodstock, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont., Dundas and other points, and factory employees in several localities were among the classes benefited.

Cost of Living.

The wholesale price of sugar and rice declined during May over a large portion of Canada. Meats increased at a number of points in Ontario and Quebec, but declined at others. The price of bread in-

* See report of Victoria correspondent in present issue for detailed information.

† See *Labour Gazette* for May, page 1234, for statement relating to the terms of the Act.

creased 1 cent per pound at Guelph, Ont., viz.: from 3 to 4 cents. At Hamilton, however, flour decreased in price. Farm produce remained firm in price, considering the season, and canned vegetables were somewhat scarce. At Moncton, N.B., a considerable scarcity of workmen's dwellings was reported; conditions in this respect in Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, and other Ontario municipalities remained with little change.

Interruptions to Industry.

Compared with May, 1904, the condition of the labour market, from the standpoint of industrial unrest, was most favourable during the past month, there being only twelve disputes in existence, compared with thirty-one a year ago. The number of employees affected was also much smaller than last year, being 3,578 in May, 1904, and only a few over 900 in May, 1905.

Two hundred employees of the Port Hood Coal Company stopped working on May 20, owing, it was alleged, to not having received wages since February. The wages are guaranteed with prior right to bond mortgage under the Trust Company.

The shut-down of the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Stratford, which took place during April, continued throughout May. About 1,000 men were affected.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire during May, the following, as reported in the press of the Dominion, may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Warehouse at Tatamagouche, loss, \$10,000; saw mill at Tupperville; lobster factory at Yarmouth, loss, \$5,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Saw-mill at Alberton, New Brunswick.—Saw and grist mill at Andover, loss, \$10,000.

Quebec.—Saw-mills at Amqui, loss, \$25,000; blacksmith's shop at Lachine, loss, \$4,000; saw-mill at Les Eboulements, loss, \$2,000; lumber yard at Montreal, loss, \$12,000; furniture factory at Montreal, loss, \$30,000; ice-house at Montreal, loss, \$8,000; stores at St. Henri de Montreal, loss, \$10,000; bakery at St. Germain, loss, \$2,000.

Ontario.—Saw-mill at Athens, loss, \$6,000; stables and horses at Chatham; stores, etc., et Brussels, loss, \$35,000; stores at Carleton Place, loss, \$15,000; saw-mill at Lucknow, loss, \$3,000; warehouse and stores at Lisle, loss, \$15,000; woodworking establishments, at London, loss, \$75,000, 50 men out of employment; stores at Marmora, loss, \$7,000;

bakery at Oakville, loss, \$2,000; saw-mill at Palmerston, loss, \$15,000; blacksmith's shop at Southampton; feather mattress factory at Toronto, loss, \$15,000, 25 hands out of employment, (for detailed information see report of London correspondent in present issue).

Forest fires did some damage in the Temiscamingue district of Ontario.

British Columbia.—Stores at Nanaimo, loss, \$4,000.

Yukon Territory.—Business portion of White Horse, loss, \$250,000.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and trades throughout Canada, as indicated by the reports of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agriculturists were very busy. The *seeding* of grain was generally completed in the first half of the month in Western Canada, and by the third week in most sections of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, though the season was somewhat backward in Nova Scotia. In the closing week the root crop was being planted. The dry *weather*, which prevailed during April and the opening weeks of May, was relieved by heavy rainfalls, and in Western Canada by snowfalls over a large area. The result was that very favourable reports as to the *crop outlook* were received from almost every section, those from Manitoba and the Territories stating that growth was particularly satisfactory. In Ontario wheat and clover were stated to have suffered much less from winter killing than last year, and the hay crop of Quebec made good growth. Live stock generally wintered well. In the *fruit* industry, a number of plum trees were reported winter-killed in Ontario, and the farmers of the Annapolis valley, N.S., complained of destruction of fruit trees by field mice, but the season has been much more favourable than 1904, and the show of blossom in the Niagara district, Ont., was reported most promising for all kinds of fruit. In British Columbia it was esti-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

[This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette* as published in the present employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference kindred phenomena treated under separate headings in the *Gazette*. In tabulating the information in general conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet,

City and District of Correspondent.	Agricultural Operations.	Fishing.	Lumbering (including Saw-milling).	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Railway Construction and employment.	Building Trades.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —							
Sydney	Active.	Quiet.	.....	Active.	Very busy	.....	Active.
Halifax	Active.	Dull.	.....	.....	Active.	.....	*Quiet.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —							
Charlottetown.....	Busy.	Busy.	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
<i>New Brunswick</i> —							
St. John.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
<i>Quebec</i> —							
Quebec.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	.....	Quiet.	.....	† Busy.
Three Rivers	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Very busy
Sherbrooke.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Montreal	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.
Hull.....	Active.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	.....	Busy.
<i>Ontario</i> —							
Ottawa	Busy.	.....	Busy.	.....	Active.	.....	Very busy
Kingston	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Belleville	Busy.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Peterborough.....	Busy.	Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Toronto	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Very busy	Busy.	Busy.
Niagara Falls.....	Busy.	Active.	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
St. Catharines.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Hamilton	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	.....	Very busy	.....	Very busy
Brantford.....	Active.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Guelph	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Busy.	Busy.
Berlin	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Stratford	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
London	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
St. Thomas.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Busy.
Chatham	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Windsor	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	.....	Busy.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	.....	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Very busy	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba</i> —							
Winnipeg.....	Busy.	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Very busy
Brandon.....	Very busy	.....	.....	.....	Active.	Active.	Very busy
<i>North-west Territories</i> —							
Calgary	Busy.	.....	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	.....	Active.
<i>British Columbia</i> —							
Nelson	Busy.	.....	Quiet.	Busy.	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	Busy.	Busy.	Quiet.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	.....	Active.	Active.	.....	Active.	.....	.....
Nanaimo.....	Busy.	Quiet.	Active.	Active.	.....	.....	.....

† Moulders quiet.

§ Garment workers quiet.

* Bricklayers and masons active.

‡ Lathers quiet.

|| Plumbers quiet.

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES G., NO. 18.

issue, and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of only to the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken of wages changes, trade disputes and question the terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which dull, very dull].

Metal, Engineering, Ship- building.	Wood- working.	Printing and Allied Trades.	Clothing.	Food and To- bacco Prepara- tion.	Leather.	General Transport.	Mis- cellaneous.	Unskilled Labour.
Busy. Active.	Quiet. Active.	Busy. Active.	Active. Active.	Busy.	Active. Active.	Busy. Busy.	Active. Active.	Busy. Quiet.
Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.
Busy.	Active.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.
Busy. Active. Active. Busy. Active.	..... Active. Active. Very busy. Busy.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Busy.	Quiet. Active. Active. Busy. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Quiet. Busy. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Busy. Busy.	Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active.
Active. Busy. Busy. +Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Dull. Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Active. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Very busy Active.	..... Active. Busy. Active. Active. Busy. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Busy. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	..... Active. Active. Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Busy. Quiet. Active. Busy. Very busy. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Busy. Active. Quiet. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active. Active.
Busy. Busy.	Very busy. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Active.	Active. Busy.	Busy. Quiet.	Busy. Quiet.	Quiet. Active.	Busy. Quiet.
Quiet.	Busy.	Busy.	Busy.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Active.	Quiet.
Active. Active. Dull. Quiet.	Busy. Active. Active. Active.	Active. Active. Busy. Dull.	Active. Quiet. Quiet.	Busy. Dull. Quiet. Quiet.	Active. Active.	Active. Active. Quiet.	Dull. Active.	Active. Quiet. Quiet. Quiet.

mated that about 200,000 fruit trees have been planted in the Okanagan valley this year. The *dairying* industry in Ontario and Quebec resumed activity under conditions that were reported more favourable than last year, though many of the factories were somewhat later in opening. The supply of *farm labour* continued less than the demand in Ontario, though the arrival of large numbers of immigrants greatly relieved the situation.

It was stated that upwards of 4,000 acres of *sugar beets* would be grown for the Berlin factory this year.

Arrangements have been made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the establishment of *experimental nursery plots* on farms in different parts of the province on which seedlings will be grown in connection with farm forestry and supplied to farmers at cost price.

The annual meeting of the *Western Stock Growers' Association* was held at Medicine Hat on May 10.

Fishing.

During the first three weeks of the month quietness prevailed among the coast fishermen of the maritime provinces; in the closing week, however, mackerel were reported to have struck in at several points, and in Prince Edward Island lobster fishermen, though somewhat later in resuming activity, owing to the large quantities of drift ice, made good catches, which were disposed of at high prices. In the Bay of Fundy gaspereaux and shad were plentiful.

Small catches of cod fish were reported by several vessels of the bank fishing fleet, and dog fish caused much damage. Exceptionally high prices, however, prevailed in the Halifax market, as high as \$6.25 per quintal having been paid. The demonstration of herring curing, after the Scotch method, will be continued in New Brunswick during the present season by the same expert as last year, who will proceed later to British Columbia.

On the great-lakes conditions were normal.

The run of spring salmon in the Fraser river, B.C., ended in the first week of the month, and the sockeye season had not opened on June 1. The work of preparing the canneries for the season was actively under way.

Several vessels of the coast fleet of sealers returned to Victoria, B.C. The season's catch of 12 schooners was reported to be 2,202—the lowest in several years.

Lumbering.

The outlook in Ontario and the eastern provinces improved considerably owing to the relief of the dry weather by heavy rain-falls in the opening weeks of May. Reports with regard to the progress with the drives were very favourable, large numbers of men being employed in the Ottawa, St. Maurice and St. John valleys; the saw mills in most localities were assured of a sufficient supply of logs. In British Columbia the month was less active, both in the mills and in the camps, especially in the Kootenay district than during April.

A lumber association in affiliation with the Montreal Board of Trade was organized.

Mining.

In *Nova Scotia*, the late opening of navigation caused a reduction in the output of the collieries, and shipments showed a falling off as compared with May, 1904, though some of the collieries took on additional labour. Much interest was shown in gold and copper mining in the province.

In the asbestos mica mines of *Quebec*, very busy conditions prevailed. In eastern *Ontario* also, the month was very active, valuable new quarries of marble having been opened in Hastings county. North of Lake Superior active developments were in progress; a mining exchange was organized in Fort Francis to promote the mining interests of Rainy river south.

It was stated that the *Anikokan Iron Company* will erect a blast furnace at Port Arthur, Ont., of 100 tons capacity daily, for the purpose of smelting magnetite iron ore; also a roasting plant of

double the capacity of the furnace for the purpose of eliminating sulphur from the ore; also coke ovens having a capacity of 200 tons daily. There will be a foundry in connection with the works, the capacity of which has not been determined. It is the intention of the company to ship 'roasted' ore as well as 'Bessemer' pig iron. Magnetite ore roasted or oxidized becomes Hematite. Canadian furnaces at present are using a larger percentage of American hematite ore than of Canadian, and the plant at Port Arthur is intended to meet the demand for the home product.

The metalliferous mines of *British Columbia* had an active month, and the pay-roll of several properties considerably increased. The outlook in the Trout Lake and the Lardeau districts was reported very favourable. Coal-mining was also active, both in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver Island. Fire did some damage in the coal mines at Frank, Alta.

The *Granby Consolidated Smelting and Mining Company* is increasing the capacity of its smelter from 2,000 to 2,800 tons per day after July 15, 1905. The improvements necessary for this increase will require an outlay of over \$200,000 at the company's mines and smelter. The output of mineral in the form of blister copper will be increased to 2,500,000 pounds per month. There will be an increase in the number of men employed of about 125, the total force numbering between 700 and 800 men.

It was stated that very extensive *gold dredging* operations on the Fraser river would be conducted during the summer months, and that renewed developments of the iron industry on Texada land would be conducted.

With the advent of warm weather sluicing was begun throughout the *Yukon*, and a number of large hydraulic and dredging plants began operations. The first of the new gold of the year arrived at Dawson early in the month. Rich strikes of placer gold were reported at Hight creek, about 250 miles from Dawson.

Manufacturing.

The month was a very busy one, particularly at Montreal, Toronto and other large centres. Operations in the iron and steel-making branches and in wood-working and brickmaking were also very active, in view of the heavy demand for building material; additions to existing nail factories and negotiations for new factories were on an extensive scale in the same connection. Cigarmakers in Ontario complained of loss of employment as a result of the small orders received during the past three months from hotel-keepers. In Hamilton and London particularly a number of shops closed, and others were working short time. Boot and shoe factories were also somewhat slack.

The four mills of the insolvent Canadian Woollen Mills Company, of which two are situated at Carleton Place, one at Hespeler and one at Waterloo, were purchased by the chief creditor, the Dominion Bank, for \$130,000.

It was stated by the manager of the Wallaceburg Sugar Company that, though no extra factory labour was required at the present time, much employment could be found during the next few months in the cultivation of the beet crop, which was stated to be larger than ever before and to require a larger number of extra hands. The Warton beet sugar plant was sold by auction at Toronto.

A resolution was passed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, expressing appreciation and thanks to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for having published the reports of the commercial agents as to foreign trade weekly instead of monthly, for having extended the scope of its work and appointed agents to new fields, and for providing for more frequent visits to Canada by its agents.

Transport.

Employment on the different railways was active, a considerable increase in passenger traffic being reported. The tourist

season in many sections opened about two weeks earlier than last year. Freight traffic on the railways was also heavy. The season of navigation opened generally in the first week of the month, the first ocean-going vessel reaching Montreal on May 2.

Railway construction was very active, and the work gave promise of increasing largely during the coming few weeks. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific is the largest undertaking in view; in addition, however, it is estimated that there will be built in Nova Scotia about 300 miles of railway, in New Brunswick about 160 miles, in Quebec about 100 miles, in Ontario over 500 miles, and in Manitoba and the Territories about 600 miles; in British Columbia extensions by the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern railways are projected. In addition to these new lines, extensive improvements to roadbeds were in progress in many parts of Ontario and western Canada.

A by-law granting the right of way to the James Bay Railway over municipal property, with a bonus of \$30,000, was carried by the ratepayers of the town of *Orillia* on May 17 by a vote of 440 in favour and 98 against.

The first report of the *Transcontinental Railway Commission* was presented to parliament during May. It was announced that an excellent route, with grades nowhere exceeding 0.4 per cent, thereby ensuring good freight rates, was assured from Quebec eastward to Moncton, and from Quebec westward to a point high on the St. Maurice river, and that the general prospects are favourable for the balance of the distance. Various particulars with regard to the routes surveyed were given. Up to March 31, \$440,460 had been expended by the commission, and other liabilities incurred to the extent of \$175,760. The commissioners also expressed the hope that they would be able to give out some contracts in the early autumn. The board decided, subject to the approval of parliament, to take over certain portions of the survey work on the eastern division per-

formed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, for which \$289,863 will be paid.

The by-law granting a bonus of \$300,000 to the *Grand Trunk Pacific* was carried in Fort William by a vote of 777 for and 55 against. It was announced that contract work on the line would commence on or before the first day of July. A rough estimate made by the president of the company as to the extent of the work placed the number of miles of main line and sidings at 4,500, to be operated by 20,000 employees, to which wages of \$14,600,000 per annum will be paid. Over 10,500,000 ties and 492,800 tons of rails will be required in construction. The cost of rolling stock was estimated at over \$23,000,000, and fencing at about \$1,480,000. Telegraph lines, it was estimated, will cost about \$700,000 to install.

A government measure was passed by the Ontario Legislature providing for the extension of the *Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway* to the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific for certain lateral extensions and for the operation of the road by electricity and the sale of the surplus electric power. The third annual report of the Temiscaming Commission, as presented to the legislature, showed that up to December 31, 1904, the expenditure on the line between North Bay and New Liskeard was \$1,988,218.03, and on account of extensions from New Liskeard \$496,026.16, making a total of \$2,284,245.19, from which was deducted \$19,019.63 received from cordwood sales and car rentals. Total expenditure on the road from the commencement to the date named was stated to be \$4,485,317.98, of which \$26,984 were for rolling stock, \$17,536 for water tanks and the balance for contracts.

The annual report of the *Michigan Central Railway* for the past year showed earnings of \$21,492,944, a decrease from the previous year of \$1,059,256. The expenses also showed a decrease of \$709,652. The company now owns a total of 3,195 miles of track and 461 locomotives.

A meeting of the directors of the *Quebec Central Railway Company* was held during the month in London, Eng., and the following results were shown of the operations of the year: Gross receipts, \$778,969; gross expenditure, \$540,373; net profits, \$238,596, or an increase of \$48,537 in profits over the preceding year.

At the annual general meeting of the *Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company*, it was reported that 266,459 passengers and 321,391 tons of freight had been carried during the past year, both branches showing material increases in business as compared with 1903-1904.

An order calling for a reduction in the transport *freight charges* for cattle was issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, in view of the complaints of the Farmers' Association of Canada and the Dominion Cattle Dealers' Association.

Summer schedules were adopted on several of the railways.

A statement of the *winter port* business of West St. John showed that there were 101 sailings, as against 98 last year. Total tonnage declined from 283,188 to 251,599. Exports showed a decrease of 34,041 tons, almost wholly in grain and apples.*

Navigation on the *Yukon river*, it was stated, would open fully in the first week of June.

Conditions in the Trades.

All branches of the *building trades*, with only local exceptions, principally in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, were very busy, especially painters, paperhangers and others engaged on repair work. Bricklayers in a few localities were delayed by a scarcity of brick, and plasterers, up to the closing week of the month, had not yet entered upon their busiest season. Masons, carpenters, plumbers and builders' labourers were, as a rule, working to their utmost capacity, the season promising at many important centres to be the heaviest yet recorded in Canada.

In the *metal trades*, the general condition was one of activity, and employees of agricultural implement factories, stove factories, and other metal-working establishments were very busy. Machinists were affected by the strike of the Grand Trunk Railway employees at different points. Sheet metal workers and employees of bicycle repair shops and blacksmith and horseshoeing shops were busy. Electric workers and linemen had a good month.

Woodworkers had a very busy month in sash and door factories and other establishments engaged in the manufacture of building material. Coopers were also becoming very busy, and carriage and wagon makers had an active month.

In the *printing and allied trades*, conditions showed little change as compared with April, though the prorogation of provincial legislatures affected employees in certain of the cities. Bookbinders had a busy month.

In the *clothing trades*, journeymen tailors had a busy month, but garment workers and boot and shoe workers in factories in the leading centres for these industries were dull.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers had an active month, and ice drivers were busy. Cigarmakers had a busy month, except in the province of Ontario, where the revision of hotel licenses caused a diminution in the volume of orders for cigars placed by hotelkeepers, and this immediately affected employment in the factories.

The *leather trades* had a fair month, and barbers, delivery employees, hotel, restaurant and laundry employees a busy month. Furriers were in their slack season. The surplus of clerks and stenographers was reported as continuing in Western Canada.

Teamsters and expressmen, carters and draymen had a good month, and longshoremen, ship labourers, &c., were busy.

Unskilled labour increased in activity with the beginning of work on civic im-

*See report of St. John, N.B., correspondent in present issue for detailed information.

provement, and the increased scale of railway construction, operation, &c., and was very busy except in a few localities affected by the heavy arrivals of immigrants and by backward weather conditions.

Co-operative Undertakings.

The first meeting of the *Sydney Co-operative Society, Limited*, which was incorporated on April 9, was held during May for the purpose of electing permanent officers and directors and the adoption of by-laws. The report of the provisional director and manager up to May 11, showed a total membership of 90, and total sales of groceries and provisions amounting to \$7,537.76. It was stated that the society's business since February had been on a paying basis and was constantly growing.

Early in March, 1905, a number of *employees in the Dominion Coal Company's shops at Glace Bay, N.S.*, held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the establishment of a co-operative store; about thirty shareholders were secured, and it was decided to proceed with the undertaking. On March 11 a second meeting was held for the purpose of appointing officers, Mr John F. McPherson being appointed president and Mr. Frank McNeil, secretary. The company was given the title of the *Mechanics' Store Company, Limited*, and was incorporated by an Act of the legislature during the recent session. Up to May 8 about 50 shareholders had been enrolled, with a paid-up capital of about \$650, the shares being \$5 each, no shareholder holding more than 20 shares. It is intended that the business of a general store will be conducted, groceries only being dealt with at first. The store, it is expected, will be opened during the summer season. The general meeting of the company will be held semi-annually, with meetings of the directors every Saturday night. It is intended that ten per cent of any net profits that may be declared will be paid into a reserve fund, limited to \$1,000, and that six per cent per annum will be paid on capital stock, the balance to be paid as divi-

dends to shareholders according to the amount of purchases made. The directors will be elected semi-annually, the first two to hold office for six months and the last three for one year. Directors must be property owners in the town. The manager must be a shareholder, and must furnish bonds for a certain amount.

At a special meeting of the *Regina Grain Growers' Association*, the organization of a co-operative company for the marketing of grain was favourably discussed.

Municipal Ownership.

The city of *St. Thomas, Ont.*, took formal possession of the gas and electric plants on May 22.

A by-law authorizing the purchase for \$200,000 of the Consumers' Electric Light Company's rights and plant was passed by a majority of 453 in the city of *Ottawa, Ont.*, on May 18.

A by-law to authorize the town council of *Seaforth, Ont.*, to purchase an electric lighting property was defeated by a majority of 69. The by-law had been previously carried by a majority of three, but a protest was entered against its legality, and it was subsequently quashed.

Four by-laws involving an expenditure of \$54,000 were carried at Medicine Hat, N.W.T. \$12,000 will be spent in sinking a new municipal gas well, \$30,000 in a new town hall, and \$10,000 in an extension of the water works.

The corporation of *Coaticook, Que.*, acquired the electric light plant of the town on October 1, 1903, for the sum of \$36,000. The plant is run by water power, and consists of two stations, being managed by a superintendent, at a salary of \$1,650 per annum, under the general authority of the electric light committee of the town council. Power is also furnished by the municipality to the local newspaper and other small industries. The town treasurer makes the collections, receiving therefor the sum of \$300 annually. The total revenue at present is slightly over \$7,000, and total

expenditure, including interest on capital account, about \$4,500 per year. The tariff charged is about 25 per cent less than the rates formerly charged by the electric light company. General satisfaction with the municipal ownership of the plant is expressed by the ratepayers.

The Quebec city council appointed a committee during March to investigate into the rates charged for electric and gas lighting. A number of meetings have been held, and reports made to the city council. The committee was authorized during May to obtain, if possible, a reduction in rates from the company.

The legislature of Prince Edward Island was prorogued on May 5. Among the measures which received assent an Act to authorize the city of Charlottetown to install a municipal *electric light and gas plant* was included.

Notes of the Month.

The appointment of a *plumbing inspector* was recommended by the Board of Health, Hamilton, Ont.

The announcement was made by the government of Ontario that the manufacture of *brooms* at Central Prison, Toronto, would be discontinued.

It was announced that a Commission would be appointed by the government of Ontario to inquire into the cost of developing electric power at Niagara Falls and various other water powers of the province, and to estimate the total amount of power available.

The installation of trans-Atlantic *wireless telegraph* apparatus by the Canadian Marconi Company at Glace Bay, N.S., was reported nearing completion.

The Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg expressed itself in favour of *Sunday street cars*, provided a clause was placed in the agreement between the city and company whereby employees would not be permitted to work more than six days in any one week and that the agreement be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers.

An extended body of *rules for navigating* the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river as far east as Montreal were published in the *Canada Gazette* for May 27.

The report of the assessment commissioner of *Winnipeg*, presented on May 15, showed a total realty *assessment* for the city of \$53,714,430, a total increase over last year of \$12,607,560. The population was placed at 79,975, a gain of about 13,000 over last year. *Assessment* returns for *Vancouver, B.C.*, were stated to be \$22,524,435, as compared with \$19,564,895 last year. At *Chatham, Ont.*, the assessment increased from \$3,835,559 in 1904 to \$4,527,713 this year.

At the fifth annual meeting of the *Charity Organization Society* of Montreal, it was stated that the society had investigated a total of 6,028 cases, of which 2,721 were new cases, occurring during the past year. Temporary employment was secured for 9,023 persons, and 24,785 applications for aid were received.

After two years and a half of incessant work, and an expenditure of \$320,000, the tunnel connecting lakes Coquitlan and Beautiful, for the generation of electric energy, by the Vancouver Power Company, was completed. The total length of the tunnel is 12,775 feet, the area of a normal cross section being 73 square feet. From 100 to 175 men were engaged on the work. About 120 feet progress was made per week. Over 200 tons of explosives were used.

A *free school* was established by the *Canadian Pacific Railway Company* at Winnipeg, Man., during May for the teaching of *shorthand and telegraphy* to its employees. Evening classes were held in the offices of the company, the only qualification for admission being the recommendation of the head of the department in which the student is employed. As a guarantee of good faith, a fee of \$2 per month will be deducted during the length of the term, which is six months. If the student attends eighty per cent of the classes in the term, or passes a satisfactory examina-

tion and remains in the service of the company for a further period of six months, the total amount of fees paid will

be refunded to him. The management of the classes is in the hands of a special committee.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DURING the month of May Mr. J. Alex. Killingsworth was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for St. Thomas, Ont., and district.

SYDNEY, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during May showed a slight improvement over April, although it was not as active as was expected. The drift ice, which was off the coast until the 20th of the month, retarded shipping; later, shipping became active.

The Dominion Iron and Nova Scotia Steel companies brought in large quantities of iron ore from Belle Isle, and dolomite from the Cape Breton quarries.

A fleet of twenty steamers was busily engaged in carrying the outputs of the Dominion Coal and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal companies to the various ports of delivery in Canada and the United States.

The steel industry was very active, and the demand for steel products good. It was stated that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company has a season's orders booked ahead. The export of rods was greatly lessened in May owing to an accident to the shaft of the blooming mill, on which the rod mill depended for its material. The rail mill will be started early in June, and during the first week of the same month another furnace will be blown in, but until the new coke ovens, now under construction, are completed and running, only two furnaces can be operated, one of which was being relined.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was busy and had plenty of orders ahead for iron, which is all that the furnaces at Sydney Mines are yet producing.

At Trenton the steel furnaces operated by this company were running to their full capacity.

The coal industry throughout the province was not as active as usual. Cumberland and Inverness collieries were dull, but Cape Breton and Pictou were active. Coal shipments up to the latter part of May were close on 100,000 tons behind those of May, 1904. The late opening up of navigation is accountable largely for this shortage.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Drift ice along the coast kept the weather very cold, but the fine weather of the last ten days of the month was very favourable to farmers, who were very busy putting in crops.

Fishing.—Fishing, like farming and mining, is largely dependent on the freedom of the coast waters from ice. Like these other industries, fishing was unfavourably affected until the middle of the month.

Other industries.—Work on the Sydney cement plant was actively pushed. The buildings were nearly completed and the boilers and engines, as well as the crushers and mixers, were being set up. Other parts of the machinery were installed some time ago. A test of brick from the slag of the furnaces, made in the United States, showed the Sydney brick to have greater resisting powers than Portland cement, or cement brick made there from furnace slag. The capacity of the plant will be 500 barrels per day. The company has a ninety-year contract with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company for slag supply.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stonecut-

ters and builders' labourers were well employed. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers were very busy.

Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, core-makers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, buffers, platers, stove mounters, blacksmiths and boilermakers were active. Toolsharpeners and horseshoers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, and varnishers and polishers were quiet, but car-builders, pattern-makers, and coopers and gilders were actively engaged.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters were well employed. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were busy.

Leather trades.—The leather trades were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees were fairly well employed. Ship labourers, long-shoremen, street railway employees, cab drivers, carters, teamsters, &c., were active.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Broughton.—The Cape Breton Iron and Railway Company pushed forward the work on the branch from Broughton to the Sydney and Louisburg line. The grading was nearly finished and the track will be completed about July 1. It is the intention of the company to build an independent line or lines for its own use. These will go either to Sydney or Louisburg as trade requires. The streets of the town were laid out, and work will begin at

once. The colliery was being rapidly developed, but will not be in a position to ship much coal until late in the year. The coal is of good quality and hard texture. Its calorific power is said to be equal to the best Cape Breton coals.

Stellarton.—The new Allan shafts have reached the coal. They were sunk to win one of the thickest seams on the American continent, being not less than 37 feet thick. The machinery for permanent work will be installed at once. The winning of this valuable seam of coal means increased prosperity for Pictou county and coal at very much less cost. Present costs for mining coal in Pictou county are high, owing to the great depth at which coal is won, and more especially to the long slopes and roads to be kept open.

HALIFAX, N.S., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. W. Smith, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during the past month showed an improvement over April, but was below the general standard for the season. In some branches, especially among tailors and painters, there was exceptional activity. The building trades were not up to the average. Some work was under way among freestone cutters but granite cutters were dull. Plasterers also were inactive, and only odd jobbing was done. Carpenters showed more activity than in the previous month, but were not as active as usual.

Commercial activity was about normal. The tourist business will soon cause increased activity in passenger traffic.

Wholesale and retail trades were fairly good, but the weather has been unfavourable.

There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season was somewhat backward and dry. Sowing was proceeded

with, and the general outlook was fairly good. With warm rains, followed by favourable conditions, the crop should be heavy. Indications for a good hay crop were promising.

Fishing.—The fishing industry was backward. Some branches were normal, but mackerel fishing has been a failure. Local fishermen at this season are usually very busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, painters, paperhangers and plumbers were fairly busy. Carpenters were becoming active, but lathers and plasterers were dull, and stonecutters were only partially employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, shipwrights and caulkers were normally busy, and machinists, engineers and boilermakers were active. Blacksmiths and horseshoers reported work fairly plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and coopers were fairly active. Carriage and wagon-makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were only fairly well employed. Pressmen were busy.

Clothing trades.—Tailors reported trade good. Boot and shoe workers were fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, delivery employees, and hotel, restaurant and laundry workers were busy. Clerks were fairly active.

Transport.—Railroad men were active, and freight handlers and teamsters busy. Longshoremen reported conditions fairly good.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour showed an improvement over April.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. F. J. Nash, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during the month of May was in a more satisfactory condition than during April, demand and supply being well balanced. Conditions were practically the same as in May, 1904. The lobster industry, one of the most important in this province at this season, was in full operation, and packers reported no difficulty in securing men. Building operations in the city and district were somewhat quieter than usual. Farmers, having paid out considerable money for fodder and seed grain, were not disposed to expend much on building improvements.

Bankers and other business men reported a good month, and agents for agricultural implements made good sales.

Shipping was comparatively dull. A number of cattle were sent away, but oats were needed for seed, while potatoes were at so low a price that the farmers preferred to hold them.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The cold weather of the first part of the month delayed growth, but seeding was almost all completed. There remained, however, a large acreage of potatoes to be planted. The heavy snowfall of last winter, one of the most severe in the history of the Island, injured many fruit trees. The last of the hay imported by the government arrived during the month, but further shipments by private firms were necessary to supply the demand. The growth of grass during May, however, relieved the situation.

Fishing.—Fishing was very active. The lobster season was about two weeks later than usual, owing to the ice, but catches have been good and prices satisfactory. Oyster fishing closed on the 18th. Oysters were scarce, and the prices so high that the business was unprofitable for shippers. Herrings were good, and codfish fair.

Manufacturing.—A number of dairy factories began operations, but the make was small, as the pastures had barely started.

The few other factories were running as usual.

Railroad construction and employment.—Besides the regular business along the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, construction was active on a branch line between Montague and Cardigan, on the loop line at Vernon river bridge and on the strengthening of the curve at Curtis creek. A small force of men were at work completing the approaches to the Hillsborough bridge, and a large gang was placing the spans for the superstructure. The work is expected to be complete in the early autumn.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers were fairly busy. Carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steamfitters were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and bicycle workers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers were fairly busy. Carriage and wagon makers, car builders and coopers had a good month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had steady employment.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and tobacco workers had a good month.

Leather trades.—Tanners, curriers and saddlers were busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and hotel employees were active.

Transport.—All railroad employees, freight handlers, teamsters and expressmen were busy. Longshoremen had more employment than in April.

Unskilled labour.—There was a fairly good demand for unskilled labour.

ST. JOHN, N.E., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. H. Coates, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market during May showed a great improvement over April, especially among unskilled labourers. The contractors for the water works extension to Loch Lomond had some difficulty in securing men at the wage offered, \$1.50 per day. The men claimed that after \$3.50 or \$4 a week had been deducted for board they would not have a sufficient amount to keep their families. Some of the men also objected to working ten hours a day, but afterwards agreed with the contractors to work that length of time every day except Saturday. Sixty-two Galicians arrived in this city on May 11 from Montreal en route to Nova Scotia, to work on the South Shore Railway, but refused to continue their journey and accepted jobs on the water works extension. Their way to St. John was paid by the Dominion Employment Agency. A few of them were agitating for more pay, but the contractor immediately paid them off.

Work has been started on the reinforcement of fourteen hundred feet of cut work on the Intercolonial Railway Courtney Bay extension. The addition to the Intercolonial Railway baggage room will soon be commenced. The building will be extended 100 feet, and a second storey erected on a portion of it, in which quarters for the conductors will be fitted up.

A new wharf and warehouse on the western side of the harbour, to cost about \$600,000, including dredging, will be erected. The Dominion government will pay one-half of the expense of the dredging.

The provincial government has arranged for the repairing or rebuilding of McCumber's bridge, St. Martins; Negrotown bridge, Lancaster; Ortinville station bridge, Victoria county; McKenzie Brook bridge, Titusville, Queen's county; Nevers' bridge, Queen's county, and Upper Sheffield low water wharf, Sunbury county.

Graham, Cunningham & Naves, carriage builders, are erecting a two-storey building on Peter street. Messrs. Keenan & Ratchford, tinsmiths and hardware dealers, are also erecting a two-storey building on Peter street. The front portion will be utilized as a dwelling for the members of the firm, and the rest will be fitted up as a workshop, the upper half for the manufacture of tinwork and the lower portion for galvanized iron work.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending May 25 amounted to \$4,516,579, and for the corresponding period of last year, \$4,947,387, being \$430,808 less in 1903 than in 1904, and \$997,330 greater than for the four weeks ending March 23.

A statement prepared by the general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway of the winter port business for the season of 1904-05 shows that the total exports were 201,608 tons, while the imports totalled 49,991 tons. Compared with 1903-04, there was a decrease of 34,041 tons in the exports and an increase of 2,452 tons in the imports. The grain shipments were as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.. . . .	1,213,270
Oats.. . . .	59,915
Peas.. . . .	101,649
Barley.. . . .	219,437
Corn.. . . .	907,151
Buckwheat.. . . .	23,110
Total.. . . .	2,524,532

The balance in the elevator is 28,719 bushels, thus making the total quantity of grain handled 2,553,251 bushels. Compared with the quantity handled in 1903-04, the past season shows a decrease of 1,365,847 bushels.

The lumber shipments were as follows:—

Standard lumber.. . . .	21,267
Standard shooks.. . . .	272
Standard shooks and staves.. . . .	2,600
Birch timber.. . . .	1,539
Pieces birch timber.. . . .	657
Bundles birch squares.. . . .	787

The total stock shipments for the seasons of 1903-04 and 1904-05 were as follows:—

	1904-5.	1903-4.
Cattle.. . . .	30,603	27,252
Sheep.. . . .	14,464	21,643
Horses.. . . .	98	29
Colts.. . . .	21	.....
Ponies.. . . .	109	.....

Five Donaldson line steamers sailed from this port through the summer, carrying 3,650 cattle and 1,796 sheep.

There was a large increase in the immigration business during the past winter, as the following tables show:—

	1905.	1904.
C.P.R.. . . .	12,545	10,830
Allan line.. . . .	3,210	990
Donaldson line.. . . .	170	.....
Total.. . . .	15,925	11,820

The immigrants landed at Halifax, N.S., during the same period were:—

	1905.	1904.
Allan line.. . . .	16,675	11,960
Dominion line.. . . .	2,615	3,600
Hamburg-American.. . . .	1,055	3,361
Franco-Canadian.. . . .	.....	191
Total.. . . .	20,345	19,112

This makes a grand total for the past year of 36,270, and for the previous winter of 30,932.

The city council has decided to lease the Mispic pulp mill to Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co., for five years at an annual rental of \$3,500. If after two years they decide to cancel the lease they may do so by paying a bonus of \$3,000 to the city.

The Saturday half holiday is likely to be generally observed during the summer months. During May the job printers and bookbinders, as has been customary for some years past, started the half holiday. Hardware clerks will start on the first Saturday in June. Wholesale dry goods merchants and grocers have been observing the Saturday half holiday all the year round for a number of years.

On May 26 six firemen in the employ of the St. John Gas and Electric Light Company refused to go to work until an increase in wages of 15 cents a day was given. Two men who were in charge of the shifts received \$1.75 a day, and the other four \$1.70. There are only two shifts a day so that each crew had to work 12 hours seven days a week. They had not received an increase in pay for the last eight or nine years, and some of them have been in the employ of the company from

21 to 30 years. The foreman stated that the men's places had been filled.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The cold weather and backward season retarded the growth of early vegetables.

Fishing.—The fishermen complained that the first of the season was very poor, but that an improvement took place during the latter part of May. Gaspereaux were more plentiful and were selling at 80 cents per hundred. There has been a good run of shad, which were retailing at 15 to 25 cents each. Salmon was not very plentiful, and the retail price was from 23 to 30 cents per lb. Halibut was quoted at 15 cents per lb., and cod and haddock at from 5 to 6 cents per lb. Lobsters were quite plentiful, and the retail price was from 18 to 25 cents.

Lumbering.—It was at first thought that large quantities of logs would be hung up, but the latest reports were that the lumber drives were coming along very favourably. The report of the Fredericton Boom Company for the week ending May 20, shows an increase in the number of joints rafted over the number rafted the previous week. At the Mitchell boom, 1,189 joints were rafted, and the average number of hands employed was 93. At the Douglas boom, 1,398 joints were handled and 121 hands employed.

Manufacturing.—Mr. J. L. McAvity recently acquired a building on Erin street, and will start the manufacture of stoves.

Railway construction and employment.—Two commissioners have been appointed with instruction to make a full report as to the general condition of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, and also of its liabilities. No money will be spent on the road until this report is made.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, stonecutters and builders' labourers were well employed, and carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and gas and

steamfitters busy. Painters and decorators were very busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, electrical workers, linemen, brass workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were active. Machinists and engineers and steam engineers were busy.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers reported work plentiful. Carriage and wagon makers had a good month and shingle weavers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were very busy.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported work plentiful.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, and cigar-makers active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had fair employment.

Miscellaneous.—Broom and brush makers were busy.

Transport.—All railroad employees, freight handlers, steamboatmen and steamboat firemen had a busy month. Ship labourers reported work fair. On April 21 the ship labourers decided that on and after May 1 the summer rate of wages would be 40 cents an hour. This announcement caused considerable discussion among merchants, but the men received the increase. Street railway employees were actively employed. The St. John Street Railway Company is extending its line through several streets, and a large number of men were employed. Teamsters and expressmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was well employed, the water works extension and the Street Railway Company requiring large numbers of men.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Andover.—The saw and grist mill was totally destroyed by fire on May 10, together with machinery and considerable lumber.

The loss was \$10,000, and was not covered by insurance.

Chatham.—The Bayles Pulp and Paper Company, of Binghampton, N.Y., was negotiating for the William Richards Company's lumber business, and it is said that the deal was almost completed. A meeting of the stock subscribers and others interested in the organization of a boot and shoe company will be held shortly. A loan of \$20,000 in aid of the company has been voted by the town and authorized by the legislature.

Fredericton.—The New Brunswick Foundry Company was having plans prepared for a brick addition to its works. It expects to enter into the manufacture of railway mouldings.

Gibson.—The lath business was in a prosperous condition, and large shipments were being made to American markets, where a ready sale is found for them at \$3.50 per thousand. The Gibson mill is manufacturing them at the rate of 200,000 per day.

Moncton.—Prospects are that some twenty buildings will be erected. As the population has been steadily on the increase, houses to rent were scarce, and rents correspondingly high. All the Pintsch gas on the Intercolonial Railway is made at Moncton from crude oil produced in Westmoreland county. Crude oil is also being used for manufacturing purposes in the Intercolonial Railway shops.

Upham.—The saw-mill belonging to B. W. S. Titus, and a quantity of pine and spruce boards, was recently destroyed by fire.

Woodstock.—Dunbar & Sons have been granted a patent at Ottawa for a gang saw.

QUEBEC, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. P. J. Jobin and E. Little, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was more actively employed in May than in April, and pros-

pects for the summer season at the close of the month were very bright, though there were plenty of workmen to meet all demands.

Work on the Quebec bridge was actively under way, large quantities of material arriving daily.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the question of opening up to settlement and colonization the immense territory situated between the Height of Land and James Bay was discussed.

The building trades greatly increased in activity, with the exception of plasterers and lathers, who were somewhat quiet. Good bricklayers were receiving 45 cents an hour; this is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents in excess of the union rate, which remains unchanged. Stonemasons obtained from 20-25 cents per hour to 30-35 cents per hour for masons and foremen respectively. Though there are many new buildings in course of erection, the chief employment is afforded by repair work. The local papers contain numerous advertisements for stonemasons, blacksmiths and machinists for firms in Montreal and Toronto.

Employment was active on the Levis water works, the extension of the break-water and the repair of the revetment wall of the Louise dock.

At the opening of the Provincial House on May 16 a report was read from the Legislation Committee to the effect that Mr. Perrault's Bill respecting working hours was ultra vires, according to the opinion of the law clerks, and could only be dealt with by the Federal parliament as concerning trade and commerce.

A deputation from the Central National Trades and Labour Council waited upon His Worship Mayor Parent on the 17th instant, and laid before him a request for exemption from taxation on the new building recently purchased by them, which is to be used as a labour headquarters and meeting hall. The mayor promised to take the matter into consideration.

A delegation of the Restaurant Keepers' Association waited on the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer on the 19th instant, to have the clause in the Livense Act setting the age of bartenders at not less than twenty-five years amended. The Provincial Treasurer replied that the clause would be amended to the satisfaction of the delegates.

There were no strikes or lock-outs during May.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Cool weather somewhat delayed operations, but conditions were favourable for seeding.

Lumbering.—The heavy rains of the latter half of the month materially assisted work on the drives.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Painters and decorators were very busy on spring repair work. The balance of the branches were also busy, with the exception of lathers and plasterers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had a busy month. Electrical workers and linemen were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were more active than in April, but the closing of the legislature caused a diminution of activity. Bookbinders had a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Boot and shoe workers were dull, few of the factories working full handed or full time.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers were quiet.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had a very good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a good month.

Transport.—Freight traffic was heavy, both by rail and water. Passenger traffic also increased with the advent of warm weather. The tourist trade, although not

yet fully opened, began at least three weeks earlier than last year. Ship labourers had a dull month, but longshoremen were very busy.

Unskilled labour.—The month was much more active than April, but there were still sufficient men to meet all demands.

SHERBROOKE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Logie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was well employed during May, and the dullness that existed in some branches of industry during the winter months has given place to renewed activity. A canvass of all Sherbrooke's industries indicated that for some months, at least, there will be no lack of work. There was a good demand for workmen, as was evidenced by the help wanted through the papers. While no new works have started up, several of the manufacturing concerns are enlarging, notably the Carpet Company and Modern Bedstead Company. The building trade seemed to have a bright outlook for the season, for several large contracts have been let in the city and surrounding district.

Wholesale trade has been very active, while retail trade has been about the average, the backward weather affecting several lines of the latter.

The Eastern Townships Bank, the head office of which is in Sherbrooke, has decided to open a branch on Wellington street, to meet the demand of down town customers, and also to follow the retail trade, which has moved away from the upper end of Wellington street.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company intend making extensive alterations in its yard here. New sidings and tracks will be laid to remove the present congestion. The plans call for an expenditure of \$35,000.

At the last meeting of the city council the offer of the Sherbrooke Power, Light

and Heat Company to sell its property, including electric light and gas plant, buildings and water powers, for \$233,000, was refused. A motion to open negotiations for a new contract with the company was also defeated. The council, therefore, stands by its demand that the company dispose of its assets to the city at a price to be fixed by arbitration under a clause of an old contract. This clause states that the city can take over the company's assets in July, 1905.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been delayed to a considerable extent by the wet weather. The first meeting of the Sherbrooke Dairymen's Exchange was well attended on the 8th of the month, and the membership has been considerably augmented.

Lumbering.—Lumbermen in this district stated that the lumber market was in a more healthy condition than for some time past. There was a good deal of inquiry for pulp wood for export, but sellers were not willing to sell at the present figure, claiming that it will go higher.

Manufacturing.—The manufacturing industries had plenty of orders ahead. In the Paton mill there were orders on hand to keep all departments employed for some months. The Moore Carpet Company was also getting a good share of the Canadian business in its line, and reported that it would be able to more than keep its increased plant going for some time. During the month several expert carpet workers from England started. The Modern Bedstead factory was crowded with orders, and had difficulty in getting them out on time. A few months ago a large addition was made to this factory, but the work has outgrown this also. The Jenkes Machine Company, which was laying off hands a few months ago, again resumed full operation and has a sufficiency of orders for British Columbia and the maritime provinces to keep the complete staff busy

for some months. The Canadian Rand Drill Company was very busy, and a night shift has been supplied for some months past, so that several large orders may be got out on time. The woodworking shops, such as sash and door factories, were also very busy.

Mining.—The mining concerns in the district opened, and men were in good demand. Several gangs of Italians were given employment.

Railroad construction and employment.—The several railroad companies employed increased help for the repairing and improving of tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners were fully employed, and have prospects for a good season's work. The mason work on the new court house, on which \$95,000 has already been expended, is about finished, but the carpenters, joiners and plasterers will not be finished for some months yet. The construction work of the new Catholic church in East Sherbrooke, to cost \$80,000, was commenced and the foundation of the new drill shed started. The contract for the mason work, &c., will be awarded the first of June. The contract for the boys' school at Bramptonville has been let to a Sherbrooke contractor. In addition to the above mentioned, contracts have been awarded for private dwellings, and there was also a great deal of improvement and enlargement of business and private premises under way. Plumbers have been busy and builders' labourers were in good demand.

Metal and engineering trades.—The various machine shops were running to their full capacity, and machinists, moulders, &c., found plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing and allied trades were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and garment workers reported work plentiful with prospects for a good season.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were busy, as were also ice cutters and drivers. Cigar makers reported a good month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, laundry and hotel workers were in good demand.

Transport.—Cabdrivers, hackmen, carters and expressmen reported business good.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand, and the corporation engaged a number of men for the summer to complete the permanent works begun by the road department last year.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Ryan, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour greatly improved during May, and all branches were well employed, there being an exceptionally active demand for unskilled labour. Large numbers of men left for the timber drives on the St. Maurice, this being accountable for the prevailing scarcity of workmen.

There has been a general improvement in wages.

The cold and rainy weather affected retail trade injuriously during the first three weeks of the month, but an improvement was shown later.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—A prosperous year is promised. Farm labourers were very scarce and high wages obtained. Farmers were busy ploughing and seeding.

Lumbering.—The saw-mills will commence operations about June 4, and expect to be busy all season. The drive has been very successful. There were between fourteen and fifteen hundred men em-

ployed by the different lumbermen on the drives on the St. Maurice river and its tributaries. There were about five million logs cut last season.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally was fairly active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, painters, decorators, paperhangers, plumbers, gas and steam-fitters and stonecutters were very busy. Lathers and plasterers were becoming active, and builders' labourers were all working at wages of \$1.50 per day of ten hours.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders and iron workers and helpers were fairly busy; the former class receives from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, and the latter from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Machinists, engineers, linemen, blacksmiths, tool sharpeners and jewellers were well employed. Electrical workers and bicycle workers were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers and carriage and wagon makers were well employed. Pattern makers were fairly busy, but shingle weavers were dull.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and clothiers reported a fair trade.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers reported favourably. Prices were increased.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were exceptionally busy. Barbers have raised the prices of haircutting from 10 to 15 cents and of shaving from 5 to 10 cents.

Transport.—All railway employees were very busy, in many cases working overtime. Ship labourers and longshoremen were all fully employed since the opening of navigation. Several large steamers have called and completed their cargoes, one with pulp and the others with deals.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Victor Phaneuf, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market generally was in a satisfactory condition, and labour well employed during May, with the supply equal to the demand. In the building trades labourers had plenty of work. Building operations in connection with the drill hall are being vigorously prosecuted, and a large number of labourers, masons and other crafts are employed. Boot and shoe workers have been fairly busy, with the exception of those working for the Ames, Holden Company, Limited, whose factory has been closed for four weeks for stock-taking and certain necessary repairs to machinery. This factory will be in operation by the first week of June. The leather trades are very prosperous in nearly all branches, except in the line of 'Dongolas,' the Duclos & Payen Company having ceased manufacturing this class of goods for some months owing to unsatisfactory market conditions, though the number of employees remains as it was, production in other lines having increased. Activity has been the rule in the sash and door factories, and the season promises to be an excellent one, with a good demand for workmen. Banks reported a good month, with prompt payments. Wholesale and retail merchants complained of stagnation in trade, but expected that as soon as farm work becomes less active business will again pick up. The Penman Manufacturing Company had a very active month, with some branches exceptionally busy, and prospects very bright. The workmen in the dyeing department of this establishment, to the number of 12, went out on strike on Saturday, May 13, on the refusal of the superintendent to increase their wages from one dollar a day to one dollar and twenty-five cents. The company offered one dollar and fifteen cents to some of them, four in number; this the men refused, wishing the same salary for

all hands. On Monday, May 15, five of these men returned to work at the old salary, and by May 20 all had returned except two, who were replaced. Of the number, four had their wages raised to one dollar and fifteen cents. There was no other change in wages or hours of labour.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The warm weather and frequent rains have been of great benefit to the farmers, and crops were promising. Products of the farm were in good demand with prices very high.

Manufacturing.—Activity was reported in nearly all the manufacturing establishments. The J. A. and M. Côté Company, boots and shoes, worked full time and anticipates great activity. The organ factory was very busy, working with a full staff of men.

Railroad construction and employment.—The railroads continued to enjoy very active conditions and the quantity of freight to be carried was so considerable as to call for the employment of several extra hands; this will last for some time to come.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Masons and bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, painters and paperhangers, plumbers, steam and gas fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers reported a very busy month, with excellent prospects for the summer.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, and their helpers, coremakers, machinists and engineers, electricians, linemen, metal polishers, brass-workers, blacksmiths, boiler makers and tinsmiths had an excellent month and large orders have been received by these different crafts. Jewellers had a fair month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, pattern makers and all the branches of the furnishing trades have been very

busy. Organ builders were very active, but upholsterers had only a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders reported active conditions, with extra work and a prosperous season ahead.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had begun their summer work with large numbers of orders to fill. Garment workers had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were very active and butchers, ice handlers and cigarmakers reported favourable conditions.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had an excellent month, with an abundance of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees, hotel employees, and laundry workers had steady employment.

Transport.—Railroad employees of all kinds, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers had an abundance of work. Cab drivers and teamsters have been very busy.

Unskilled labour.—Labourers in general had work all the time at fair wages.

MONTREAL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Gustave Audet and T. J. Griffiths, correspondents, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was exceptionally well employed during May, being more active than during the corresponding month of 1904. In the building trades the month was a very busy one, carpenters and joiners being in demand at 25 cents and upwards per hour.

New factory buildings, commercial buildings and dwellings were under construction in every part of the city. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is about to make an 800 feet addition to the Angus shops. The Canadian Rubber Company was extending its factory on Papineau Square; \$240,000 was spent by this company on additions and improvements last year, and \$250,000 will be spent this year. Two hundred and forty-nine building per-

mits were issued during April and the stated aggregate cost of the work was \$756,348. This includes 158 permits for new buildings, to cost in all \$658,000. The Congregational nuns, through their architects, have taken out a building permit for their mother-house, at a cost of \$500,000.

The Bell Shoe Company entered into an agreement with the president of the International Shoe Workers' Union to employ members of that union. An action was thereupon taken against the company by the Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers for an alleged violation of a contract to employ only members of the latter union. Forty machinists in the Grand Trunk Railway shops, belonging to the International Union, went on strike on May 9, for an increase in wages to a minimum rate of 23 cents per hour and certain concessions with regard to hours of labour and the employment of apprentices.

The white lead corroding industry, started a few months ago in the old Canadian Pacific Railway shops on DeLormier avenue, has just turned out its first manufactured product; this industry promises to be an important one. The Lowney Company, manufacturers of chocolate, was about to erect a factory on William street. The company will be known as the Walter M. Lowney Company of Canada, and has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000.

Nine detectives promoted in February last will each receive a salary of \$900, instead of \$650 per annum.

Considerable attention has been given to the work of the Pure Milk League during the month. Members of the Hygiene Committee of the city council, including Dr. Laberge, the medical health officer, and the chairman of the health committee, Dr. Dagenais, have been visiting farms supplying milk to the city to see if they were properly maintained. During the summer pure milk stations will be opened in various wards: milk will be supplied

to these stations in bottles and special milk will be kept for infants. To those who are absolutely poor this milk will be given gratis. The corporation has voted \$1,000 in aid of the work.

Longshoremen and ice drivers became very active during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—The lumber trade was very active.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers reported active conditions.

Railroad construction.—Much work in connection with renewing rails was going on.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers were exceptionally busy and painters, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, stonecutters and builders' labourers were active.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, electrical workers, linemen, stove mounters, blacksmiths, boiler makers, shipbuilders, tool sharpeners and horseshoers had a very active month. Machinists and engineers, sheet metal workers, jewellers and watch case makers reported fair conditions.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All branches of these trades were very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen, bookbinders electrotypers and engravers were fully occupied.

Clothing trades.—Conditions were satisfactory with these trades.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, cigar makers and tobacco workers were active and ice handlers very active.

Miscellaneous.—The different branches reported active conditions, with the exception of theatre employees and furriers, who were in their slack season.

Transport.—Steamboat men and firemen were very active, as were also ship labourers and longshoremen. Street railway em-

ployees had full employment and with teamsters, cab drivers, draymen, and carters the month was a good one.

Unskilled labour.—This branch might be called very active but the city is filled up with immigrants of all kinds.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Rapid progress was being made with the building of the Canada Car Works at *Côte St. Paul*. The powerhouse is practically finished, the engines and generators being installed. The foundations and iron work is complete and the work of building the concrete walls is going on rapidly. The buildings will be finished in about two months, ready for the installation of machinery, and it is probable that car construction will be under way before the end of the year.

HULL, QUE., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Rodolphe Laferrière, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Every willing hand was able to find work during May in this city and district and certain firms, including the cement works, have been unable to secure hands. The lumber mills have taken up the most of the available common labour and factories keep their usual permanent employees. The result was a scarcity of men for new works, such as the cement factory, corporation improvements and the new woolen mills.

The large building contracts for the federal government in Ottawa are giving work to stonecutters, masons, quarrymen, &c., from Hull.

The renewed activity in the Chaudière mills and the increasing number of mica factories give employment to female labour ranging in age from 13 to 20 years.

Eddy's shops were running to full capacity. There is no evidence of any change in the output of the mills this season, or of any increase in the number of hands. The paper-makers were working double shifts of twelve hours per day.

An instance of industrial progress in Hull is the reconstruction, on a greatly enlarged scale, of the Hanson woollen mills on Brewery street. The mills built five years ago have proved too small, and others, covering under one single roof a space of about ten thousand square feet on the lower flat, are being built. A special feature of the new mills will be the manufacturing of a variety of felt never made in Canada before, viz: 'blanket' felt, which is used as an endless conveyor of paper in the manufacturing process around the calendars of the Fourdrinier machines at Eddy's. Those blankets measure as much as nine feet wide and hundreds of feet in length, and special looms will be required to be built for making them. When completed the new mills will afford employment to about one hundred hands, as compared with about forty at present.

Fraser's saw mills at Des Chênes have started operations for the season employing about 175 people—some from Hull, but mostly from Des Chênes village and Aylmer. Conditions in these mills are very satisfactory. The men have special boarding houses where they are required by the employees to board in preference to other places. The owners built the mills half way between two towns in order to have their employees close to the mills and to be away from municipal regulations as to lumber piling, &c. These mills employ less men, but the work in itself is lighter, mechanical contrivances doing the heaviest work, though hours are longer.

There was special activity in the hardware line, both wholesale and retail. Farmers were purchasing extensively; building operations in the city also make a large call on the market for this material.

The two banks reported favourably. There was no sign of any trouble in the labour market, and no advance in wages.

Retail clerks will hold a meeting to induce the city council to pass a by-law prescribing the early closing of shops. To secure this it will be necessary to get two-

thirds of the employers to favour the change.

Mining operations have resumed and on a larger scale than usual. Owing to the great demand for raw material, mica factories have increased both in number and in output. The Hull mines, as well as those in the two Templetons and Portland, are in full operation. It is asserted that the mines are employing over 500 men. This includes the white mica mines of the Blackburns' and the chrome and phosphate mines at Buckingham.

OTTAWA, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. T. W. Quayle, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all kinds was fairly well employed though there were some men, more particularly unskilled labourers, out of work. On the whole, however, May was a busy month.

The building trades were well started on the season's work, and there is promise of exceptional activity. Work, to the value of at least \$2,000,000, has been projected, the bulk of which is for buildings being erected by the Federal Government.

The weather was rather backward for merchants, but the month was reported as fairly satisfactory.

On May 18 the ratepayers voted, by a majority of 453, in favour of the city council purchasing the plant of the Consumers' Electric Company.

Representatives of the city council and the city engineer visited several American cities with a view to examining and reporting on the best civic scavenging system, and the probable cost of establishing a system in Ottawa.

There seems no prospect of an increase in the number of establishments closing on Saturday afternoon during the summer months, but those who inaugurated the system will continue it this year. Most of the factories, all the trades and a number of stores observe the half holiday.

Car shops were recently established by the New York and Ottawa Railway Company. About sixty men are employed at wages ranging from \$40 to \$100 per month, and the bulk of the repair work of the railway, formerly done at Santa Clara, N.Y., is now done here, though the construction of engines for the American section of the road is still being proceeded with at the latter point.

An offer was made by Mr. J. R. Booth to lease the parcel of land known as 'Union Square' in the Chaudière district for the purpose of erecting a pulp and paper mill thereon. The civic authorities offered to sell the property outright for \$5,000. No definite arrangement had been made up to the end of the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations were active and the drives were reported well under way.

Manufacturing.—Factories were busy.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—A number of builders' labourers quit work, but returned after a few hours. The men working for one contractor asked for and were granted 20 cents per hour. No further action was taken by the plumbers in reference to their demands for increased wages.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The iron trades were well employed.

Printing and allied trades.—In accordance with an agreement made with the employers two years ago, when a three-year scale was adopted, the job printers change on June 1, from a nine to an eight-hour day, with no change in wages. This agreement involved an increase of wages during the two years and an eight-hour day during the third. The scale is now \$13 per week of 48 hours. The change does not affect newspaper offices, which have had the eight-hour day in effect for some time.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The waiters at the Russell House went on

strike for an increase in wages, but the movement proved a failure and the strike was declared off. Some of the men were taken back, but several of the girls who filled the vacancies during the strike were retained.

KINGSTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. William Kelly, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

In many branches of labour, particularly unskilled, the supply was not equal to the demand during May. Skilled labour of all kinds was fully employed. The board of works of the city council, the Bell Telephone Company and local building contractors were scarcely able to secure sufficient help.

There was a scarcity of dwelling houses noted.

An effort is being made to secure \$200,000 capital to build a summer hotel. Several thousands have already been subscribed for provisionally. It is contemplated to convert the lower portion of a large building into a safety deposit vault. During the month the Bill *re* the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway was passed without amendment. The Bill gives the company until 1907 to commence the road, and until 1910 to complete it.

Transportation, shipping, banking and wholesale and retail trades were reported very active.

For a short period in the early part of the month building operations were somewhat retarded by the refusal of the contractors to accede to the request of the masons for an increase from 35½ to 37 cents per hour for a nine-hour day and other concessions. After a few conferences the increase was granted. Two other questions relating to apprenticeship and partnership were allowed to stand, both sides making concessions on these and other minor points. Some fifty or sixty men were affected, some of whom left the city and secured work elsewhere for the season.

About the middle of the month the men engaged on the extension of the Brockville and Westport Railway went on strike. They had not received their wages for seven weeks. The extension is being financed by New York capitalists who have been appraised of the situation.

During May a number of efforts were made to set the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraque Electric Street Railway in operation, but failed. It is now thought that a company may be found to purchase the plant and operate it. In that case \$20,000 will have to be expended in the erection of a power-house, the city not being in a position to supply the necessary power.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Every line of agricultural labour was active, seeding and planting being under way. Already extra help is being looked for for haying and harvesting.

Fishing.—Fishing was rather quiet during the month. Many men formerly engaged in this industry have entered upon other classes of labour.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was quiet.

Mining.—Mining continued very active.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction was active.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades were fully employed, and, although the season was late in commencing, it promises to continue active throughout. On the demand of the civic authorities, work on the new battery stables was suspended. The specifications for construction were not in accordance with the fire by-law.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.—Metal workers, engineers and those engaged in shipbuilding and repairing, were actively employed. There was no lack of opportunities for employment in any department.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, wood carvers,

carriage and wagonmakers, varnishers, etc., were all active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported trade active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were actively employed.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers, ice cutters and drivers and cigar-makers reported a busy month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, broom-makers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and laundry workers were in good demand.

Transport.—All lines of transportation were very busy. Teamsters, draymen and carters were hard to secure and hackmen were in demand.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was fully employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Pictou.—A company has been formed for testing the power of the lake on the mountain. Provisional directors have been elected and success is anticipated, there being strong evidence of a large underground channel feeding the lake. It is expected the canal will be cut by July 1.

Morrisburg.—By-laws providing for the development of 100,000 horse-power at the Rapid du Plats for the purpose of furnishing power to factories, and the granting of free power, water and light to a proposed tin plating industry, were carried by a vote of 195 for and 15 against.

Napanee.—Construction on the new canning factory has been begun, and it is expected that the main building and storehouse, each of which is 60 by 100 feet, will be completed in August.

BELLEVEILLE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. C. McDiarmid, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The month of May has not been exceeded in activity of all classes of labour by any previous May for many years. All establishments seemed to be increasing their capacities, especially in the iron

trades, which were very busy. Transportations also showed a marked improvement.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, the agricultural class being busy with spring work.

Many new buildings, especially residences, were in course of erection and extensive improvements were being made to business and manufacturing plants. The Belleville Hardware Company will make a large addition to its factory. The city council will expend \$20,000 this year on granolithic pavements, this being the same amount as was expended last year. The Dominion government secured an option for a drill shed site at \$9,000, and it is expected that negotiations for its erection will soon be completed. The Belleville Portland Cement Company is in partial operation and has already turned out a fine quality of cement. About 100 men are now steadily employed.

The annual inspection of milk sold in the city took place during May; the inspector pronounced the majority of samples below the standard.

A proposal to build an electric road to connect Belleville with the towns and villages in the northern part of the county will be discussed by the Board of Trade.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy ploughing and seeding and look forward to a prosperous season. Fall grain is looking very promising.

Fishing.—Fishing was not very active. A large quantity of whitefish fry was distributed at this and adjacent points.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was not nearly as active as in former years at this time. Water in the streams was low.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing was very active, all establishments running full time.

Mining.—Mining was never more active than at present.

Railroad construction and employment.—A large gang of men, the majority being Italians, were engaged in raising the tracks

in the Grand Trunk yards. The company has recently purchased 30 acres of land for the extension of sidings eastward. This will employ a large number of men for the greater part of the summer.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers, were all working at good wages. This has been the best May they have had for years. Painting, decorating and paperhanging firms had all available men, including a number of newly arrived immigrants, working. Stonecutters reported a good month, many being employed on the new Roman Catholic church which is of stone. Builders' labourers had a busy month.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, and iron workers and their helpers were busy, with prospects for a busy season. Machinists and engineers also reported a good month. Blacksmiths, boilermakers and shipbuilders had a splendid month. Shipwrights and caulkers were busy during the first half of May but were somewhat inactive during the latter half.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers had a good month, with all hands working, but varnishers and polishers reported the month rather dull. Carriage and wagon makers were busy and looking for a very profitable season.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had a good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were all working, and boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters have not had a very busy month and the cutters and drivers were dull, as the month was somewhat cool. Cigar makers and tobacco workers reported a quiet month.

Leather trades.—Harness-making has been active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and delivery employees were all working. Hotel, restaurant and general laundry workers had a busy month.

Transport.—General railway transport was fairly busy for May, nearly all hands being kept steadily at work. Steamboat men, sailors and longshoremen had an active month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand, the supply being hardly sufficient.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A new coal shed and several summer cottages will be erected at *Rossmore* this season. The Rathbun mill at *Deseronto* was in full operation and several hundred men were steadily engaged. A valuable statuary marble quarry has been discovered near *Bancroft* and several quarries were being opened; it was exploited by English experts. American capitalists have secured options on limestone properties near *Point Ann* for new cement works.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The past month has been one of exceptional activity in nearly all branches. The building trades were very busy, the demand for material far exceeding the supply. The demand for brick in particular has been so great that the manufacturers could not carry any stock from one season to another; the new brick is accordingly late, and it will be about the middle of June before they can be taken from the kiln. This materially affects the bricklayers, who can not become actively engaged until after the new brick is ready for use.

Work on the old locks was completed during May. The contract for a 1,000 feet addition to the new shovel factory has been let and construction will be commenced immediately.

Commercial activity was very brisk and heavy shipments of all kinds were reported. The banks were very active.

Wholesale and retail trade was greatly improved.

The teamsters had their wages increased to a minimum of \$3.25 per day of nine hours. Some trouble arose among sheet metal workers, who asked for an increase in wages of 10 per cent. The matter was settled by the employers granting an increase to those receiving less than \$2.50 per day.

Some unrest was manifested among printers, who asked for higher wages and an 8-hour day.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Seeding was completed and the work of preparing the land for the root crop was in progress.

Fishing.—Fishing was not very active.

Lumbering.—Lumbering was very active. The saw-mills, handicapped somewhat by an insufficient supply of saw-logs, were unable to turn out the lumber required for building purposes.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in all branches has been active, and more especially in the planing mills and boat shops. The iron industries were not as active as in April, but there are prospects of some very large contracts being let in the near future. Green's pump works were very active and extensive alterations are being carried on. The Canadian Machine Company has set up a new switchboard in its office and expects to have some of the system in operation very soon. The Bell Telephone Company is extending its line to several points in the district. McDonald's large planing mill and Mann's cheese box factory were running to their full capacity.

Mining.—Mining in this and the adjoining district is becoming a leading factor in industrial activity.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was only the usual number of section men employed.

The Canadian General Electric works have just completed the first turbine and generator engine. This engine, known as the Curtis Steam Turbine, generating from 600 to 700 horse power, was shipped to a Montreal power company. There are promising prospects for an extensive manufacture of these engines.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches of the building trades, except as above mentioned, were very active. Masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers, plasterers, painters, paperhangers, plumbers and stonecutters were very busy. Gas and steam fitters and builders' labourers were fairly well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers, machinists and engineers were quiet, but electrical workers, brass workers, sheet-metal workers and bicycle workers were very busy. Steam engineers, linemen, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shipworkers, tool sharpeners, horseshoers and jewellers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers, car builders and pattern makers were active, and varnishers, polishers and coopers well employed. Woodcarvers and gilders were slack.

Printing and allied trades.—These trades were well employed.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers and ice workers were very busy. Cigarmakers were well employed.

Leather trades.—Leather workers were steadily employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and laundry workers were well employed. Broom makers, delivery employees and hotel and restaurant workers were very busy.

Transport.—Railroad and street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, carters, teamsters and expressmen were very ac-

tive. Navigation having opened in inland waters, steamboatmen were busy.

Unskilled labour.—The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

A shipment of 1,701 boxes of cheese the first of the season, was offered for sale at the Peterboro cheese board at a maximum price of 9½ cents.

The produce of the district found a ready market in Peterboro at the following prices: butter from 20 to 22 cents per lb, eggs 14 cents per doz., chickens 75 to \$1 per pair, apples and potatoes 75 cents per bag, and hay \$9 to \$10 per ton.

There are three large brick factories in the district, all of which were very busy.

The Lakefield cement works were exceptionally active, using on an average from 10 to 12 carloads of marl and clay mixture in the manufacture of cement.

TORONTO, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips Thomson, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour was generally well employed, especially skilled mechanics, and activity continued in the leading lines of industry. The large and continuous influx of immigrants created an over-supply and many of the new arrivals were out of employment.

Strikes and labour disputes have been more numerous than for some time previously, the iron trade being more particularly affected.

The work of laying the six-foot water pipe across the island was commenced, 1,000 feet of piling having been constructed upon the top of which the pipe is being laid.

The Toiler Publishing Company has made an assignment, with liabilities estimated at about \$3,000. The paper which was the official organ of the District Labour Council, may be continued.

The following is a comparison of the building permits issued during April, 1905, and April, 1904:—

	April, 1905.	April, 1904.
Value of buildings.. . . .	\$898,186	\$492,432
Number of permits issued	262	236
Number of new buildings erected.. . . .	365	202

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The season is rather backward and vegetation has been slow, though recent rains have improved the situation. The farmers were well advanced with the season's work and have about finished planting their root crops. The demand for help during the summer is not likely to be as urgent as usual, the influx of immigrants having largely supplied the want. The quality of the recent arrivals, who have found work on the farms, was stated to be, on the whole, considerably more satisfactory than formerly.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers in nearly all lines continued busy, with excellent prospects for the season. A noticeable feature was the extension of the works of old established firms and the large number of new concerns beginning business. The *Massey-Harris Company* is building a new factory on the corner of King street and Strachan avenue, to consist of four stories and a basement 40½ x 123 feet, at a cost of \$125,000, which will enable it to increase its staff. It had extensive orders in hand. The *Canadian Foundry Company* will erect a new pipe factory at Toronto Junction for the production of cast iron pipe, which will increase the capacity of this department to three times the present extent. This was very busy and its output exceeds that of last season. The *Fairbanks & Morse Company*, of Chicago, manufacturers of gas engines, pumps, etc., secured a site on Bloor street and Mallon avenue, adjoining the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway tracks, for a new factory to employ 200 men. *Monteith, Nixon & Company*, a new firm, has built a factory at the head of Macdonell avenue, for the manufacture of windmills, iron pumps, pipe, etc. The

Mason & Risch Piano Company is adding two stories to its factory on King street west, and has leased a factory building on Niagara street. The *Pease Foundry Company* will put up factory buildings to cost \$40,000 near Shaw street. A concrete machine shop will be put up by the *Toronto Gas and Gasoline Engine Company*, on Dufferin street, at a cost of \$17,000.

Railway construction.—The construction work on the James Bay Railway is being actively pushed. The Canadian Pacific Railway has let the contract for building the southern section of its branch line from Toronto to Sudbury, extending between Bolton and Parry Sound, a distance of 128 miles, to George S. Deeks & Co. The Toronto-Owen Sound line will be used as far as Bolton. Owing to the defeat of the Toronto and York Radial Railway Bill in the Ontario legislature, the extension of the system eastward and the continuation of the Metropolitan line to Jackson's Point, on Lake Simcoe, have been abandoned.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were fairly active, but some delay has been caused in starting on contracts by the shortage of bricks. The new output was only just beginning to be available. Resident bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and plasterers were nearly all at work, but many of the new-comers found no demand for their services. Painters had a good month and plumbers were well employed, but steam and gas fitters found trade quiet. The lathers, after a short strike, secured an agreement with their employers on May 1, under which first-class men, who formerly received from \$2.85 to \$3 per day, obtained \$3.10, and second-class men were advanced from \$2.60 to \$2.75. Forty-six marble workers went out on strike on the 15th for increased wages. The present minimum rate is 22 cents per hour for polishers, and 27½ cents for cutters; they ask a minimum of 25 cents for polishers and 30 cents for cutters.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Blacksmiths, boiler-makers, structural iron workers, sheet metal workers and iron moulders were well employed. So far as machinists are concerned trade was unsettled, owing to two strikes now in progress. A number of men employed in the Grand Trunk shops went out on strike on May 8, and at the Canada Foundry about 70 members of the Machinists' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers struck work on the 17th, because they objected to the introduction of individual agreements and the premium system. Both strikes were still on at the end of the month. Jewellery and silverware workers were busy. The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has decided to open a co-operative workshop, to give employment to ten men of the trade employed in N. L. Piper & Sons' establishment, who have been on strike for about a month because of the refusal of the firm to pay schedule wages. Brass workers were quite busy with a demand for the more expert class of workers.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Conditions in these trades were satisfactory. Cabinet makers, furniture workers, upholsterers and carriage makers had a good month, and boxmakers were busy. Coopers were well employed, but piano workers found trade a little dull. The piano action workers of the Barthelmes and Higel factories, after a ten weeks' strike, returned to work on May 14 under the old conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers reported the supply of men considerably in excess of trade requirements. The other branches had, as a rule, plenty of work.

Clothing trades.—Custom tailors were actively employed, garment workers found trade improving. Boot and shoe workers and those engaged on hats, caps and neckwear had steady work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers had a good month. Negotiations with the employers have resulted in the adoption of an agreement which is little different

from that of last year. The shops are to be 'open' but the employers agree to give the preference to unionists, and to give an increase of \$1 per week to helpers on day work, bringing their wages up to \$9 per week. Butchers and brewery workers were well employed. Cigarmakers had steady employment.

Leather trades.—Harness makers, saddlers and trunk makers found plenty of work.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers were very busy, especially during the latter part of the month.

Transportation.—All classes of railroad men have been well employed. Street railway men, hackmen and expressmen have also been busy. The active opening of navigation afforded work to steamboat men and longshoremen.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to immigration the supply exceeded the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Lambton Mills.—A large gang of men were at work on the Niagara Power Company's line in this neighbourhood and good progress was being made.

Weston.—The Western Iron Bedstead Company, which has purchased the Millikin foundry in this village began operations and was employing a large number of men.

Brampton.—Industrial and labour conditions were very busy. Houses were scarce. A number of new factories are moving into the town through the efforts of the board of trade and town council; existing factories were also reported to be increasing their output.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour in Niagara Falls were fully employed during May. In some trades there was just enough work to keep

employees going, in others there were frequent demands for men and in one or two a constant demand.

The construction of the three great power plants continued. The number of foreign labourers diminished but the number of skilled men employed steadily increased. City sewer construction is steadily progressing. A shredded wheat biscuit factory will commence operations in June. Another quarry has been opened.

The building trades were all extremely busy. Some planing mills and one foundry and machine shop were running over-time.

Transportation companies were busy for the time of year. The opening of lake navigation had little effect on the railways.

Retail trade was excellent and wholesale business very satisfactory.

The Imperial Bank has let contracts for the erection of a large brick building, part of which will be occupied by its downtown branch and the remainder by merchants and other business men; also for the erection of a building for a new branch of the bank to be opened on Front Street. Contracts have also been let for a business block on Centre Street and tenders are called for one to be built on Ferry Street. All these are large structures. Several smaller buildings, for shops and a number of dwelling houses, were in course of erection in different parts of the city.

Carpenters' wages were increased from 28 to 30 cents per hour on the demand of the union on May 1. The nine-hour day continues. Carpenters' wages in Welland were also increased. Fire caused \$1,500 damage to contractors' plant on the power works.

Local companies were being formed for a brewery and other manufacturing establishments.

Surveys for steam and electric railways were being made in different parts of the district, but construction work has not commenced.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have been very busy on spring work. Prospects for fruit and general crops are excellent. The nurseries made heavy shipments this spring, giving employment to many extra hands for a time.

Fishing.—Fishing in the lakes is receiving more attention this season. Prices were good, but catches were uncertain.

Manufacturing.—Conditions in manufacturing were generally active. The hoisting engine and boiler shops at Welland were busy, and the chain factory in this city very busy. The silver-plating and cutlery factory was running with a full staff, though this is the slack season for that line of business.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad employment was steady.

Other industries.—Progress on the power works continued. The six 10,000 horse-power generators, with six turbines of equal power, for the first section of the Ontario Power Company's power-house have arrived. The company is now occupying its new offices in the transformer building. Seventy-five men are employed on the engineering staff.

The second section of the wheelpit of the Canadian-Niagara Power Company is almost fully excavated. The first section of the power-house is about completed.

The steel frame of the Electrical Development Company's transforming station is now up. Work in the pit, tunnel and intake works was being rapidly pushed forward. Five hundred men were working at the intake. One of the largest electrical generators built, viz., of 12,000 horse power, has just been completed for this company by the Canadian General Electric Company, of Peterborough. Ten of these generators will be placed in the power-house.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The activity in the building trades continued. Stonemasons

were in demand; many were steadily employed on the power works and Clifton House and there was often a scarcity of men for small jobs. Bricklayers were busy. Five million bricks are required for the lining of the Electrical Development Company's tunnel. Carpenters were also busy; an extensive strike at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and a smaller one at St. Catharines sent a number of men here, but on May 20 several contractors were looking for more men. Latners, plasterers and painters were fully employed, and plumbers and gas and steam fitters were very active, with stonecutters all working. Builders' labourers were in demand most of the time.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—One foundry and machine shop was running night and day with double gangs of men. Electrical workers and line men were busy and sheet metal workers all working.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Pattern makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Job printing was rather slack in the city and there seemed to be little or no demand for men in the printing trades, though press-feeders were called for early in the month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were very busy, local shops increasing their staffs.

Food and tobacco preparation.—The summer season brought renewed activity in all lines of food preparation. The new factory of the Canadian Shredded Wheat Company will be running in June.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, stenographers and laundry workers were busy. Female help was in demand for hotels and restaurants. The large summer hotels and restaurants were open for the season, giving much extra employment.

Transport.—Railroad employment was active. There seems to be no prospect of a reduction of the number of freight crews this summer and extra passenger trains have been started on several roads. Steamboat lines commenced full summer services, employing many men. Cab drivers

and teamsters were busy. The International Railway (electric) has taken on a number of men as motormen and conductors. It pays 20 cents per hour the first year, 21 cents the second year of employment, and 22 cents thereafter. Other electric lines have taken on extra crews, but the full number required is probably now engaged.

Unskilled labour.—The demand for unskilled labour was uncertain, but local men were all busy. Early in the month large gangs of foreigners left to engage in railway work elsewhere. The number of foreign labourers employed on the power works decreased steadily as the excavation of tunnels, wheel pits and forebays was completed. A number of English-speaking labourers left to engage in railway construction elsewhere. Men were hired for this work at \$1.40 and \$1.50 per day.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Colborne.—About three hundred men were steadily employed on improvements to the harbour and Welland canal. General marine business was rather slow. It was stated that lower freight rates on the railways during the past winter resulted in the moving of much grain and other freight overland, which has heretofore waited for the opening of navigation in the spring. A new fishing plant has been brought here and prospects for this industry are better.

Welland.—Carpenters' wages were increased on May 1 from 20 to 23 cents per hour. The Welland canal, from this town to Welland Junction, is being deepened by dredges.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jas. A. Wiley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour has been more generally employed than last month, with the exception of labourers. With the cessation of the work on the laying of the gas pipe for the sup-

ply of natural gas to the city 150 labourers were out of employment. A few secured employment on other work but the others have left the city. They were principally foreigners brought here for the work. The building trades were quite busy, there being a large amount of work on hand. The new Packard Automobile works were rushed with orders, there being enough on hand to ensure a very busy year's trade. They employ 125 hands and are advertising for more; 10 machinists and 35 auto assemblers are needed. The factory was running 20 out of 24 hours per day to handle the work on hand. The new Ross factory, manufacturing traction engines, was busy and is now employing 70 men. This factory started operations in February and is advertising for tenders for the erection of another building, to extend its business.

Sewer construction work still continued to give employment to a large number of men.

The strike of the carpenters and joiners, which began on May 1, for increased pay, was brought to a close by a conference between the men and the contractors on May 3. Ninety out of the 110 men involved will receive the increase asked for, viz.: from 25 to 27½ cents per hour. The contractors volunteered an extra advance to the other 20 men, they being skilled workmen, from 27½ to 30 cents per hour.

Transportation was active both by boat and rail, shipments exceeding those of last month and those of the corresponding month of last year. Wholesale and retail business was reported good. The J. H. Withy Company, Ltd., manufacturers of mince meat, will start an independent cannery and will pay the 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes; a large number of contracts have been secured already. The contract for the erection of the building has been let and will be built in time for this year's trade. Operations will be confined to tomatoes and fruits this year, but will be extended to the whole canning trade next year.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy with the usual spring work. There are better prospects for a heavy crop of all kinds of fruit grown in this district than for many years. Weather conditions have favoured nurserymen and as a result unusually large sales were reported. Farmers were going into growing tomatoes since the 30 cents per bushel asked for is assured by the Withy Company's independent cannery to be established here.

Manufacturing.—The Kunneleith paper mills were only running one machine, with 45 hands employed. The Packard Company's electrical supply factory was employing 100 hands but will shortly be running full force—125 hands. The Packard Company's automobile works was rushed with work and was employing 125 hands, as compared with 40 at the beginning of the year. It was running 20 out of the 24 hours. The McKinnon Dash and Metal Company,* was busy, employing 294 hands. A large order from South America will give employment for some time. The Smith saw works* employed 51 hands and had plenty of work. The Welland Vale works* manufacturing axes, edge tools, &c., were busy and employed 180 hands. The Whitman, Barnes Company,* manufacturing farm implements and hardware specialties, &c., reported trade good with 150 hands employed. The Sunbeam Electric supply works,* reported trade good, with 70 hands employed. F. Normandy's carriage works were busy, with 20 hands employed. McCloy Bros., haircloth factory,* had plenty of work on hand, with 18 employees. Warren's factory,* manufacturing sweaters, &c., employing 15 hands, was busy. Other factories all reported trade good.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The allied building trades were all busy with plenty of work on hand.

* This factory closes for Saturday afternoon half holiday during months of May, June, July, August and September each year.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists, engineers, steam engineers, electrical workers, linemen, metal polishers, buffers, platers, brass workers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers were well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, varnishers, polishers, wood carvers, and carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders had steady employment.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy and boot and shoe workers had plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported trade good. Nasmith, of Toronto, has purchased W. C. Shelley's bakery and will put on five more rigs to supply the district around the city; this will make nine rigs all told for this firm. Butchers and meat cutters, ice cutters and drivers, cigarmakers and tobacco workers were well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had steady employment. Clerks, stenographers, delivery employees, hotel and restaurant employees and laundry workers reported satisfactory conditions.

Transport.—Railway conductors, engineers, firemen, telegraphers, trainmen, trackmen, freight-handlers, street railway employees, cab drivers, hackmen, teamsters, and expressmen had steady employment.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour had fair employment but the supply was equal to the demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Port Dalhousie.—Labour was fairly well employed. The Maple Leaf Rubber Company's works started up again after being six weeks closed, during which time extensive repairs were put through. The factory now employs 300 hands. This number will be somewhat increased as soon as the factory is in full running order.

Merritton and Thorold.—The labour market was much the same as in April, but a little more activity is noticeable in the building trades. The factories were running full time and business generally was reported good.

HAMILTON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. Landers, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were well employed during May, most of the manufactories running full time. Unskilled labour was also very well employed.

New industries and companies are continuing to come to the city; among the number are the Canada Meter Company, to build a factory to cost \$11,000; a carriage and wagon works from Plattville, Ont., which have already secured a site 485 x 100 feet, and will erect a building at a cost of \$10,000, and will employ 50 men. A new shovel company has been capitalized at \$80,000, under the title of the Canadian Shovel Company, and will employ about 50 hands; a \$15,000 building will be erected. The Union Drawn Steel Company has taken out a permit to make additions at a cost of \$3,000 to the old Victoria skating rink, which it intends to use for temporary quarters. It has bought three acres of land across the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo tracks from the rink building for permanent quarters; sixty men will be employed at the outset; in its American plant the company employs 500 men. Contractors are rebuilding the Meakins & Sons' brush factory, which was destroyed by fire on March 8. The building will, when complete, be a three-story structure with a basement. New machinery will be installed for the manufacture of brushes of all kinds, and the concern will be larger than it was before the fire. At that time 75 hands were employed; the number will be 100 in the new building. The Smith Stacker and Feeder Company of Hamilton has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. It will manu-

facture agricultural implements and carry on a general foundry business. The Aberdeen Elevator Company, Hamilton, has been incorporated to carry on a general warehouse business. Its powers, as defined by charter, are 'To elevate and store grain, and conduct a warehouse business, and for such purposes to generate electric power and light, and sell any surplus thereof.' The share capital is to be \$50,000, in 5,000 shares of \$10 each. The Industrial Securities Company, Limited, with \$400,000 capital and headquarters in this city, has been incorporated. The idea is to assist in the promotion and development of industrial, manufacturing or mercantile companies, and to purchase and sell shares in any stock company. In short, the company is authorized to finance other companies, though it will not carry on industrial operations itself. The Hawkins Company, Limited, has a capital of \$40,000. It will manufacture drugs and druggists' sundries in Hamilton, and it is authorized to acquire and hold stock in any corporation carrying on such business.

Beef dropped again in price and was sold at 8½ cents per pound by the carcase. Pork also was easier in price, being quoted at \$8.75 per 100 pounds. Live hogs were \$6.60. Yearling lamb was 12 cents to 13 cents a pound by the carcase. Mutton was 8 cents. Spring lamb was \$4.50 to \$6. Veal was 7 cents to 7½ cents a pound by the carcase. Wheat dropped to \$1 a bushel, a drop of 12 cents; as a result millers dropped flour to \$5 per barrel from \$5.25.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—There was little fishing done and but few men employed.

Manufacturing.—In manufacturing, thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen were employed in this district. The clothing, cigar and shoe industries were slack during the month. The quietness in the cigar trade, it was said, was a result of the uncertainty of the renewal of hotel licenses, and in the clothing and shoe trades on account of overstocking on the part of the retail trade. The iron industries were all

very busy. The Harvester works employ over 1,000 men, the steel plant rolling mill several hundreds, and the various machine shops and foundries over 1,000 men; all were fairly well employed during May.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades were all very busy, the number of brick dwellings being erected being the largest ever known in one season in the history of the city. Bricklayers, masons, lathers, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters and painters were all busy. In addition to the large number of dwelling houses, there were also a number of factories and improvements to factories in course of construction. Carpenters renewed last year's agreement, viz., a nine-hour day with 30 cents an hour.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—All the iron trades were busy. Stove-plate moulders in foundries, stove mounters and polishers and the sheet metal workers had a good month. The iron moulders at the Sawyer-Massey shops were still out. Blacksmiths and boiler makers were busy but horseshoers reported work only fair, and jewellers were slack.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades, including carvers, coopers and wagon workers reported fair conditions.

Printing and allied trades.—The printing trades, newspaper and job, had a good month. Bookbinders, stereotypers, &c., reported trade good.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were very busy. Garment workers had a poor month generally and boot and shoe workers were also slack.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners and butchers had a fair month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported work very slack.

Leather trades.—Leather workers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported fair conditions. Broom makers were not busy but clerks and stenographers were very busy, and delivery employees, hotel and

restaurant employees and laundry workers very well employed.

Transport.—All steam and electric railway employees were fairly well employed. Boatmen, deckhands, steamboat engineers and firemen were well employed. Teams-ters and cabmen had a good month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was very well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Dundas.—Nearly every branch of manufacturing was busy except clothing. A large number of skilled mechanics were well employed.

The Dominion Natural Gas Company made an offer to the town to enter into a ten-year contract to supply the town with lighting for streets, to give 75 lights, or 22 more than at present given by the Electric Light Company, and 44,250 candle power, or 31,850 candle power more than at present. The cost will be \$1,050 per year.

Andrew Carnegie has offered \$10,000 to Dundas for a library if the town would contribute \$1,000 per year to maintain the same and provide a free site.

The local merchants and storekeepers have decided to have a weekly half holiday this season, and all stores will be closed on Wednesday afternoons from the first Wednesday in June until the end of September.

The annual meeting of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Society of the John Bertram & Sons Company, Ltd., was held during May, when the following officers were elected: President, Col. Bertram; vice president, D. M. Finlayson; secretary, Joe. A. Thimpson; treasurer, Spencer Griggs. The annual reports showed about 170 members and receipts of \$600.

BRANTFORD ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. C. Watt, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was little change in conditions of employment from last month. The building trades became more active and by the

close of the month all engaged in those trades were employed. Some of the factories, however, laid off a number of men, which more than equalled the number the building trades engaged. Two new factories will locate here and will commence operations in the near future, viz., the Canada Glue Company, which will locate just outside the city limits, and the American Radiator Company, which will occupy the plant vacated by the Cockshutt Plough Company. The latter, in securing a fixed assessment of \$20,000 per year, agreed to employ not less than 30 hands ten months in the year, though it is expected it will employ many more than that. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad Company contemplates extensive alterations and additions to its station and freight sheds, the work to be commenced as speedily as possible. Many of the factories observed the Saturday half holiday during the month, to be continued all summer. Wholesale and retail merchants had a satisfactory month. At the first cheese market of the season, held in the opening week of the month, 440 boxes were offered and 270 were sold at 9½ cents.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The month has been favourable for agriculturists. There has been a scarcity of farm labourers in this locality. Prospects for a large hay crop are bright. Fruit trees were covered with blossoms. Indications pointed to a successful season for farmers.

Manufacturing.—In some of the larger shops manufacturing has been backward. The Massey-Harris Company laid off about 100 men, reducing the force to about 575. The Verity Plough Company laid off about 40. The Malleable Iron Works were running only five days per week. The engine factories, however, were fairly busy and the Brantford Screw Works have been working overtime. The wagon and carriage works have also been fairly busy.

Railroad construction.—Railroad construction still employs a large number in this locality. The Radial road from Ham-

ilton to Brantford will be started at once and the city system is to be extended.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons and carpenters had plenty of work. Lathers and plasterers found trade improving from the middle of the month. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers were in their busy season and plumbers and gasfitters had a full month, with builders' labourers busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron and brass moulders had only a fair month and in the agricultural shops there was a slackness of work. Core-makers were about the same, and machinists on the whole had a steady month, with engineers, electrical workers and linemen steadily employed. Metal polishers, buffers and platers and stove mounters had a fair month. Blacksmiths and boiler-makers, particularly the latter, were busy. Sheet metal workers and bicycle workers had a good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers generally were fully employed. Carriage and wagon makers had a steady month. Pattern makers and millwrights in some of the shops were very busy. Coopers had a full month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen had a steady month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors were exceptionally busy; some overtime was worked.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners reported a slight increase in trade. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers had a fair month.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers had a brisk month. The shops here are not large.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had an average month. Hotel employees were in demand, as also were good general servants for private families. Laundry workers were extra busy.

Transport.—Railroad trackmen had a busy month and freight-handlers a fair month. Street railway employees, draymen and teamsters were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—There was no scarcity of unskilled labour, and there have been some unemployed men upon the market.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Paris.—The Penman mills, employing about 850 persons, have been running steadily. The plough works have been busy. Smaller industries seem to have enjoyed a fair share of trade. The population of Paris is now 3,682; the assessed valuation is \$1,244,359, an increase of \$120,788 over last year.

Blue Lake.—The cement works had a busy month; day labourers were in demand.

GUELPH, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. O. R. Wallace, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

During May all classes of labour, with few exceptions, were fully employed. Factory workers had a good month and an improvement was noticed in some lines. The only notable exceptions were among textile workers and cream separator employees, who were rather slack. Outdoor workers had an exceptionally good month, with plenty of work ahead. A scarcity of brick, however, threatens to retard the building trades. The influx of foreigners has not been as noticeable as in the preceeding month and a number of English-speaking immigrants have come in to supply the rather active demand for unskilled labourers.

The city council will submit a by-law, to be voted on in June by property holders, to raise \$55,000 to extend the municipal gas system.

Retail trade had an extra good month.

There were no wages changes or noticeable unrest during the month.

The retail price of bread was raised to 12 cents for a three pound loaf of plain

bread, the former rate being 12 cents for a four pound loaf of plain bread or three pound loaf of fancy bread.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers have finished grain seeding and have started on the root crops. The continued high prices of live stock tended to benefit this branch. A large number of farmers' excursions to the O.A. College and Experimental Farm are expected in June, 48 having been arranged up to May 24.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturers generally had a good month; no falling-off was reported and some lines had an increased out-put. The Cream Separator shops worked with a reduced staff and the Carpet Works lost some time. The Canada Glue Company has decided to locate in Brantford, owing to the objection of the street railway to take any risks under the Health Act while hauling freight over the street car lines. It is probable that the proposal to establish a sand cement brick works will be dropped on account of local capitalists not subscribing for stock. A company to manufacture windmills has obtained a charter and is putting up a plant at the diamond crossing.

Railway construction and employment.—Work was pushed rapidly ahead on the Guelph to Goderich extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a large staff of men were employed. There is a good prospect of an electric line from Guelph to Hamilton. A series of country meetings were held by the promoters, asking for a right of way.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The building trades had a good month. A large number of houses and the Collegiate Institute were under construction. Over the district generally there was more than the usual amount of building under way. Some difficulty was experienced in filling orders for bricks. Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, carpenters, joiners, painters and paper-hangers were fully employed. A large

amount of repair work was done among the latter classes. Plumbers had a good month. Builders' labourers were in demand. A number of Italians were employed at excavation work.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, with the exception of those in one shop, reported a good month. Macainists and helpers were fully employed, except on cream separator work. Tube mill workers continued on night and day shifts.

Woodworking and furniture trades.—Woodworkers had a fair month and carriage makers and upholsterers a good month. Piano workers were fully employed. Organ workers reported a considerable improvement over April.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers had a fair month.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were very busy. Garment workers (female) also had a good month.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers reported work only fair.

Miscellaneous.—Brussels weavers and textile workers had a fair month, with some lost time. Barbers, clerks and delivery and hotel employees were active.

Transport.—Teamsters were fully employed.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in good demand. The heavy influx of Italians has apparently ceased, and the demand for men is being met by immigrants from the old country. There is a large amount of sewer and sidewalk work to be done.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Hespeler.—The Canada Woollen Mills have been sold to the Dufferin Bank. It is expected that they will be shortly placed in operation.

Palmerston.—Woodbridge's saw and planing mill was burned, throwing 30 men out of employment. Loss was \$15,000. During the past year the pork-packing company has killed an average of 1,500 hogs a week.

Galt.—Galt doctors have decided to raise the rate for making calls from \$1 to \$2, with an increased schedule for operations.

A joint committee of the Town Council, Board of Trade, Trades and Labour Council and citizens has recommended the Town Council to establish an initial fund of \$10,000 to assist prospective builders of small houses, the money to be loaned in sums not exceeding \$1,000 on first mortgages security and repaid in annual instalments in fifteen years, with interest at the rate at which the council can sell the debentures. The council laid the matter over until a further meeting. On the announcement of the committee's decision sufficient applications were received by the mayor to use the entire fund.

BERLIN, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Harry Peters, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

May showed considerable improvement in the labour market over April and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The beginning of the month passed without any disturbance in the building trades, those branches which had not previously come to an understanding with the employers allowing their demands to remain temporarily in abeyance. The regular civic improvements of the summer season, cement walks, new roads, water works extensions, &c., have commenced. Many thousands of dollars will be spent on improvements at the sewer farm. Work has commenced on the excavation, filling in and grading of the fourteen acres of filtration beds. Manufacturing was very active, some factories working overtime. The Merchants' Rubber Company is adding a warehouse to its plant, 80 x 60 feet and three stories high. The premises now used for storage are needed for manufacturing purposes. A factory for the manufacture of candy floss machines is to be established.

Owing to the lateness of the season retail and wholesale trade was be-

low the standard. The usual change to summer hours took place on May 1. The changes, although affecting a variety of businesses, does not alter the wages of employees.

The employees of The Williams, Green & Rowe Company recently organized a Benefit Association in connection with The Right Idea movement. The object is to assist the members in sickness and distress and to promote the Right Idea among the employees of the company. The association also gives a death benefit. The directors of the company have granted \$250 to the association.

Civic labourers received 5 cents increase per day. There was no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Prospects are very promising, fall wheat looking well. There are 4,000 acres of sugar beet under cultivation and prospects are very good.

Manufacturing.—There was considerable improvement shown in most lines of manufacturing over April. The Merchants' Rubber Company has double the amount of orders on hand that it had last year at this time. The firm is at present making 2,000 pair of footwear per day and that number is to be increased to meet the demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The various branches of the building trades were fully employed. During the month a number left the Federal Labour Union and applied for a charter from the International Hodcarriers' Union.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, iron workers and helpers, machinists and engineers were all well employed. Electrical workers were dull.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking trades generally were better employed than in April. Wood-

workers had a good month, and upholsterers and piano workers a fair month.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers, reported trade exceptionally good.

Food and tobacco workers.—Bakers and confectioners were well employed. Butchers and meat cutters had a fair month. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers reported work not as good as in the corresponding month last year.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers had a good month, and trunk and bag makers were exceptionally active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and broom-makers continued very active. Clerks, stenographers and laundry workers had a good month. Delivery employees reported a dull month.

Transport.—Street railway employees were active and teamsters and expressmen busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was well employed and in good demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Galt.—The sewer and drainage system of the town will cost about \$218,542. A suitable location is being sought for a factory which will convert beet pulp into manufactured material.

Preston.—The town council recently discussed the advisability of a system of waterworks. An increase of \$114,000 has been shown in the assessment.

Elmira.—On May 20, fourteen car loads of cattle were shipped from the Grand Trunk Railway station. Shipments of hogs and cattle are made almost daily.

STRATFORD, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Jos. T. Carlin, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market was much more active than in April,

the chief activity being in the building trades, there being many large dwellings in course of erection. A great many men and teams were employed on civic work, paving and improving streets and laying cement walks. Contracts were let for the same to the amount of \$48,500. All the industries of the city were active, with the exception of the Grand Trunk shops, which closed in April. The machinists, numbering 350, called a strike on May 8 for better shop regulations; locally there was no change in the situation, and no indication as to when the men will resume work. There were only three hundred men employed during May in the shops, their work being mostly repairing. The wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good. The stores and factories have not started the weekly half holiday for summer yet. There were no changes in the rates of wages or hours of labour and no disturbance in the labour market, except among the machinists.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were through seeding, which in this district commenced a little earlier than usual. The hay crop promises to be a heavy one. There was no scarcity of farm help, although the wages were fairly good. Frost did considerable damage to market gardens.

Manufacturing.—Activity prevailed in nearly all lines, especially in the planing mills and sash and door factories.

Railroad construction.—There was no railroad construction under way, the regular number of men being employed putting in new sidings and repairing tracks.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES.

Building trades.—All engaged in these trades were busy. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers and plasterers were fully employed, as were also painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Builders' labourers were in demand, but contractors were able to secure sufficient help.

Metal and engineering trades.—Foundries and machine shops outside of the Grand Trunk shops were busy, and employment in these lines was good. Electrical and bicycle workers and horseshoers were fully employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers were active. Coopers had steady work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were steadily employed.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors and garment workers reported plenty of work.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners were doing a good business. Butchers have raised the prices of meat; sirloin steak from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents a pound; round steak from 10 cents to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Leather trades.—Harnessmakers reported trade active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had a very good month. Hotel and laundry employees had plenty of work.

Transport.—All railroad men had a good month. Cab drivers, draymen and teamsters reported a very busy month.

Unskilled labour.—This class of labour was well employed.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Seaforth.—The Canada Furniture Company has decided to accept the terms offered by the town, and will erect a factory. The main building will be 120 x 60 feet, and five stories in height, built of cement blocks, with cement floors throughout. It will be modern and up-to-date. There will be a dry-kiln, engine room and other buildings.

St. Mary's.—The Thames Quarry Company, St. Mary's, has bought out the St. Mary's quarry, about eight acres, at a price of \$5,000. This property is across the road from the Thames quarry. It is proposed

to connect the two by a tunnel under the highway. From 50 to 60 men are regularly employed, a stone power house 40 feet square being erected. Three by-laws appropriating \$10,000 for bridges and sidewalks, \$10,000 for permanent roads and \$15,000 for extension of water works and electric light plants were defeated.

LONDON, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Woonton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was employed to its fullest capacity during May, with indications that the season will equal those of the last three years.

The weather of the month retarded the manufacture of brick, and has caused a shortage which will be met in two weeks.

The chief engineer of the Niagara and Welland Power Company visited the city. It is intended to send out civil engineers and surveyors, with the object of laying out a line for transmitting electricity from Niagara Falls to London and other municipalities in Ontario.

Wholesale trade was quiet, spring deliveries being completed and the fall orders not having been shipped.

A number of trades commenced their summer hours at the beginning of the month, and printers, pressmen, bookbinders, bolt makers, &c., now quit work at noon on Saturdays.

The most disastrous fire that has visited London for many years occurred on May 24 and burned for a day and a half, causing a loss of \$75,000 and throwing about 50 men out of work temporarily. The fire, which was supposed to have been caused by a sky-rocket falling among some lumber, burned or damaged the establishments of the following firms: Dymont-Baker Lumber Company, loss \$50,000; London Machine Tool Company, \$12,000; Deering Harvester Company, \$8,000; Michigan Cen-

tral Railway, \$2,000; Tambling & Jones, \$3,000; H. Bowser, \$500; Geo. Heard, \$100. On April 8 the machinists employed in the Grand Trunk Railway round-house, numbering 15, went on strike with those of other places, to force the company to sign an agreement with them as to hours, wages, conditions, &c. Three went back to work, but two of these came out again. At the close of the month the strike remained practically the same, the company being unable to secure machinists.

Through the finding of the commission which investigated the employment of aliens on the Père Marquette Railway, the district passenger agent of the company, residing in this city, was ordered deported, and left the city. The office was abolished, the local freight agent being left to look after the business.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Railway employment.—On the Grand Trunk Railway employment was very active, and the men were making large monthly wages, but on the Canadian Pacific Railway conditions were not so favourable. The spare men were getting little to do, and some conductors and engineers have been reduced temporarily to brakemen and firemen.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Activity was displayed in all of these trades, and a large number of buildings were in the course of erection, the principal ones being the Bank of Commerce, alterations and additions to post office, addition to the Duke of York hotel, and a large number of dwelling houses. Bricklayers were exceptionally busy. Carpenters on the 1st of May received an increase of 2 cents per hour, affecting about 300 men. Lathers, plasterers and painters had more than they could do. Plumbers reported trade fair, and stonecutters and builders' labourers were in demand.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Moulders were exceptionally busy. At McClary's a large number of apprentices

were working owing to the inability of the company to get men to fill the floors. Linemen were busy, and machinists, metal polishers and stove mounters exceptionally busy. Boilermakers and blacksmiths were in demand.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers reported trade as extra good, mostly on work for the North-west. Car builders were very busy, and a number of departments at the Grand Trunk Railway shops were working 11 hours per week overtime, as follows: From 6 to 7 every afternoon, and Saturday afternoon from 1 to 7. Coopers were active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were busy. The addition to the *Advertiser* was nearly completed. Chapman & Company are adding an addition to their bindery, which will make it twice its former size.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors were busy, some working overtime. Garment workers reported trade fair, this being between seasons with them. Boot and shoe workers also were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers have been affected somewhat by the reduction of hotel licenses in the city, one factory laying off 17 men, the majority of whom secured employment in other factories. A deputation was sent to wait upon the Ontario government, requesting that no more hotel licenses be cut off.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers were very active.

Miscellaneous.—Brushmakers were very slack, and a number left for other places.

Transport.—Street railway employees have entered upon their busy season. Owing to the opening of traffic to Springbank Park, spare men will be as fully employed as the regular employees. Teamsters were exceptionally busy.

Unskilled labour.—This class was employed to its utmost, a large number of civic improvements being under way.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Woodstock.—Domestic science and manual departments will be established for the instruction of pupils of the Collegiate Institute and public schools.

Ingersoll.—A by-law granting a loan of \$20,000 to the Ingersoll Nut Company was carried by a vote of 552 to 77.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during May was fairly active, considering the weather conditions, which were not favourable for outside work. With improvement in this respect later, considerable impetus was given to the building trades, and contractors all assert that the prospects for a busy season were never brighter.

The recent city census shows a decided increase in population in wards 1, 2 and 3, attributed largely to the advent of the Père Marquette employees and their families. With the coming of summer there has been a steady demand for houses to accommodate the many families who were boarding during the winter months. This has resulted in many contracts being let for the erection of homes.

The annual spring immigration has had a slight effect on the labour market, as many of those who came to the city were skilled mechanics. Those who remained in the city, however, have been nearly all placed.

About May 1, a twenty per cent reduction was made in the working force of the Père Marquette shops, which resulted in thirty-five men being laid off. It was stated that the reduction was general on the Père Marquette system, it being customary to reduce the winter force, as there is not much repair work to do during the summer.

There have been no late developments in the machinists' strike at this point. An

attempt was made to bring in twelve English marine machinists, on the understanding that they would be asked to do only the Wabash repair work. It was stated to them, however, that the interests of the Wabash and the Grand Trunk Railway were joint; they accordingly refused to go to work and were returned to Montreal at the expense of the Machinists' Union.

On May 22 by-laws authorizing the issue of debentures, amounting to \$4,500, to cover cost of improvements to bridges, and debentures for \$28,000 to cover cost of improvements to the city water works, were read at a meeting of the city council.

On May 22, the city formally took possession of the gas and electric plants. It was decided to reduce the price on coke at once. The manager reports the prospects bright for the success of the plants under municipal operation.

At a recent meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association a committee was appointed to interview the merchants relative to the advisability of closing their stores on Wednesday afternoons during the summer months.

There is still a difference over the agreement drawn up by the city with regard to the Traction Company entering the city. The Traction Company requests the privilege of collecting fares within the city limits. It is expected that work will soon be commenced on the construction of the road to the south.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The heavy rains of the past few weeks have kept the farmers back with their work, but have had a beneficial effect on crops and fruits. The pastures and fall wheats were specially benefited. On Saturday night, May 22, this section was visited by a very severe frost, and as a result the early potato vines, grape buds, currants and strawberry blossoms were severely damaged. Beans, tomatoes and other early vegetables, and, in certain localities, the plum and apple blossoms, also suffered.

Manufacturing.—The local manufacturing industries have been active, and all hands were fairly well employed.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Lathers and plasterers reported trade good. Painters and paper-hangers were very busy. Employers were paying as high as \$2.25 per day, and could not procure sufficient help at that wage. Bricklayers reported work plentiful, although they have been kept back by the scarcity of local brick. They now receive 35 cents per hour, having on May 1 been granted an increase of 1 cent per hour. An advertisement appears in the local papers offering carpenters and joiners \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Conditions were active in the local shops. The M. C. R. Company has just turned out of its shops two very large switch engines. There is a full staff of men at work. Other mechanics in this line were well employed during the month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers, carriage and wagon makers had steady work.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and allied trades were very busy. Machine operators were in demand.

Clothing trades.—Tailors were rushed with summer orders, working overtime.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers found steady work, and laundry hands were actively employed.

Transport.—The various railroads report very heavy traffic for this time of year. The Père Marquette is handling 1,000 cars daily. During the month a deputation of trainmen waited upon Superintendent Pyeatt, of the Père Marquette, and presented to him a schedule of rules and rates of wages, which was accepted and forwarded to the general superintendent for approval. By the adoption of the new schedule there will be no increase in wages, the new schedule simply embodying the old rate and rules.

CHATHAM, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John R. Snell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour of all classes was fairly well employed during May, more men being employed than in the month preceding. The building trades were in a fairly prosperous condition, but were not as busy as was anticipated earlier in the season. There were no idle men, however, in any branch, though the local supply was fully equal to the demand.

Arrangements for the immediate construction of the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Shore Electric Railway have been completed. The contract for the power house has been let, and a large force of men and teams are cleaning the ground for the foundation. The right of way has been secured, and surveyed, and it is expected the road will be in operation by October next. It is proposed to connect this road with the Windsor and Lake Shore road, now being constructed from Windsor.

The carriage and wagon trade was fairly active, the manufacture of automobiles being a feature lately introduced. Transportation was fairly active. Large shipments of lumber were being received daily.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair.

No change in the rates of wages or hours of labour were reported, and no unrest in the labour market.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Farmers were busy planting corn; the heavy rainfalls of the last two weeks somewhat retarded operations. There is a fair prospect for good crops; wheat is in good condition, and there is a promising outlook for a large fruit crop.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing in all branches was fairly active, though the wet weather interfered with brick-making. There are enough bricks on hand, however, to supply the present demand.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, plumbers and gas and steam fitters were fairly well employed. Carpenters and joiners had plenty of work. Painters and paperhangers had all the work they could do, this being their busy season.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Iron moulders, machinists and steam engineers reported trade very fair. Linemen were very busy. Blacksmiths and sheet metal workers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage and wagon makers, varnishers and upholsterers had steady work. Coopers reported trade fairly good. Cabinet makers were very active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and bookbinders had a very good month.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors and boot and shoe workers reported trade very good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners had steady work. No idle men were reported among cigarmakers.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers were all busy.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks, delivery employees and hotel and laundry employees were active.

Transport.—All railroad men had a very busy month. Teamsters and expressmen reported trade very active.

Unskilled labour.—Ordinary labourers were well employed.

WINDSOR, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. D. Mitchell, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

General activity prevailed during May, skilled and unskilled labour in all lines finding plenty of work at good wages. The Board of Works has let large contracts for street paving and cement walks; this has given employment to a large number of teams and unskilled labour.

The Norris Collar and Cuff Company expects to have its plant ready for business shortly and to give employment to from 75 to 100 hands.

A house famine prevails. Although there are a large number of dwellings under construction in different parts of the city, the supply is not nearly equal to the demand, and a large number of families are storing their furniture and boarding until the situation improves.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Reports from the country indicate excellent crops of hay. The small area of fall wheat is in good condition, and the prospects for a good fruit crop are excellent. Wet weather delayed the planting of corn.

Manufacturing.—All factories were working full time.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The large number of buildings to be erected will keep the trades employed until winter. First class carpenters were in demand. Bricklayers, masons, painters, plasterers, plumbers, steamfitters and builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Among the iron industries work has been good, all establishments running full time with full staffs. Blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and horseshoers had a fairly good month.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers and pressmen were active.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors reported plenty of work, many of them working overtime.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, confectioners, butchers, meat cutters, and cigar and tobacco workers were all busy.

Leather trades.—Leather workers and saddlers were very active.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers had a fair month. Hotel and restaurant employees, and laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—The spring schedules have been put in operation, and as a result the number of employed has been increased. All railway employees were very active. Steamboat engineers and firemen were all working. Longshoremen had a fair month.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour was in demand.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Walkerville.—All factories were running full time, and have enough orders on hand to keep them running steadily for some time. A number of buildings, some of which are very large, are being erected. Walker & Sons have let a contract for a large cooper shop; the contract price was \$26,000. The company has plans under consideration for a large rack-house to be built immediately.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. E. Barry, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Conditions varied according to locality in this district during May. In Sault Ste. Marie there was sufficient men for the work to be done.

In *Port Arthur* and *Fort William* there was much work in progress, especially in the latter place, though the unskilled labour market was much overstocked, largely owing to heavy arrivals of immigrants. This will probably be alleviated by the commencement of operations by the Grand Trunk Pacific in July. The pay-roll of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William for the winter months reached \$60,000 per month, but in summer it will increase to \$75,000. The company has five elevators with a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels of grain. There are also

the Empire elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, and the Ogilvie elevator with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, making the total capacity of Fort William for storing grain, 12,000,000 bushels. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will double track its line between Fort William and Winnipeg, and construct yards at Westfort capable of holding 2,000 cars. The yards at this point comprise 28 miles of track and accommodate 15,000 cars. During the busy season the company handles 50,000 tons of merchandise every month through its freight sheds. This traffic is likely to be largely increased. On the 10th of May, the ratepayers of Fort William ratified a by-law granting the Grand Trunk Pacific a bonus of \$300,000, subject to the following conditions: The Grand Trunk Pacific is to establish its terminus at that place; the company is obliged to expend \$300,000 in construction work before the first instalment of \$100,000 is paid, and for every \$300,000 of expenditure it will receive \$100,000 until the bonus is paid. In this way the town secured an immediate expenditure of at least \$1,000,000, and, by incorporating the site of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals, prevents the erection of a new municipality. Mackenzie & Mann were making preparations for the erection of a blast furnace on the southern extremity of Port Arthur. It will be built on the banks of the Nebish river, which can be made navigable to that point. The Tip-Top mine, near Port Arthur, was pumped out recently, and, it was reported, will soon be working. A copper smelter may be established at Port Arthur.

In *Sudbury*, on account of the construction of two lines of railway from near that point to Toronto, work was plentiful, at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. The Canadian Copper Company was in full operation.

At *Fort Francis* a water power is being developed. Wages are \$2 per day, and board, when the company's boarding houses are completed, will be \$3.50 per week.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. Appleton, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for all classes of labour was more active than in April, and better also than in the corresponding period of last year. The supply of labour, however, was abundant, and there was no surplus beyond a floating element who wait to secure such employment as they want. No one needed to suffer for want of employment, as the opportunities offered were plentiful.

Industries continued to expand and new ones were being established, sites being procured by manufacturers with a view to commencing operations. The city of Winnipeg is advertising for a supply of 1,500 electric horse power for its own use. It has also invited tenders for the sale of a power site, so that in the event of offers of power not being satisfactory the municipality may proceed to develop a hydraulic plant of its own. It is the intention of the city council to control the price of electric energy if possible, and to bring it down to as near cost as practicable, in order to give an impetus to industrial development.

Exceptional activity prevailed in the builders' supply trades and quarries. Already the building permits were reported by the municipal building department to involve an outlay of over \$4,000,000, which is greatly in excess of the figures for last year at the corresponding period. Last year was regarded as being exceptionally large, but indications point to the present year's total being greater still.

Bank clearings continue to show an increase, and business generally is attaining greater volume. The transportation companies were busy, as their increased earnings show. The new depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened for traffic on May 23.

In wholesale trade complaints as to difficulty in making collections were common.

Retailers of the city of Winnipeg did a very large business during May, and resources were rather taxed by the extra trade resulting from the presence in the city of so many strangers.

No changes in wages have taken place. The lathers asked for an increase, and went on strike to enforce their demands. The Canadian Pacific Railway trackmen also were negotiating for some changes, particulars of which have not been made public.

With the exception of the strike of lathers, quiet prevailed in the building trades.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The crop reports, as furnished by the railway companies, were of an exceedingly favourable character, excellent growth being reported as well as suitable weather. The seeding season was a good one.

Manufacturing.—Manufacturing generally was in a healthy condition, especially those engaged in the trades associated with buildings.

Railroad construction and employment.—Railroad construction commenced earlier than usual on account of the fine open spring. About the same number of men was employed as last year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—With the exception of plumbers, painters and carpenters, all the men in the building trades were fairly well employed. There is, however, a sufficient number of men on the ground. The volume of building will be equal to that of last year. Up to May 22 the returns of the building inspector were as follows:—

Year	Permits.	Buildings.	Value.
1900.. . . .	147	187	\$ 422,300
1901.. . . .	220	274	754,445
1902.. . . .	310	368	697,952
1903.. . . .	373	487	1,781,900
1904.. . . .	684	964	3,129,150
1905.. . . .	901	1,182	3,843,625

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal trades were very active. While the business increases in volume,

the immigrant labourer seeking employment is increasing at a greater ratio.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—All the woodworking factories were busy, in sympathy with the large amount of building being done.

Printing and allied trades.—No settlement is yet reported of the wage question between the job compositors and the employers. In other respects the trade was well employed, and prospects appear to be favourable. The *Free Press* has just moved into a very commodious new building, which is equipped with a large proportion of new machinery.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades were unusually active. Spring business was good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Food and tobacco preparation trades were normally active.

Leather trades.—All leather trades were active.

Miscellaneous.—Miscellaneous employment was greater in volume, but the number seeking odd jobs was greater than the demand.

Transportation.—Transportation company employees were fully employed. Navigation having opened, the volume of freight was heavy, and brought all available power into service.

BRANDON, MAN., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. S. P. Stringer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

All classes of labour were fairly well employed during May, more particularly those engaged in the building trades.

The labour market at the beginning of the month was somewhat overcrowded, owing to the steady influx of immigrants from Ontario and Great Britain. In all branches, however, there was considerable activity evidenced, especially in the manufacture of building supplies. It was no-

ticed that the orders for the supplies this season were for a superior line of furnishing for interior work, &c., much oak and other high-priced lines being required.

The Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce are about to erect new buildings.

The Brandon council is undertaking a large amount of civic improvements, including an addition to the filtering plant in connection with the water works, with new machinery for the same; also new pavement work, the laying of new sidewalks and sewer extensions.

There has been considerable improvement in transportation, and men engaged in freight and passenger service were fairly busy.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly good. There has been no change in rate of wages or in hours of labour, but the men engaged on the bridge and building department of the Canadian Pacific Railway asked for an increase in wages.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The condition of the crops in Manitoba and in the Territories is very favourable, the rain and snow of the past few weeks having put the land in excellent condition. The result is a feeling of optimism throughout the whole west, as everything points to a heavy yield. The applications for seed grain at the Government Experimental Farm have been unusually many this spring, the North-west Territories ranking next on the list to Ontario and Quebec.

Manufacturing.—A new lumber firm, Gillespie & Company, has opened up business in this city, for the supply of all classes of building material. The Hanbury Manufacturing Company reported trade active. Their season's cut of logs will not reach Brandon until the middle of June, as the water in the Shell river has been very low. The Brandon Machine Works is doing a large business with their chemical engines, having recently received orders from Battleford, Sask., Wapella

and Carlyle, Assa., each for a double cylinder, four-wheel truck chemical engine, with extension ladders. The flour mills were running night and day to fill orders.

Railroad construction and employment.

—Railroad employment during the month was fairly good. A considerable amount of construction work was under way, both on the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the Canadian Northern Railway. Eight construction trains were started on May 1.

Other industries.—The cement works were in active operation in anticipation of the season's work. There was quite a number of men employed in the industry of stone crushing. The two marble works of this city reported business very good, the present orders exceeding those of any previous year.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, joiners, lathers and plasterers and builders' labourers were all very busy. Painters, decorators, paper hangers and plumbers reported trade fair. With stone cutters and steamfitters trade was also good.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Steam engineers, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers and horseshoers were busy. Jewellers and watchmakers were also busily employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers, upholsterers and pattern makers found business brisk.

Printing and allied trades.—Trade was good with printers and pressmen.

Clothing trades.—Journeyman tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—With bakers, confectioners, butchers and meat cutters trade was excellent. Ice drivers and cigar makers were active.

Leather trades.—Tanners and curriers reported trade slack. Leather workers and saddlers were active.

Miscellaneous.—With barbers, clerks, stenographers, delivery employees and laundry workers business was brisk. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees reported satisfactory conditions.

Transport.—Men engaged in the transport service of the railway were fairly busy. Freight handlers, draymen, carters, teamsters and expressmen found business good.

Unskilled labour.—The unskilled labour market was somewhat overcrowded owing to the steady influx of men. A very large number have found employment throughout the district and with the city in civic improvements. The railway companies were not engaging very many unskilled hands.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Business conditions were very satisfactory throughout the district. A considerable amount of building operations will be carried on this season.

Melita.—The branch of the *Grain Growers' Association* has decided to erect a coal shed to hold the association's Galt and Estevan coal. The association will also handle its own binder twine this season.

Prince Albert.—Extensive saw-mills were totally destroyed by fire causing a loss of \$100,000 and throwing 100 men out of employment.

Arcola.—Building will be very active during the coming season; crop prospects in the neighbourhood were reported excellent.

Treherm.—A by-law granting a loan of \$5,000 for the flour mill recently destroyed by fire was passed.

St. Boniface.—The population of the town is at present 4,308, and the assessed value of property \$3,322,000. A town hall valued at \$40,000 is being erected.

Regina, Assa.—Busy conditions prevailed in all branches of industry.

CALGARY, ALTA., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. John Gillespie, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

Labour generally was more fully employed in May than in April, but the constant influx of immigrants kept a number of men, both skilled and unskilled, idle, and there were more men out of work than at this time last year.

The new sash and door factory was in full operation. The Milling Company was erecting a 1,000 barrel flour mill and elevator. Work on the irrigation ditch has been fairly started. The railway yards were crowded with freight cars and the Canadian Pacific Railway is putting down new sidings and is about to erect a large new freight shed to help to accommodate the large amount of goods handled here. A branch of the Commercial Travellers' Union was formed with the largest charter membership of any lodge of the order in Canada. Changes of wages have been effected very quietly here this spring so far, except in the case of the sheet metal workers. In one shop where the new schedule was presented the employer refused to grant the increase, and the three men employed quit work. A large new soap factory is being built.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Crop reports were extremely favourable from all over the district, especially from the southern part. Five years ago there was hardly a house between High river and Macleod and the land was said to be unfit for farming. Now that district is considered one of the best for fall wheat, and the prospects for development are excellent.

Railroad construction.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is busy laying steel and improving grades on the branches from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin.

Other industries.—Stone quarries were working to full capacity to keep up with the orders for stone required all over the west, stone being shipped in large quan-

ties as far as Moose Jaw and Regina; more would be used if it could be quarried fast enough.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—The bricklayers and masons were all fully employed, but many are coming here from a distance and some of those find difficulty in getting work. The same may be said of stone cutters and builders' labourers. There will soon be more work for stonecutters as several large contracts have been let recently. Carpenters and joiners, painters and paperhangers were busy. Lathers and plasterers were all working, with a lot of work in sight. Plumbers and steamfitters were dull.

Metal and engineering trades.—Moulders and foundrymen, as well as machinists and blacksmiths, were fairly busy. Electric workers were all working. Boiler-makers were working full time, and sheet metal workers were fairly well employed.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—The woodworking factories were very busy supplying the demand for their product all over the Territories.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were busy in all branches of the trade.

Clothing trades.—Tailors and garment workers were fully employed; also boot and shoe workers.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers and confectioners, butchers, meat cutters and cigarmakers were busy.

Leather trades.—Saddlers were all employed.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers and laundry workers were busy. Delivery men had all they could do. Hotel and restaurant employees were very busy, with theatre employees fairly so.

Transport.—All classes of railroad employees were very busy, as were also carters, draymen and teamsters.

Unskilled labour.—In spite of the large amount of work to be done, very many men who have no trades were unable to get employment.

*NELSON, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. B. Dockstader, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general condition of the labour market during May was somewhat dull. This was largely the result of quietness in the lumbering industry, only about two-thirds of the number of men employed during May, 1904, being at work.

The mining industry showed considerable improvement, and the general tone throughout the district was buoyant. Especially good reports were received from the St. Eugene Company, of Moyie, B.C., which has recently showed a marked increase in earnings, profits during April amounting to \$77,600. The company has at present about 320 men in its employ.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Hargreaves, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

There was no marked change in labour conditions during May, general activity prevailing in all branches of the building trades and manufacturing industry, though lumbering was not as active as in April. Many of the small mills in the district that sold their lumber to the larger mills have, owing to overplus of cut cedar, been obliged to close down.

The tunnel connecting the two lakes was completed, and will be utilized to furnish electric power for the tramways and city lighting plants of Vancouver, Westminster and Steveston. The cost of the work, which has been two and a quarter years under construction, and has given employment to 150 men, was in the neighbourhood of \$320,000. 30,000 horse power will be developed.

*In a reference to the difficulties at Salem, B.C., contained in the report of the Nelson correspondent in the May number of the 'Gazette,' the words 'and the Orientals were compelled to leave' were added from information received at the Department subsequent to the report of the correspondent. From later information it appears that the statement was incorrect.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company let the contract to replace the wooden piers of the Pitt river bridge with concrete ones. The contract price was about \$40,000.

The Department of Militia has purchased 137 acres of land for a new rifle range. A large amount of work will be carried out to make it suitable for the local militia companies.

The plumbers of the city gave notice to the master plumbers, requesting an increase in wages from \$4 per day to \$4.80 per day, eight hours to be construed a day's work, the same to take effect on May 1. The employers met the men and compromised with the union for \$4.50 per day of eight hours. Eight men were affected at this point.

There have been no other changes in hours or rates of wages during the month.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The following are a few of the market prices for produce which prevailed during April:—

Beef, hindquarter, 8 to 9 cts. per lb.
Beef, forequarter, 6 to 6½ cts. per lb.
Mutton, 11 to 12 cts. per lb.
Pork, 7½ to 8 cts. per lb.
Veal, 7 to 7½ cts. per lb.
Butter, 25 to 30 cts. per lb.
Eggs, 23 to 30 cts. per doz.
Potatoes, \$25 to \$27 per ton.
Hay, \$13 per ton.

Fishing.—During the early part of the month the run of spring salmon was active, but later in May was very slack. The cannerys have given no reply as yet to the request of the fishermen's union with regard to the price of sockeyes for the season. Over thirty cannerys will be operated this season.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—All branches were active. Carpenters and painters were exceptionally busy.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—The metal and engineering trades reported work very active, with prospects good for summer months. Blacksmiths found work plentiful.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Work in the several branches was plentiful, and in some lines a demand for men was made. Shingle weavers were not as active as in the preceding month.

Printing and allied trades.—Work was active in all lines.

Clothing trades.—The clothing trades reported trade very fair with prospects good.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were active and have on hand enough work for the next six months.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Revelstoke.—The contract for a large railway station for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been awarded. The price is \$25,000. A new town is being built up on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 18 miles west of Revelstoke, the Mundy Lumber Company having erected a large saw-mill with a capacity of 75,000 feet. Several fine buildings are in course of erection in addition to extensive additions to the mill plant.

VANCOUVER, B. C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. Geo. Bartley, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The demand for labour during May was considerably more active than in April. The building trades were in full operation and all mechanics well employed; a number of unskilled labourers were idle.

The holiday trade at the end of the month interfered somewhat with wholesale trade. On the whole merchants reported business very satisfactory, collections being fairly prompt.

In general groceries there was no special change. In cured meats, however, an advance of 1 cent per pound took place. New eastern creamery milk, it is expected, be soon on the market. Hood river berries were quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per crate, and have completely displaced the California berries in the local market. A few shipments were also made from the Fraser river points. Australian onions were slightly

lower, as the market will soon be supplied from other sources.

Bar iron has advanced 10 cents and turpentine \$1, being the only changes in staple lines. Business was very active with hardware merchants.

The Braim Patent Switch Company, Ltd, was incorporated. The appliance, which enables a motorman to turn a switch without getting off the street car, was invented by W. H. Braim, who had been in the employ of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. The railway company has installed it on its cars. The new concern will manufacture the appliance on a large scale.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons were very busy, overtime being reported in one or two instances. Carpenters and joiners were active with a demand for men. Lathers and plasterers were well employed and painters and decorators and paperhangers reported work plentiful and prospects very encouraging, all hands being employed. Plumbers reported trade conditions unsettled, a few of their number still being out of work since May 1, when the new schedule of wages went into effect. With the exception of one or two of the larger firms, the employers agreed to the schedule. There was plenty of work to be done. There were about 40 stonecutters working in the city and a few were engaged at outside points. Builders' labourers were well employed.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Ironmoulders, iron workers and helpers, coremakers, machinists and steam-engineers reported work steady, with no demand for men. Linemen had a good month and blacksmiths had fair employment. Blacksmiths' helpers had plenty of work.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers were active with good prospects, but upholsterers and pattern makers were quiet with prospects uncertain. Car-builders and shingle weavers were dull. Coopers had fair employment.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were active in the jobbing lines. Newspaper work was active also. Pressmen and bookbinders were well employed.

Clothing trades.—Tailors had fair employment, but with no demand for men. Garment workers, hat makers, glove makers and boot and shoe workers reported trade quiet, with prospects uncertain.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers were very dull, with prospects uncertain. The reasons given for the assignment of the Co-operative Bakery was lack of sufficient capital to buy on discounts, and the keen competition. There was also a lack of harmony between the directors and a number of those taking a prominent part in labour circles. Butchers and meat cutters were actively engaged. Cigarmakers reported trade fair, with about 30 hands at work.

Leather trades.—Conditions in the leather trades remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers reported work good, with all hands at work. The supply of clerks, stenographers, book-keepers and store employees far exceeded the demand, and there were a number of delivery employees idle. Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees and laundry workers had a good month.

Transport.—Railway employees, with the exception of freight handlers, reported trade unusually active. Teamsters were all well employed, with a good demand for teams. A number of steamboat men and firemen went north to engage in navigation in the inland waters. Ship labourers and longshoremen were active, and street railway men were well employed.

Unskilled labour.—There were a few out of employment.

VICTORIA, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market was not as satisfactory as usual at this season.

Employment during May was unsteady, there being a considerable surplus of labour in nearly all branches. Compared with the corresponding month of the last three or four years, business has fallen off and merchants complain of dullness in trade.

The salmon cannery on Esquimalt harbour was ready for work, but as yet the run of fish was very light.

There was no disturbance during the month in the relations between employers and employees.

On May 22 a meeting of the North-west Painters' Association was held at Victoria. Delegates were present from Seattle, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Bellingham, Hogniam, Everett, Vancouver and Victoria. The object of the association is to promote a closer affiliation between the various organizations.

During May a number of civic officials received increases in salaries as follows: City treasurer, from \$150 to \$166.66 per month; auditor, from \$80 to \$90 per month; city clerks, from \$120 to \$125; assessor, from \$125 to \$130; assistant city engineer, from \$85 to \$90; chief of police, from \$125 to \$135; superintendent of electric lighting system, from \$115 to \$120.

The civic estimates for the year provide for a permanent fire brigade, and after next month, the present 'call' system will be discontinued. Salaries per month will be as follows: Chief engineer, \$100; assistant engineer, \$75; two captains, \$65 each; two engineers, \$70 each; electrician, \$70; thirteen firemen, \$60 each; seven firemen, at \$52 each, and a boy at \$25.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Fishing.—A number of outfits were at work on the west coast of the island, erecting fish traps, and it is anticipated that the facilities for taking salmon will be largely increased by the time the run of sockeyes commences.

Lumbering.—The mills in the city and vicinity were running full time. A new mill is being built on Victoria Arm.

Manufacturing.—The new cement works on Tod creek were running day and night to keep up with the orders. About 50 Chinamen and 30 white men are employed.

Mining.—General activity prevailed in the mines on the island. The Crofton smelter, which has been idle for many months, will soon recommence operations.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Operations were slow, and employment unsteady. Bricklayers were fairly well employed, but the number at work was less than in previous years. Not more than two-thirds of the carpenters in the city were employed, and a number arrived anticipating employment on the new Canadian Pacific Railway tourist hotel. These were added to the list of the unemployed, and many were leaving town. Work on the hotel has not yet commenced, but an early start is anticipated. There will be little work for carpenters on this job during the present season. Lathers, plasterers and plumbers found fair employment, and painters, decorators and paperhangers continued busy. Little work was offered for stonecutters and builders' labourers.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—In no branch has activity prevailed during the month. Summarized, the conditions of employment were, among iron moulders, boilermakers and iron ship builders, dull; among machinists, engineers, electrical workers, linemen, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers, fair; among shipwrights and caulkers, very dull, and among horseshoers, good.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Woodworkers and upholsterers had fair employment. Carriage and wagon makers were busy.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers, pressmen and bookbinders were fully employed. Printers and pressmen were in demand.

Clothing trades.—Journeymen tailors had fair employment, and conditions have slightly improved for garment workers, but many were still idle.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Bakers, butchers and cigarmakers were fairly well employed. In the latter part of the month a few cigarmakers were idle.

Leather trades.—Harness-makers and saddlers had a fair month.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers, clerks and delivery employees had fair employment. Laundry workers were well employed.

Transport.—Since the opening of navigation on the northern rivers, steamboat men and steamboat firemen have been fully employed. Ship labourers and long-shoremen had fair employment, and street railway employees, carters, draymen, teamsters and expressmen were well employed. Cab drivers and hackmen reported trade good.

Unskilled labour.—There was still a surplus of this class of labour, an unusual condition for this time of year.

NANAIMO, B.C., AND DISTRICT.

Mr. A. Spencer, correspondent, reported as follows:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

The condition of the labour market during May showed an improvement over April, and in some branches there were decided signs of increasing activity, but the supply of labour was still greater than the demand. In commercial circles there was little change; there were no changes in the rates of wages during the month and no disturbances in the labour market.

On June 1 the eight-hour day law comes in force in the coal mines, and the uncertainty as to the action the coal operators will take is causing an unsettled feeling among business men and miners.

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—The farmers were busy with spring work.

Fishing.—There was no activity among the fishermen.

Lumbering.—In the lumber camps business improved; several lots of timber lands

changed hands and new camps were opened up. On the west coast of the island, a company has secured a large area of timber lands and is making preparations for a large sawmill and factory. They have a large amount of cedar which will be shipped to eastern American points. Among the sawmills there was an improvement, as the demand from the Northwest is increasing greatly.

Mining.—Among the coal mines work has been good during the month; all the mines were working steadily.

Railroad construction and employment.—There was little activity in railway construction.

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Building trades.—Bricklayers and masons' work has been scarce and the outlook is not very good. Carpenters and joiners reported trade poor for the time of the year, but painters and paperhangers were

fairly busy on the usual spring work. Plumbers reported work fair, but builders' labourers were inactive.

Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.—Machinists, blacksmiths and engineers were fairly well employed, but not as well as was expected.

Woodworking and furnishing trades.—Carriage makers were fairly active.

Printing and allied trades.—Printers were dull.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers had on hand the usual amount of local work, which is rather small.

Transport.—Teamsters and expressmen were not as active as they were last month, the spring rush being nearly over.

Unskilled labour.—Unskilled labour has been quiet.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Work was very quiet and hard to obtain.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE IMMIGRATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS TO MONTREAL DURING 1904.*

THE report of His Honour Judge Winchester, the commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada on June 30, 1904, to inquire into the circumstances which induced a large number of Italian labourers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during 1904, with special reference to the persons promoting the immigration in question, and the methods employed by them, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Sir William Mulock, on May 19.† The report covers 41 pages, and the evidence 170 pages. A copy of the commission and of the Order in Council under which it was granted accompanies the report, together with an

index of the names of witnesses examined, and of the places at which evidence was taken.

Extent of the Inquiry.

The report states that the inquiry was prosecuted by the commissioner in the city of Montreal on the following dates: June 30, July 1, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26. During the first five days the correspondence in the offices of Mr. George E. Burns, officer in charge of the Special Service Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and of Messrs. Alberto Dini and Antonio Cordasco, Italian employment agents at Montreal, was inspected, translations of the letters, in Italian, found in the possession of Messrs. Dini and Cordasco being obtained. The examination of witnesses was begun on July 1, and continued until the close of the inquiry on July 26, during which time the evidence of sixty-four persons was taken.

* Copies of the report and evidence may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour, Canada.

† See the 'Labour Gazette' vol. Y, No. 1 p. 55, 1904, for an account of the appointment of this commission.

Circumstances Inducing Italian Immigration.

The report deals at length with the circumstances inducing the Italian immigration complained of, a careful analysis of the evidence taken in this connection, with extended quotations being given. For some years past, it is stated, a considerable number of Italians have been employed in connection with railway construction and public works in Canada; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for example, employed some 3,144 during 1903, of which 1,200 were obtained in Montreal and the balance in the United States. The operations of Mr. Burns in obtaining Italian labourers for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and his relations with Cordasco, from whom almost exclusively he obtained the Italian labourers required by the company since 1901, are described in detail. They constituted a large part of the inquiry conducted by the commissioner. Special arrangements, it was shown, were made by Burns with Cordasco in that year in connection with a strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Cordasco employing agents in the United States to assist in securing the required number of men. Burns also stated in his evidence that Cordasco had visited the United States with him in September, 1903, for the purpose of getting some agencies for steamship companies for which Burns recommended him to different agents in New York. Burns denied that Cordasco was the sole agent for the company, though he had seen Cordasco's advertisement to that effect in a newspaper called the *Corriere del Canada*, in which Burns was also an advertiser.

With regard to the number of labourers which were called for by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the season of 1904, the report states that the evidence given by Mr. Burns was of a contradictory character. The company, according to Burns' evidence, was in the habit of calling upon Cordasco for men as they needed them,

an estimate being made at the end of each year as to the probable number that would be required for the following season. Burns described the method usually pursued in estimating this demand, but denied having made any estimate for the season of 1904, as the effort to do so through the usual channels proved fruitless. His opinion, based on current industrial and labour conditions in 1903, he stated, had been that fewer men would be required for 1904. Burns stated further in his evidence, as quoted in the report, that he had never given any definite information to Cordasco with regard to the number of men he would require in 1904, though he had discussed the matter with him. A letter addressed by him to Mr. E. P. Brady, assistant general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man., in December, 1903, however, was produced by the commissioner, in which the statement was made that there was every indication of a large demand for labourers in 1904, as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway might want a great many thousand men. The letter asked for information as to the local supply of labour on each division of the railway to be used in connection with an estimate to be made by Burns in January. Burns could not reconcile this statement with his previous statement to the effect that his opinion in the autumn of 1903 had been that fewer men would be required in 1904. In reply to His Honour, he thought the letter was more trustworthy evidence as to his opinion on this matter in the fall of 1903 than his unaided recollection. Burns, however, again denied that he had made any arrangements with Cordasco for a supply of men, or that any preparation for a supply of men was made by himself in anticipation of the season 1904, though he admitted speaking to Cordasco several times on the subject. The agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in New York, he stated, had informed him on the authority of the general agent of the Anchor line of steamships, that ten thousand men would be brought into the country

for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Cordasco, according to Burns' statement, was with him in New York when he received this information. Some steps were taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway, according to Burns' evidence, with regard to the importation of labourers from England, Scotland and Scandinavia in case they might be required, but he had had no knowledge of Cordasco's operations in bringing men from Italy.

Operations of Cordasco.

The report quotes in full a number of letters which were found in Cordasco's office and which throw light on the operations conducted by him during the autumn of 1903 and the spring of 1904. In the first communication quoted, written under date of May 10, 1904, and addressed to Mr. G. E. Burns, complaint was made of the action of the Italian Consul in bringing in some five hundred Italians. With regard to the number of men he attempted to secure for the season of 1904, Cordasco, the report states, invariably denied that he had authorized his clerk to state that he wanted ten thousand men. Letters were found, however, which Cordasco admitted receiving and answering in which several explicit statements were made as to the large number of men that would be required. On October 18, 1903, in a letter addressed to Ludwig, passenger agent, Chiasso, Cordasco inclosed a package of his business cards with the statement that work in Canada was never short and that anybody might be sent to him personally and would be sure to be employed, as he secured work for four thousand men per year with the Canadian Pacific Company alone. Ludwig replied, stating that he would send Cordasco some passengers if assured of his honesty, and if a modest commission only were required. In reply to this communication, Cordasco wrote a very long letter in which the following statement occurred: 'Every year I secure work for 4,000 or 5,000 men, and next year I need 10,000 to employ on the

Canadian Pacific Railway and other railway companies and contractors, and you must know that all the workingmen for whom I secured work, when the season is over, and that have paid every expense, they can save from \$150 to \$600.' Letters addressed by Cordasco to Luigi Scarcella, 243 Rideau street, Ottawa, Ont., to Aristide Guerrieri, Box 11, Mapleton Dep., Pa., and Angello D. Santis, 18 Canal street, Buffalo, N.Y., are also quoted, in which he expressly states that he would require ten thousand men during the season of 1904 for pick and shovel work. These letters were written during January and February. A correspondence between Cordasco and Antonio Paretto, Udine, Italy, during March and April, is also quoted in the report. Cordasco had sent a copy of the *Corriere del Canada* to Paretto, who replied by post-card stating that there was a strong stream of immigration from the Venetian provinces to Canada, and that he would be obliged if he could receive Cordasco's newspaper frequently. He also requested a time-table of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to the interior of Canada. Cordasco replied to this communication furnishing the desired information, and stating that great and important works would be opened at the end of the month (March), and that he had to secure about ten thousand labourers. The following sentences were added:—

'If you have any passengers, you can send them without any fear—I am able to give them immediate work. The salary will be \$1.50 a day; besides that they will get a return ticket from any locality; they can board themselves or get board as they like. The work will last long, and the payment is sure. Each man gets a contract in Italian, containing the clear conditions under which they have to work, in which is specified the length of time, salary, &c. In one word, there will be no tricks or schemes.'

Cordasco added that if passengers were furnished with his business card they would be met at New York by his agent and accompanied to Montreal to prevent them falling into the hands of speculators.

In April Cordasco again wrote on two occasions to Paretti, mentioning that a number of Italians had arrived from him. He complained, however, that Paretti had not supplied these immigrants with the business cards which he had forwarded to him as a card of recognition. Cordasco also stated that, owing to the backwardness of the season, he had up to that date (April 26) sent away only 70 men, while in previous years at that time he had sent away more than a thousand men. Cordasco also pointed out that he had never promised to find employment for stonecutters, miners, &c., and requested Paretti not to send more passengers without previously informing him how many were coming, furnishing every man with a business card of Cordasco having Paretti's stamp on, and giving them to understand that they must wait their turn to go to work. The only employment mentioned was railway construction work with pick and shovel. Paretti replied on May 8, expressing surprise at Cordasco's statements in view of his previous communications, and refusing to advise his passengers as suggested by Cordasco; his practice, he stated, had been to give Cordasco's address and reference to those who had read his newspaper. Correspondence between Cordasco and Domenico Zappia, of Straiti, Italy, is also quoted in the report, Zappia having written to Cordasco in the first instance, asking him to receive some seventy men which he was sending to Canada. Cordasco replied, engaging to find work for as many men as might be sent, at \$1.50 per day, with free transportation to and from the locality of employment. Cordasco also engaged to have his agent meet the men at New York or Boston, if properly notified. He also forwarded a parcel of his business cards to be given to the men. A letter from Cordasco to Tommaso Montavese, Marche, Italy, is also quoted, in which he stated that extensive works were in progress in Canada, that every man would secure an agreement in Italian, and

would receive \$1.50 and more per day, with free transportation up and back. With regard to the above correspondence, Cordasco stated in his evidence that he did not know that the number ten thousand had been inserted in any letter written from his offices. Ganna, clerk to Cordasco, however, stated that Cordasco received the various letters himself, and that he had been instructed to write in reply in the tenor in which these were written. Cordasco, moreover, admitted that he had stated to men coming into his office seeking employment that ten thousand men were wanted. The greater part of the newspaper *Corriere del Canada*, printed in Italian, in which a number of Cordasco's advertisements appeared, was shown by the evidence to be owned by Cordasco. The report quotes in full a special article headed 'Italian Labourer,' which appeared in the issue of the *Corriere del Canada*, of February 27, 1905, and which stated that work for a more considerable number of men than in other years would be available in 1904. Cordasco was represented in the article as the sole agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and as a protector of Italian labourers, the fact being cited as a proof of the latter that a parade for two thousand labourers had been held in his honour a short time previously in Montreal. It was also stated in the article that Cordasco had instituted a solid bank through which money could be sent to any part of Italy in a few days. The article, it was shown, had been written for Cordasco by Scarrone, and Cordasco admitted having seen it before it was printed. This issue of the paper, the report states, was sent all over Italy. A letter from Cordasco to Scarrone is also quoted in this connection, in which the latter is asked to conceal the fact that the *Corriere del Canada* was the property of Cordasco. The report states that the result of the advertisements and correspondence of Cordasco referred to above, was to bring a large number of Italian labourers to Montreal. The evidence of three Italian

labourers who were among the number is quoted in particular, all affirming that they had been induced to come to Canada as a result of the representations of Cordasco, to whom they had paid a fee of \$3 as a condition of securing work, though this engagement had not been carried out by Cordasco.

Further Evidence.

The report quotes from evidence given by Mr. H. Laporte, Mayor of Montreal, to the effect that Mr. Cordasco had said in June that he would require ten thousand men for the season of 1904. Count Fransesco Mazza, Italian Consul General in Canada, gave as a reason for the extensive Italian immigration of 1904 the representations and advertisements of persons interested in having the immigrants come. This, the consul stated, was in opposition to the wishes of the Italian government and of the consulate. Mr. James B. Mack, vice-president of the Dominion Trades and Labour Council, stated that a number of Italians had informed him that they had been induced by circulars, letters, &c., sent by Cordasco and others, to come to Canada. Chevalier Charles Honore Catelli, president of the Italian Immigration Aid Society, Montreal, stated that five or six Italians who had been sent by Paretti to Cordasco on the understanding that the latter was a large contractor in Montreal, and wanted eight or ten thousand men, had afterwards gone back to Italy. Representations, it was stated by Mr. Catelli, had also been made to the society with regard to the sufferings of a number of men at North Bay, who were among those sent by Paretti to Cordasco. Evidence of Ganna, clerk of Cordasco, is quoted in the report with regard to the number of immigrants sent by different agencies, and letters written by Cordasco to the general passenger agents of the Canadian Pacific steamship line and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique given, in which Cordasco states that in the course of the year he came in touch with probably six or seven thousand Ital-

ians, and could probably sell a good many tickets for the companies, if permitted to do business with them. Both of these agencies were subsequently secured by Cordasco.

Operations of Alberto Dini.

In the issue of *La Patria Italiana* of January 21, 1904, the report states, an advertisement appeared, to the effect that ten thousand labourers would be required for the coming spring, that Alberto Dini was the representative of many construction companies, and was of proverbial integrity, and that employment at good wages was assured to every one from the spring to the coming winter. Dini, being summoned before the commissioner, stated that the advertisements had not been inserted with his authorization, and that he had not brought any Italians to Canada. A card given to persons coming from Chiasso to Montreal was produced, in which immigrants were recommended to Dini by the Societa Anomina d'Emigrazione. Dini stated, however, that he did not know how these cards got to Chiasso. He also denied having any agreement with Ludwig. As to the number of men who had come from Chiasso, he did not know exactly,—probably one hundred, probably two hundred. A letter from Messrs. Corecco and Brivio, dated at Bodio, Switzerland, May 7, 1904, and addressed to Dini, is quoted in the report, in which the firm stated that they had Dini's address to immigrants for several years, and had sent him a great number of labourers. The letter also referred to the establishment at Chiasso, Switzerland, of an immigrant agency by a brother of one Schenker, a competitor of Dini in Montreal, and proposed that an understanding between the firm and Dini should be arrived at whereby in the case of those who might wish to go to Montreal through friends the amount of the passage money might be exacted by Dini in Montreal, all that he might be able to get above the sum remaining to his benefit. It was also proposed in the

letter that Dini should suggest to those who might wish to get their people to Canada that they should secure transportation through Correcco and Brivio, the latter in that event to pay Dini a commission. The report also quotes the evidence of Mr. Di Rosa, editor of *La Patria Italiana*, who stated that Dini had asked him to write an advertisement calling for ten thousand labourers. The request, it was stated, was made verbally by Dini in the office of *La Patria Italiana*.

Methods Adopted to Encourage Immigration.

In addition to the methods referred to above, evidence is quoted in the report to show that Cordasco employed agents in the United States for the purpose of hiring Italians for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and had printed letter headings and envelopes bearing the Italian crest with the evident intention of making the immigrants believe that Cordasco was connected with the Italian government. It was further shown that at least one or two persons went from Montreal to Italy for the purpose of bringing out Italian workmen. Cordasco admitted giving one Boconcelli, tickets for thirteen men; Boconcelli paid for these and was lent about \$380 by Cordasco. The amount charged by Boconcelli to the men, according to the evidence, was \$60 for each \$30 ticket. Boconcelli was afterwards sent out by Cordasco as a foreman and collected this money out of the men's wages.

Persons Engaged in Promoting Immigration.

The report states that the only persons who were shown by the evidence to be engaged directly or indirectly in promoting Italian immigration into Canada, were George E. Burns and Antonia Cordasco, acting on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Alberto Dini. The Schenker Brothers referred to in the Correcco and Brivio letter to Dini, had ceased doing business in Montreal some time previous.

Treatment of Immigrants by Agents in Montreal.

As a result largely of the advertisements and representations of Cordasco and Dini at least six thousand Italian immigrants, according to the report, were in Montreal during the month of May, 1904. It was shown by the evidence further that these men could not obtain employment with the Canadian Pacific Railway without first paying Cordasco the sums demanded by him, Mr. Burns refusing to employ Italians except through Cordasco. To relieve the men from this imposition, the secretary-treasurer of the Italian Immigration Aid Society wrote on March 5, 1903, to the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company offering to secure any number of good men for the company, even thousands, without any charge. In reply to this a letter was received from George E. Burns, to whom the matter had been referred, stating that it was not the intention of the company to change its arrangements for the employment of Italian labour, which had thus far given entire satisfaction.

Extortions of Cordasco.

The fee charged by Cordasco was \$1 for registering the name of the applicant as labourer, and \$10 for registration as foreman or interpreter, with a further fee of \$2 or \$3 before he would recommend men for employment. After receiving the sums, however, he did not provide the employment in many cases, and refused to repay the amounts obtained, though a number of men brought suit against him and recovered the sums in question. Between November, 1903, and May or June, 1904, at least 63 foremen and 3,916 men registered with Cordasco, 400 of whom paid \$4 each. According to Ganna's evidence, the amount taken by Cordasco out of the men in six months during which he had been in his employ was \$6,121, besides which Cordasco received sums from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company varying from \$270 to \$600 per month. In addition commissions from steamship com-

panies amounting to \$735 had been received. In all Cordasco made about \$10,000 per year.

Overcharges of Provisions Supplied by Cordasco.

Cordasco was authorized by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to supply the Italian labourers with food on their journey from Montreal to their destination. For this he received \$5 per day for every day he worked for the company. The provisions were charged to the company, which in turn charged them against the men and deducted the amounts from their first wages, paying over the sum to Cordasco. It was shown in the evidence that Cordasco's accounts were very carelessly checked, and some cases of heavy overcharges were discovered. For example, on an item of \$152 Cordasco was shown to have made \$57.50 out of the men by charging unfair prices. Evidence by Mr. Burns is quoted in the report to show that from the beginning of 1903 to June, 1904, a total of \$6,453.41 had been charged by Cordasco for provisions on which Cordasco made a profit of \$3,800. This profit was made notwithstanding the fact that Cordasco received, as stated, a fee of \$5 per day for the work of buying these provisions for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Fees Collected from Labourers.

In April, 1904, the report states, a new arrangement between Cordasco and Burns was made as a result of a suit brought against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by some Italian labourers for the return of the amount charged by Cordasco, in which Judge Curran held that the company was liable, owing to the fact that Cordasco had received the moneys as agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and had not provided the stipulated employment. Under the new arrangement, Cordasco was not to charge the men anything, but the company was to pay Cordasco \$1 for each man employed by them. Up to the beginning of the

inquiry, however, Cordasco, with the knowledge of Mr. Burns, continued to collect \$4 from each labourer. Mr. Dini's charge was \$1 for obtaining employment and nothing for foremen. Other companies charged \$2 or \$3 for obtaining men. Cordasco, it was also shown, charged the men a fee for giving them a free pass.

The Results of the Immigration Upon Canadian Workingmen.

The report states that the arrival of such a large number of immigrants interfered with the wages of workingmen in Montreal. The opinion of Mr. Honore Gervais, M.P., is quoted in support of this statement; Mr. Hannaford, engineer of the Montreal Street Railway Company, also stated that the company had no trouble in obtaining Italian labourers in 1904 at \$1.25 per day, though the rate to ordinary labourers was \$1.50. Mr. J. B. Mack stated that in various classes wages had been reduced. Mr. Charles Hodson Osler, of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, stated that the wages of labourers in 1903 was \$1.45, but had dropped 20 cents in 1904 as a result of the influx of men.

Findings of the Commissioner.

The commissioner in summing up states that the evidence fully established the fact that the large influx of Italian immigrants into Montreal in the early part of 1904 was the result of advertisements and representations of Cordasco, acting with the assistance of steamship agencies in Italy. The relations of Mr. Burns and Cordasco were shown to be most intimate, though the statement that Mr. Burns was financially interested in Cordasco's operations was denied by both. The commissioner stated it as his opinion, however, that Mr. Burns had control of Cordasco's actions and was aware of the extortionate sums which the latter was charging for provisions, and refused to interfere when requested to do so. With regard to Mr. Burns' attitude in December, 1903, when he was told that ten thou-

and men were to be brought in for the Grand Trunk Pacific, the report states that by inquiry and the use of the most ordinary intelligence he could have ascertained this to be a false statement. It was about that time that Cordasco began his efforts to obtain the ten thousand men, though without any agreement for their employment. In the commissioner's opinion Cordasco's main object was to compel the men thus brought into the country to pay him the large sums he was shown to have received, and this he was enabled to do by Mr. Burns refusing to employ any Italians except through him. Mr. Burns, the report states, further assisted him in obtaining steamship agencies which it was his evident intention to employ in carrying out his object and in making further extortions.

Recommendations.

The commissioner recommends that the city of Montreal should pass a by-law similar to that in force in Toronto, respecting intelligence offices, which provides that every person keeping an intelligence office for registering the names and residences of, and giving information to, labourers, workmen, clerks, domestic servants, etc., should procure a license before being permitted to carry on business. The text of the Toronto by-law is quoted as to the manner in which applications are to be filed and filled. The following provisions with regard to fees are also taken from the Toronto by-law:

(1) From every male applying for place or employment as servant, or labourer, or workman, a sum not exceeding 50 cents; as clerk or skilled employee, coachman, butler, rockman, timekeeper or teamster having a team, \$1.

(2) From every female applying for place or employment as domestic servant, or person employed by the day, a sum not exceeding 25 cents as governess, clerk or skilled employee, housekeeper, or cook, \$1.

(3) From every person making application for a male domestic servant, labourer, or workman, a sum not exceeding 50 cents; for a clerk or other skilled employee, coachman, butler, rockman, timekeeper or teamster having a team, \$1.

(4) From every person making application for a female domestic servant, or person employed by the day, a sum not exceeding 50 cents; for a governess, clerk, or other skilled employee, housekeeper or cook, \$1.

For which sum a receipt shall be given at the time of making application to the person so applying; and in the event of no place or employment being obtained as applied for, or no employee being obtained as applied for, within one week from the date of application, one-half fees so paid shall be refunded on the demand of the person producing the receipt.

The penalty for extortion, false representation, etc., is fixed at a maximum fine of \$50 for each offence, or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months.

In addition to the above recommendations the commissioner quotes a statement made by Mr. Gervais, M.P., in his evidence, to the effect that no private individual should be allowed to speak in the name of Canada to foreign labourers and induce them to come here, but that immigrants should be selected only by proper officials of the Dominion government. Mr. Gervais suggested that clauses should be inserted in the immigration laws, empowering quarantine officials to examine into the standing of immigrants coming into Canada and to reject those who are unfitted, making it necessary for the speculators who have been deceiving these people to send them back. Count Mazza is also quoted in the report to the effect that some system should be adopted to prevent private individuals encouraging immigration. The commissioner states that he is of the opinion that legislation on the line suggested by Mr. Gervais should be enacted.

Conclusion.

The report states that, as a result of the inquiry, information had been received from Cordasco on August 2, 1904, that he had repaid \$2,017.25 of the monies received by him from Italian labourers. Cordasco further stated that he intended to carry on his business without registering any men whatever.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.

ON Tuesday, May 16, the Royal Assent was given to a number of Acts passed during the present session of the Dominion parliament. A brief review of the Acts included among these, of particular interest from the standpoint of labour and industry, is given below.

Permanent Census Established.

An Act was passed providing for the establishment of a permanent census and statistics office in place of the present office with the necessary officers, commissioners and other employees under the direction of the honourable the Minister of Agriculture. Provision was also made for the appointment of an outside staff of enumerators and other persons for the purpose of collecting statistics relating to the industrial and other affairs of the country, the duties of the different officers being carefully defined.

A census of the Dominion, under the terms of the Act, is to be taken during the month of June in the year 1911, and in every tenth year thereafter; in Manitoba and the Territories the census of population and agriculture will be taken during June, 1906, and in every tenth year thereafter. The details collected in this connection are to include, for every territorial division, first, the population, variously classified; second, the number of dwellings, stores, storehouses, factories and other buildings, variously classified; third, the occupied lands; fourth, industrial products and values; fifth, the wage earnings of the people in the census year; sixth, municipal, educational, charitable, penal and other institutions. The manner in which these statistics are to be collected is described and the duties of the different officers, enumerators, commissioners, &c., in this connection defined.

Collection of Statistics.

The collection of *general statistics*, including agricultural, commercial, educational, manufacturing and other statistics is also authorized. Arrangements with re-

gard to the supply of information may be made between the Dominion and provincial governments where any plan for collecting statistics is in existence in the latter. Public officials may be called upon to furnish copies of papers and documents in this connection, and statistical abstracts of public reports and documents may be authorized. Special statistical investigations may also be undertaken from time to time under authorization of the Governor in Council. The minister is especially charged to ensure that all statistical information obtained is as accurate as possible.

A special portion of the Acts deals with the collection and publication of *criminal statistics*. Schedules of such statistics are to be furnished by clerks of courts, by sheriffs and wardens of penitentiaries. The Secretary of State, moreover, is required to furnish schedules relating to the cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised. All of the statistics thus collected are to be abstracted, registered, tabulated and published in the form of an annual report to parliament until such time as arrangements are completed under which this material will be dealt with in the same manner as general statistics.

Several *general* clauses are added with regard to the methods to be followed in obtaining information, the oath to be taken by officers under the Act to ensure the accuracy of the returns, the penalties for refusal or neglect to fill out schedules required by the Act or to answer questions lawfully asked by enumerators and others, for the acquiring of information under oath, the legal interpretation as to the leaving of notices to be filled in, the remuneration of persons employed, and other matters.

Increase in Salaries of the Mounted Police.

The section of the Mounted Police Act fixing the pay of the force was repealed and a new provision inserted granting a substantial increase in the salaries of dif-

ferent officers and employees. A table compared with rates previously in force, is showing the new rates of remuneration, as follows.—

Nature of Employment.	Present rate.	Former rate.
Commissioner of police, per annum.. . . .	\$3,000 00	\$2,600 00
Assistant commissioner, per annum.. . . .	2,000 00	1,600 00
Superintendents, per annum.. . . .	1,800 00	1,400 00
Inspectors, per annum.. . . .	1,400 00	1,000 00
Surgeons and assistants, per annum.. . . .	1,800 00	1,400 00
Veterinary surgeons, per annum.. . . .	400 00	1,000 00
Four staff sergeants, per diem.. . . .	2 00	.. . . .
Other staff sergeants, per diem.. . . .	1 75	1 20
Other non-commissioned officers, per diem.. . . .	1 25	1 00
Constables, per diem.. . . .	1 00	0 75
Special constables and scouts, per diem.. . . .	1 50	1 25
Buglers under 18 years of age, per diem.. . . .	2 50	0 40
Working pay to artisans, per diem.. . . .	0 75	0 50

Packing of Apples.

An amendment to the act respecting the packing and sale of certain staple commodities was passed whereby sections were added requiring apples packed in Canada for export, for sale by the box, to be packed in strong boxes of seasoned wood the inside dimensions of which must not be less than ten inches in depth, eleven inches in width and twenty inches in length, representing as nearly as possible 2,200 cubic inches. The penalty for violation of this clause is fixed at twenty-five cents for each box of apples offered or exposed for sale in contravention of the Act. Apples packed in boxes or in barrels having trays or fillers with separate compartments for each apple are excepted from this provision.

Miscellaneous.

An Act was passed *respecting contracts for government works*, requiring that tenders for any work to be constructed under contract for any department of the government must be invited by public advertisement, excepting in cases where the delay involved would be injurious to the public interest, or could be more expeditiously and economically executed by officers and servants of the department, or in cases where the estimated cost is less than \$5,000,

and it appears to the minister not to be advisable to invite tenders. When tenders are required they must be submitted by the minister to the Governor in Council and the contract for the work must be awarded under the direction of the Governor in Council. A similar provision to the above was inserted in the Public Works Act.

An amendment to the Railway Act was passed with special reference to the tenure of office of the *chief commissioner* of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in case this officer previous to his appointment were a judge of any Superior Court in Canada, provision being made that in such event he may not be removed by the Governor in Council except upon an address of the Senate and House of Commons. Provision is also made for the pensioning of a chief commissioner who has been previously a judge of a Canadian Superior Court.

An Act was passed permitting the Grand Trunk Railway Company to acquire the shares and securities of the *Canada Atlantic Railway* and of the *Canada Atlantic Traffic Company* and to guarantee payment of the principal and interest of the securities of the *Canada Atlantic Railway Company* to an amount not exceeding £3,292, 200 sterling.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE PÈRE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY.*

ON May 19 the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, laid on the table of the House of Commons the report of His Honour Judge Winchester, the commissioner appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's lines operated in Canada.

Progress of the Inquiry.

The commissioner's report recites, in opening, the steps taken preliminary to the taking of evidence under the commission, in which connection it is pointed out that the commission was received on April 21, and the inquiry commenced at the court house in the city of London on the 24th of the same month, on which date the first witness was examined. On the two days immediately following other witnesses were examined at St. Thomas, Ontario. On April 30 one of the witnesses was examined in Toronto, and on May 15 other witnesses in the same city. During the examination of all the witnesses, with the exception of the witnesses examined at St. Thomas on April 27, and one other witness, counsel appeared on behalf of the Père Marquette Railway Company, and took part in the examinations. Mr. A. O. Jeffery, counsel for the government, also attended during the whole of the inquiry. Thirty-eight witnesses in all were examined.

Condition of Père Marquette Railway.

The report states that the Père Marquette Railway Company obtained, in January, 1902, control over the following Canadian railways, namely, the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, the Erie and Huron, and the London and Port Stanley railways, and subsequently obtained run-

ning powers over the Michigan Central Railway from St. Thomas to the Niagara frontier. These lines were then called the Buffalo Division of the Père Marquette Railway system. A list of railways in connection with the system at the time of its acquirement is given. It is stated that the condition of the road at the time it was secured was good, having sufficient power and facilities to handle its local business, but that owing to through business being instituted subsequent to the Père Marquette taking control, greater powers and facilities were required than the company was able to supply the division with.

Mr. Woolatt, who had been the manager of the system in Canada, was appointed superintendent of the division, and applied to the management of the company for assistance from time to time. The needed help was not forthcoming, and in consequence of the lack of power and water, and of other facilities, the business became congested and the trains were not managed with proper expedition.

The evidence of Mr. Woolatt to the effect that his resignation was sent in because of nervous prostration, brought on through worry in consequence of inability on the part of the company to adequately or efficiently equip the division which it was his duty to superintend is quoted at length.

Mr. Pyeatt was appointed on November 28, 1904, to succeed Mr. Woolatt. The evidence of Mr. Mackay, civil engineer, showing that the railroad was in a good condition at the time it was taken over by the Père Marquette, and was in shape for handling local business, but not properly equipped for trunk line work, is also quoted. In Mr. Mackay's evidence it is stated that the fault of the service not being sufficient was with the head management, and not with the superintendent of the division. The lack of motive power and sufficient equipment was also given

See the May, 1905, number of the Labour Gazette, (Vol. 5, No. II, page 1220) for an account of the appointment of this commission.

by Mr. K. R. Cameron as responsible for the bad condition of the road once the trunk line business had been undertaken. Mr. Cameron was formerly trainmaster of the Père Marquette, and his evidence is quoted in part.

A part of Mr. Pyeatt's evidence is quoted, in which he says that when he took charge of the road on December 1, the condition might be considered poor; that the poor condition of the power was the worst fault and the condition of the other parts not satisfactory, also part of his evidence showing that he had requested from the management better facilities, such as additional engines, side-tracks, &c. Similar testimony given by Mr. McNamamy, master mechanic of the division, appointed on November 30, 1904, is also quoted. The evidence of Mr. McNamamy quoted also shows that the management in Cincinnati supplied him with necessary funds to meet increased expenditure and increase in number of hands to bring the road into a greater state of efficiency. Prior to his appointment the pay-rolls had been between \$10,000 and \$11,000 per month; at the time of his examination, the pay-rolls ran about \$17,000 per month. In addition to this, six engines worth about \$16,000 a piece had been sent over, and considerable expense incurred in the way of shops, &c., which were under way, but not in running order when he came. There was an expenditure of about \$20,000 on new machines. Without all these additional expenses the road could not have been put in good order.

The report adds that in the examination of the witnesses produced by the railway company, the names of five of whom are given, they all stated that the improvement in the handling of the working of the road was largely in the improved condition of the power, one or two adding that the road was helped by the addition of sidings and water tanks.

Employment of Aliens.

In reference to the employment of aliens the report says that Mr. John Samuel

Pyeatt had been acting as chief clerk to the general manager on the Père Marquette Railway system, with offices in Detroit. He was appointed to succeed Mr. Woolatt as superintendent of the Canadian lines about November 28, 1904, the appointment being made at Detroit. He went to St. Thomas from Detroit and entered upon his duties as superintendent on December 1, 1904, and has continued since, receiving therefor \$250 per month and expenses. He admitted being an American citizen.

Everett E. Cain, trainmaster, is reported also as being an American citizen. He was appointed to his position on the road by Mr. Pyeatt and entered upon his duties on December 22, 1904. Mr. Cain's evidence is quoted in part to show that he had formerly been employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway, and had come to Canada in consequence of his conversations and understanding with Mr. Pyeatt; both Mr. Pyeatt and Mr. Cain having been schoolboys together and friends for some years.

Part of Mr. Pyeatt's evidence is quoted, as is also part of Mr. Cameron's and Mr. Tillson's in reference to the appointment of Mr. Cain, with a view to showing wherein Mr. Pyeatt had not been as candid in his examination as to the appointment of Mr. Cain as Mr. Cain himself had been in reference to his own appointment.

James R. Gilhula, chief train dispatcher, is reported as being an American. He was appointed as chief train dispatcher in St. Thomas in December, 1904, by Mr. Pyeatt at a salary of \$110 per month. It was while he was in the United States that he had applied for a position to Mr. Pyeatt and had received his appointment. He had known Mr. Pyeatt for five or six years.

Owen S. Leseur, assistant engineer, was appointed on February 22, 1905, at a salary of \$150 per month and some expenses. He is reported as an American citizen, and his appointment as having taken place in Detroit.

George M. Osborne, instrument man and leveller, is reported as an American citizen appointed at a salary of \$80 per month.

John William O'Loughlin, stenographer, is reported as an American citizen, twenty-five years of age, and as living in Springfield, Ohio, when engaged by Mr. Pyeatt as his stenographer at a salary of \$60 per month. He had been offered the position by telegram from Mr. Pyeatt, after having made known his desire for a position in the company's employ at the head office in Detroit.

John McNamany, master mechanic of the Buffalo division, reported as an American citizen, is stated to have been appointed about November 30, 1904, and to have been at the time of his appointment in the company's employ as road foreman of engineers at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Charles Franklin Shoemaker, foreman of the boilermakers, was appointed on February 20, 1905. He is named as an American citizen who had prior to his appointment been living at Terre Haut, Ind. He was given transportation by the company to come to Canada to apply for a position. He receives \$85 per month.

Charles H. Shoemaker, son of Charles Franklin Shoemaker, is reported as having been appointed by his father about March 8, 1905, and as being an American citizen. The company had sent transportation to him to Canada.

Werner C. Groening, general foreman of the St. Thomas shops, was appointed March 18, 1905; he is reported as an American citizen and as being in Detroit in the employ of the company at the time of his appointment for St. Thomas. He was appointed to his present position by the general master mechanic. Transportation was supplied by the company.

William H. Hunker, storekeeper, was appointed on December 27, 1904. He had been in Oklahoma previous to that date and had applied for a position nearer to his home which is in Elkart, Ind. The evidence shows that Mr. Hunker succeeded an American who had absconded, and who had

succeeded Mr. Colon, who had been appointed from Saginaw by the general storekeeper.

Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, was appointed to the position on October 1, having been previously district passenger agent at Toledo. He had been appointed by the general passenger agent at Detroit, and is reported as an American citizen. The company paid transportation for himself and family.

The commissioner states that in addition to these persons, all of whom are mentioned as being American citizens, and as having been appointed to the several positions occupied while residing in the United States, he examined several others who had been appointed to their positions immediately upon or shortly after their arrival at St. Thomas from the United States. The evidence, however, fell short of showing that they came under the Alien Labour Law.

Canadians Discharged or who left the Company's Employ Because of Importation of Aliens.

The report states that the evidence shows that the following Canadians were either discharged or left the employ of the Pêre Marquette Company, in consequence of the importation of aliens: Keith R. Cameron, train master; Owen McKay, assistant engineer; Benjamin Knight, train dispatcher; W. A. Kirkpatrick, train dispatcher; Miss A. McLean, stenographer; Miss Edna Steele, stenographer. The evidence given by Mr. Pyeatt in reference to Mr. Cameron's resignation is quoted and shows that Mr. Cameron's resignation was asked for by Mr. Pyeatt. In Mr. Pyeatt's evidence he stated that he had complained frequently to Mr. Cameron as to the manner in which he was attending to his duties and the need of improvement in the system. The evidence of Mr. Cameron, giving a most unqualified denial to these statements, is quoted. Mr. Cameron's evidence relating to his dismissal is quoted at some length. It is to the effect that, with the exception

of a summary notice from Mr. Pyeatt informing him that the discipline of the system required a change in trainmaster and for him to send in his resignation to take effect January 1, 1905, he had received no intimation that his services had not been satisfactory; also that after this notice had been given him, Mr. Pyeatt admitted that, as far as he knew, Mr. Cameron's services had been satisfactory. The only reason given for demanding his resignation was that he had not been hard enough after the men.

Mr. Cameron stated that on the morning following the receipt of the letter asking for his resignation, he saw a circular, signed by Mr. Pyeatt and approved by Mr. Trump, general superintendent, stating that Mr. Cain had been appointed on the 22nd of December, trainmaster in his place. This circular, the report states, must have been printed before he had received the letter asking for his resignation, and before his resignation had been sent in, which was not until the 23rd of the month. He had been receiving \$125 per month. Mr. Cain, he understood, was appointed at a salary of \$150 per month. Mr. Cameron, in his evidence, further stated that, in consequence of his dismissal, he had been obliged to start over again, and had accepted a position as operator on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which position he was now engaged at a salary of \$60 a month. Mr. Cameron, in his examination, also stated that in talking to Mr. Pyeatt the latter admitted that Mr. Cain was a personal friend of his, and understood his method of working, so that in that way he desired him to come over to Canada as trainmaster to himself. The evidence of Mr. Woolatt, who had been superintendent prior to Mr. Pyeatt's appointment of Mr. McKay, assistant superintendent on the road, and of Mr. Tillson, agent at Chatham, and also of the conductors examined on behalf of the company, shows, according to the statement of the commissioner, that Mr. Cameron was well qualified for the position he occupied, and that no com-

plaints had ever been made in respect to his duties or to his actions.

Mr. Owen McKay was formerly chief engineer on the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, and, upon the Père Marquette controlling the same, became assistant engineer. In March, 1904, he was dismissed, no fault, however, being found with him or his work.

The evidence of Mr. Benjamin Knight, who had been despatcher's operator and relieving train despatcher on the Père Marquette Railway until after Mr. Gilhula, the chief despatcher, was appointed, is quoted to show that he left the service because of what he regarded as unfair usage of himself. The evidence of Mr. Cameron, the former trainmaster, and of Mr. Arnum, who had acted as chief despatcher prior to Mr. Gilhula's appointment, showed that they considered Mr. Knight a qualified train despatcher.

Mr. W. A. Kirkpatrick, who had been acting for two and a half years as despatcher previous to his resignation, stated that his resignation was due to not having received proper treatment from the officials.

Miss Amy McLean and Miss Edna Steele, who had been acting as stenographers, the former since February, 1904, and the latter since August 9, 1904, were in the superintendent's offices in Walkerville until the headquarters were removed to St. Thomas. They came to St. Thomas on the 28th of November. Mr. Pyeatt became superintendent on the 1st of December, and they acted as stenographers for him one day, when, according to the report, they discovered that Mr. Pyeatt was dissatisfied with their work, and had written a letter to Mr. Trump in Detroit, asking him to send a man stenographer. On seeing this letter they both left the service.

Contention of the Père Marquette Railway Company.

The commissioner states that during the inquiry the Père Marquette Railway

Company claimed, through their solicitor, that it did not come within the provisions of the Alien Labour Law; that the Act had no application to the company, because it was a foreign corporation temporarily residing in Canada within the meaning of section 5 of the Act; that the executive of the company were all residents and subjects of a foreign company, and the officers of the company in Canada simply servants of its departments; Mr. Pyeatt, the superintendent, under the general superintendent; Mr. McManamy, the assistant master mechanic, under the master mechanic; Mr. Leseur, the assistant engineer, under the chief engineer; Mr. Hunker, the storekeeper, under the general storekeeper, &c.; that each was sent into Canada by his immediate superior in the service of the company outside of Canada. The company also contended that what the Act prohibits is importation and immigration, the bringing in by a person or corporation in Canada, not the sending in by a person or corporation residing in a foreign jurisdiction. It was admitted that the persons above named and others were furnished with transportation into Canada, but that such transportation was not furnished by any person or corporation subject to this jurisdiction, and that therefore there was no offence committed in Canada.

Of this the commissioner says:—

In my opinion, the contentions on behalf of the railway company are not well founded. The first section of the Act reads as follows:—

‘1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada.’

Findings and Recommendations.

The findings and recommendations of the commissioner are as follows:—

‘It is shown in evidence that the Père Marquette Railway Company has acquired an interest and control of the railway lines formerly known as the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, the Erie and Huron Railway, and the London and Port Stanley Railway, all Canadian railways operating under the provisions of Canadian charters and subject to the laws of Canada; and that such control has been exercised since January, 1902.

‘It is immaterial whether the directors of the new road or the shareholders reside in the United States or elsewhere, that part of the railroad operated in Canada does not take upon itself the laws of the country where these gentlemen may happen to reside. The Père Marquette Railway Company as owners of, or having a controlling interest in these Canadian railways, must submit to and are amenable to the law in force in Canada, so far as it affects these lines operated in Canada, and are, therefore, for the purposes of such lines, residents in Canada, and having, as admitted by their counsel, brought in officers and others, all residents and subjects of a foreign country at the time they were so brought into Canada, and who came into Canada under contract of service made previous to such importation or immigration, have violated the Act to restrict the importation and employment of aliens. These persons being citizens of the United States, a country that has enacted and retained in force laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to the above-mentioned Act, are subject to the provisions of our Act.

‘Section 5 of the Act referred to by Mr. Coburn does not apply to or help the Père Marquette Railway Company, as shown in the evidence; that section was passed to exempt, private secretaries, servants or domestics of a foreign citizen or subject temporarily residing in Canada; and skilled

workmen engaged by any person, partnership or corporation in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided skilled labour for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained, and also professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

'The persons employed by the Père Marquette Railway in Canada above-mentioned do not come within the above provisions.

'I find the following officials and servants came into Canada, being assisted in the way of transportation from the United States to Canada, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to their importation, or immigration, to perform labour or service in Canada, and that, in my opinion, they are liable to deportation by the Attorney General of Canada under the sixth section of the Act, namely:—John Samuel Pyeatt, superintendent; Everett E. Cain, trainmaster; James R. Gilhula, chief despatcher; Owen S. Leseur, assistant engineer; George M. Osborne, instrument man; John William O'Loughlin, stenographer; John McManamy, master mechanic; Werner C. Groening, general foreman; Charles Franklin Shoemaker, foreman boilermaker; Charles H. Shoemaker, boilermaker; William L. Huncker, storekeeper; all residing at the present time at St. Thomas, and Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, at present residing at London, Ontario.

'The evidence shows conclusively that the positions filled by these men could be as well filled by Canadian citizens and British subjects. Mr. Pyeatt, Mr. McManamy, Mr. Leseur, Mr. Cain, Mr. Gilhula and Mr. Britton all admit that fact, and it is also shown in the evidence of Mr. Woollatt, Mr. Cameron, Mr. McKay and others that Canadians and British subjects could be obtained to fill such positions. Mr. Pyeatt, when asked what efforts he had made to obtain Canadian officials, merely mentioned that he had applied to the Michigan Central and the Wabash railway for officers to fill some of the lower

positions; but Mr. Woollatt in his evidence stated that he would not think of applying to those railroads, which were American. He gave the following evidence on that subject:—

Q. From your very considerable experience as a railroad man, would you have any difficulty in filling all the positions I have referred to with Canadians?—A. No, sir, I would not.

Q. Well qualified for the duties?—A. Perfectly.

Q. And even if some of those resigned, you think you could have supplied their places with Canadians qualified and able to perform the duties satisfactorily?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without any difficulty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you go to the Wabash and Michigan Central to get men?—A. I think I would have gone to some roads having Canadians, such as the Canadian Pacific railroad, the Canada Northern, Canada Atlantic, Intercolonial, any other roads in Canada.

Q. Not to the two American lines running through St. Thomas?—A. I think not.

Q. You would not likely get Canadians there?—A. There are a number of Canadians there.

Q. For these higher positions?—A. Probably not for the higher positions.

Q. But you think there would not be any difficulty in getting them from the other roads, or even apart from the other roads?—A. Yes, sir.

'In my opinion, the policy of the present management of the Père Marquette Railway Company was to fill the higher positions with Americans, and, with that in view, they appointed Mr. Pyeatt and other officials to take charge of the work at St. Thomas, and Mr. Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, at London.

'That there was a discrimination against Canadians is abundantly shown by the evidence. Immediately after Mr. Pyeatt was appointed, he appointed Everett E. Cain trainmaster, while Mr. Keith R. Cameron was acting as such, and had been so acting with satisfaction to the company and to his superior officers and the public.

'Mr. Pyeatt, in his evidence, stated that he had complained to Mr. Cameron over a dozen times between December 1 and 20, 1904, as to the manner in which he was attending to his duties, and as there was no improvement by him, he had asked Mr. Cameron for his resignation.

'I find upon the evidence that Mr. Pyeatt stated what he must have known was untrue when he made such a statement. He further stated that he had not appoint-

ed any one to take Mr. Cameron's position before his resignation was in; that statement was also incorrect, as Mr. Cain had been appointed before Mr. Cameron was requested to resign. He also stated that he had known Mr. Cain for six or seven years before his appointment, while Mr. Cain stated in his evidence that they were school-boys together, which, from their present age, must have been more than that number of years. He further stated that he saw Mr. Cain about December 10 or 12, 1904, about a position, when he told him that he had none at that time; while Mr. Cain stated that it was some time in November when he first spoke to him about a position, this being before Mr. Pyeatt was appointed superintendent; that the second time was about December 10 or 12, when he offered him a position, or, as Cain says, 'He told me to come up. He mentioned a position, and told me to come up here and see him; I had nothing to do but do that.' I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Cameron's statement that no complaint was made by Mr. Pyeatt to him, as stated by Mr. Pyeatt, is true, and that Mr. Pyeatt had at or about the time of his appointment agreed with Mr. Cain to appoint him to Mr. Cameron's position, and carried out such intention before obtaining Mr. Cameron's resignation; and I hold that his actions towards Mr. Cameron, who is an intelligent, conscientious, capable and hard-working trainmaster, were unfair and unjustifiable, and were for the express purpose of helping an American friend.

'Mr. Pyeatt was also the means of appointing Mr. Gilhula chief despatcher, and Mr. O'Loughlin as stenographer. Mr. Arnum had been acting as chief despatcher, but the work being too heavy for him he asked to be relieved. Immediately after Mr. Gilhula's appointment portions of the work that had been done by the chief despatcher prior thereto were distributed amongst the train despatchers, thus relieving the chief despatcher from a portion of the work which Mr. Arnum had been doing as chief despatcher.

'The evidence shows that both Mr. Pyeatt and Mr. Gilhula unnecessarily found fault with some of the subordinate officials, no doubt for the purpose of compelling them to resign their positions so that their friends could be appointed. The cases of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Arnum, Mr. Knight and Mr. Tillson are in my opinion instances of such action.

'The intention to discriminate against Canadians is, in my opinion, shown by the following evidence of Mr. Tillson:—

Q. Was any general statement made (by Cain) as to what Pyeatt was going to do with the Canadian officials?—A. Well, he said, 'We will have Gilhula here,' Jim, he called him—and he says, 'They will soon have more Missouri Pacific men here.'

'I have not entered into the question of whether the dismissals or resignations of the officials other than Mr. Cameron were proper under the circumstances set forth in the evidence, inasmuch as I find that even if they were not satisfactorily performing their duties others in Canada could be found to do the work as efficiently as any American, had an effort been made to appoint Canadians. I find no effort whatever was made to appoint Canadians for the positions now filled by Americans.'

Deportation of Aliens.

Upon the receipt of the report of His Honour Judge Winchester, the Honourable the Minister of Labour immediately communicated the findings of the commission to the Honourable the Attorney General and requested that the Attorney General cause the persons named in the commissioner's report as having been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Act to be immediately returned to the United States.

Warrants were subsequently issued by the Honourable the Attorney General for execution, to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, but prior to their execution the several parties were notified that it appearing from the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the matter, that they had been brought into

Canada at the instance of the Père Marquette Railway Company in contravention of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, their deportation from Canada had been ordered, and that warrants to that end had been issued by the Attorney General of Canada to the Chief of the Dominion Police.

The Commissioner of Dominion Police was instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, and in the case of the chief officials some days were allowed in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed in consequence of the deportation.

Immediately after receiving notification of their liability to be deported, Mr. Edgar

Britton, passenger agent at London, and Mr. William Hunker, storekeeper at St. Thomas, left the company's employ, and returned of their own accord to the United States.*

No deportations had taken place at the end of the month.

The report of His Honour Judge Winchester, and the evidence taken before the commission, were ordered to be printed by parliament.†

* The first warrants to be executed were those naming Mr. Everett E. Cain, trainmaster, and Mr. James R. Gilhula, chief train despatcher. These parties were served by Col. Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police on June 2.

† Copies of the Report and Evidence may be had on application to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1905.— THE FACTORIES' ACT.

AT the prorogation during April, of the recent session of the New Brunswick Legislature, assent was given to an 'Act for the protection of persons employed in factories,' based on recommendations presented by a special commission appointed during the preceeding session of the Legislature to inquire into the need for legislation of this character in the province. (*)

The Act conforms in the main to similar legislation in force in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. A brief summary of its leading provisions is as follows:—

Definition of terms.—The term 'factory' is defined as including any building in which ten or more persons are employed in manufacturing goods or in packing goods for transit; also all bake houses or laundries. 'Week' is defined as the time between 12 o'clock midnight on Sunday

night and 12 o'clock midnight on the succeeding Saturday night. A 'child' means a person under the age of fourteen, and a 'young girl' a girl above the age of fourteen and under the age of eighteen, a 'woman' being a woman of eighteen years and upwards.

Female and child labour.—It is forbidden to employ children in any factory, or in the management of an elevator. Girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen may not be employed in dangerous or unwholesome establishments. A young girl or woman, moreover, may not be employed in any factory for more than ten hours in one day and sixty hours in one week unless a different apportionment of the hours per day is made to allow of a shorter working day on Saturday. One hour at noon must be allowed for meals and forty-five minutes for an evening meal where employment lasts later than 7 o'clock. In case of an accident to machinery or motive power or where trade exigencies demand, longer hours may be worked by women and young girls, but not to the extent of more than thirteen and one-half hours in any day or

* A statement relating to the proceedings and report of the Commission was published in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1905, at page 1,046. A reference to the initial inquiry of the Commission was published in the *Gazette* for September, 1904, at page 219.

eighty-one in any week over a period of not longer than thirty-six days in any year. In no case shall a woman or young girl be employed before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10.30 o'clock in the evening.

Safety of employees.—It is forbidden to clean mill gearing when in motion, or for a woman or young girl to work between the fixed and traversing parts of machinery while the machine is in motion by mechanical power. A number of provisions are inserted with regard to the safe-guarding of dangerous machinery, the cleaning of machinery, the protection of hoist ways, elevators, &c., and other features which the inspector may consider dangerous. Provisions are also added with regard to the storage of inflammable and explosive materials, the inspection of boilers and the management of the same by properly certificated engineers.

Fire protection.—The Act provides that all doors in factories of more than one storey must open outwards, though sliding doors for the purpose of taking goods in and out of a factory may be permitted. No main entrance or stair way or fire escape entrance may be locked during working hours, and proper means of extinguishing fires must be provided under the regulations. All factories more than two storeys in height must be provided under a penalty of \$500 with a proper system of fire escapes, details with regard to the construction of which are included in the Act.

Sanitation.—The Act provides that factories must be kept in a cleanly state, must contain 300 cubic feet of air space to each employee, with a proper system of ventilation, and must have a specified number of separate water closets for the use of male and female employees. Special provisions are added requiring the mechanical removal of dust generated by manufacturing processes when the same is injurious to the health of workmen. In factories in which food products are manufactured it is forbidden to have a stable under the same roof unless separated by

a proper partition wall. Employees engaged in the manufacture of articles of human consumption must be in sound state of health so as not to convey contamination to the articles. Occupiers of bake houses and factories for food production must provide proper lavatories, towels and soap for employees. The inspector is expressly empowered to take a physician, health officer or sanitary authority with him into a factory in carrying out provisions.

Reporting of accidents.—Employers are required to report all accidents occasioning bodily injury to any employee whereby the latter is prevented from working more than six days; this must be done immediately after the expiration of the six days. Explosions and fatal accidents must be reported within 24 hours.

N.B.—The provisions of the Act relating to sanitation, accidents, notices, and certain other matters are not to apply when persons are employed at home, though the dwelling may, by reason of the work carried on therein, be a factory within the meaning of the Act, providing mechanical power is not used therein and the only persons working therein are members of the same family. Artisans engaged in repairing machinery are not considered to be employees within the meaning of the Act.

Powers and duties of inspectors.—Provision is made for the appointment of one or two inspectors to carry out the Act under regulations and orders of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The powers and duties of these officers (including a female inspector, for the appointment of whom separate provision is made) are briefly: To enter and inspect factories at any time, to inspect and copy registers, being attended by a constable if there is reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in the execution of these duties, to make any inquiry that may be necessary in order to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with, to examine employees with respect to matters under the Act, un-

der oath, if necessary, and generally to ensure that the Act is being strictly carried out. Employers must afford every facility to inspectors, the penalty for obstruction being placed at \$30; or \$100 if the offence is committed at night. Before entering a place used as a dwelling as well as a factory, an inspector must obtain written authority to do so from the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The inspector must also present a formal certificate of his appointment if required to by employers.

Notices.—A notice must be served on the inspector within one month by every person who begins to occupy a factory, setting forth the name and location of the factory, the character of work to be carried on, nature and amount of machinery, and other particulars. At the entrance of the factory itself, or elsewhere as the inspector may direct, notices containing certain provisions of the Act and the name and address of the inspector must be kept posted.

Contraventions, fines, etc.—False entries in registers, documents, etc., are punishable by a fine of \$50. Parents of children, or young girls employed in a factory in contravention of the Act, are liable to a fine of \$25 and costs. Other contraventions are generally punishable by a fine of \$25. Provisions are added as to procedure in prosecutions, collection of fines and other similar details.

The inspector is required to report to the legislative assembly either once a year or as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct.

Legislation Relating to Immigrant Children.

In an 'Act relating to immigrant children,' it was provided that apprentices, indentures and transfer agreements entered into in the United Kingdom should be binding in New Brunswick. The act also contained provisions relating to the transfer of the guardianship of immigrant children. To induce children to leave the

employ of a guardian is made punishable by a fine of \$40. Persons receiving a child from a charitable institution or refuge are required to furnish full particulars, whenever requested, to the institution with regard to the health, conduct and welfare of the child. Children may be returned to an institution in the case of inability on the part of guardians to carry out their agreements, but to abandon or refuse maintenance to a child is made punishable by a maximum fine of \$100. The ill-treatment or neglect of a child is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50 with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Other Legislation.

An Act was passed to guard against forest fires in connection with the surveys and construction of the National Trans-continental Railway and other railways passing through forest lands in New Brunswick. The Act provides for the appointment of fire wardens to accompany the surveying and construction parties, with provisions related to the expenses and wages of such wardens and the assistance to be afforded them in carrying out their duties by surveying and construction parties.

By an Act passed in 1904, authority was given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to purchase for purpose of settlement certain lands from the New Brunswick Railway Company. It was found somewhat difficult later to agree upon the price to be paid for such lands; doubts, moreover, had arisen as to the validity of certain of the original grants from the Crown to the company by reason of the same containing no terms of settlement. An Act to meet these difficulties was passed during the recent session whereby the grants are to be confirmed by the government and a price not to exceed 75 cents an acre agreed upon for the lands between the Surveyor General and the company. It is provided that if a satisfactory agreement is not arrived at, the grants will be annulled and new grants issued containing the required conditions for settlement.

EMPLOYEES BENEFIT FUND INSTITUTED BY MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, TORONTO.*

ON January 1, 1905, an employees' benefit fund was established by Messrs. Lever Brothers, soap manufacturers, Toronto, under which male and female employees of the company and the widows and children of deceased employees will receive certain important benefits.

The fund is to be provided solely by contributions from the company, whose intention is to contribute such sums as may be required from time to time to place the fund on a sound financial basis. The company may alter, suspend, or terminate its contributions at any time but it cannot withdraw contributions already made. No contributions are to be required from employees.

Management of the Fund.

The control and administration of the fund is vested in a board of trustees, who are to consist of (1) employer-trustees, being such directors, secretary and general works manager of the company for the time being as may be willing to act, and (2) an equal number of employee-trustees, each of whom shall have not less than 10 years' service and shall not be a manager, head of department, or foreman. An employee-trustee's period of office is not to exceed three years, but he may be re-elected. Future employee-trustees are to be appointed by the respective employers whom they are to represent.

Nature of Benefits Derived.

The benefits which may be derived under the fund, and which are to be deemed voluntary and not to vest any right of action in any persons, are briefly as follows:—

(a) To every employee retiring after at least 15 years' service at the age of 65 if a male, and of 55 if a female, a yearly allowance will be paid amounting to 1-60th of the last year's salary or wages, multi-

plied by the number of years of service (including the period of service before the establishment of the fund), but not exceeding \$1,500 a year. Thus an employee receiving \$10 a week, or \$500 a year, retiring at the age above mentioned, after 30 years' service will be paid an allowance of \$250 a year.

(b) To an employee retiring through ill-health or injury, after at least 15 years' service, but before attaining 65, if a male, or 55 if a female, an allowance not exceeding 1-60th of the last year's salary or wages, multiplied by the number of years of service, but not exceeding \$1,500 a year, may be paid at the discretion of the board of trustees. Thus, an employee receiving \$10 a week, or \$500 a year on retiring under this clause at, say 45, after 15 years' service, may receive \$125 a year.

(c) On the death of an employee after at least 15 years' service, or on the death of a retired employee, the board of trustees may pay to the widow (if any) during widowhood, a yearly allowance of 1-120th of the deceased employee's last year's salary or wages, multiplied by the number of years of service, and to each child of the deceased while under 17 (but not exceeding 5 in number) one-fifth of the widow's allowance. Thus, the widow of deceased employee (whether or not retired) who had 30 years' service and had received \$10 a week or \$500 per annum, may receive a yearly allowance of \$125, and each child under 17 (not exceeding 5) a yearly allowance of \$25.

(d) On the death of an employee retired through ill-health or injury, the board of trustees may at their discretion pay to the widow (if any) during widowhood, a yearly allowance not exceeding a 1-120th of the deceased employee's last year's salary or wages, multiplied by the number of years of service, and to each child of the deceased while under 17 (but not exceeding 5) one-fifth of the widow's allowance. Thus, the widow of a deceased

* The information contained in the present article was supplied, at the request of the Department, by courtesy of Messrs. Lever Bros., Limited, soap manufacturers, Toronto.

employee retired through ill-health or injury who had received \$10 a week or \$500 a year, may receive a yearly allowance not exceeding \$62.50, and each child under 17 (not exceeding 5) a yearly allowance not exceeding \$12.50.

The trustees have power to commute any allowance (except an allowance to an employee retiring at 65 if a male, or 55 if a female) by the payment of a lump sum, and they also have power, with the company's consent, to alter or terminate any allowance and to make special allowances.

An employee's last year's salary or wages shall include all salary, bonus, commission and overtime paid to him or her during the last year of employment, or (whichever shall be greater) the yearly average of such payments during the last 7 years.

Conditions Imposed.

The trust deed contains provisions for certain existing allowances to retired employees and widows of deceased employees being paid in future out of the fund; for preventing payments to persons addicted to intemperance or guilty of improper con-

duct, or to persons who have received compensation from the company under the Employers' Liability or Workmen's Compensation Acts, unless the trustees shall consider such compensation inadequate; for preventing retired employees engaging in other business without the company's consent; for preventing the assigning or mortgaging of allowances; for the mode of payments; for the investment of the moneys belonging to the fund as the company may direct, and failing such direction in preference shares of the company; and generally for the working of the fund.

The right of the company to deal with their employees is to remain unfettered, and the establishment of the fund is not to be regarded as relieving employees of their duty to provide for old age or incapacity or for those dependant on them, as their means may permit.

As the works of Messrs. Lever Brothers have been established in Canada only within the past five years, there are no employees in connection with the Canadian company, who are as yet entitled to the benefits of the fund.

COMBINE IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE IN PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES AT TORONTO, ONT.

THE investigation into the charges of conspiracy brought during April by J. A. Berridge, of Toronto, a plumber, against Richard Crashley, an employee of the James Robertson Company, for having refused to sell certain plumbers' supplies, the action of the company being held to constitute a combine in restraint of trade, was continued before the police magistrate of Toronto during May.*

Operations, Methods of Tendering, Etc., of Master Plumbers' Association.

One of the chief witnesses examined at the sittings of the court during May was the secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association, whose evidence related in detail to the operations of the association and the procedure followed by members in tendering for contracts. It was stated that all contracts, amounting to over \$50, for plumbing work to be done by members of the association were required to be reported for entry in a special register of contracts kept by the association. In arranging for tenders a meeting of those interested in the work to be tendered for

* A statement relating to the origin of the prosecution, the nature of the alleged combine and its operations and the preliminary hearing of witnesses during April was published in the *Labour Gazette* for May at page 1,290 under the heading 'Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.'

was held, at which each tenderer stated the amount of his tender; the contract was given to the one whose tender was nearest the average; the others tendering at a price that would ensure the contract being awarded to the member chosen by the association. Members in figuring on a contract were required to add 25 per cent to the cost of material and labour for profit, out of which 5 per cent had to be paid to the association. The expenses of the association, according to the secretary, were defrayed out of this 5 per cent, the balance being divided among members. If, after a member had registered a tender for a certain work and the work had been allotted to him by the association, a second member actually secured the contract at a higher figure, the latter was required by the association to pay to the former a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the first \$200 in excess and 5 per cent on each additional \$100 or fraction thereof. It was also stated by the secretary that members of the association were pledged to secrecy with regard to their proceedings and that, under one of the special by-laws of the association, if a supply house sold to others than members of the association, it would lose the patronage of the members, a list of the registered members being furnished by the association to the different houses included in the arrangement. An agreement with the journeymen plumbers was also stated to be in effect that none but union workmen should be employed. The association was stated to be open to all men having plumbers' licenses. According to the statement of the secretary, the work of plumbing had been carried out more efficiently since the organ-

ization of the association and that competition was still strong.

Prices Charged under the Agreement.

The evidence taken by the court also threw light on the prices charged under the agreement referred to and its effect on competition. It was stated by witnesses that work was in many cases performed much more cheaply by outside firms than by those included in the combine. For example, the plumbing of the E. & S. Curry building was stated to have been done satisfactorily by a Philadelphia firm for \$12,400, whereas the lowest tender by a Toronto firm was \$18,250.

A number of master plumbers who were not members of the association gave evidence to the effect that it had been very difficult for them to obtain supplies from different companies; supplies had had to be purchased on different occasions in the United States. Members of supply houses also testified as to their reasons for refusing to sell to persons outside of the Master Plumbers' Association; in one case the reason alleged was the refusal of the association members to deal with firms who sold to outsiders.

Existence of a Combine Shown.

The Police Magistrate, in rendering decision, stated that his object throughout the trial had been to bring out the leading facts of the case in the preliminary investigation. The existence of a combine in restraint of trade in plumbers' supplies, the effect of which had been to lessen competition and raise prices, had, he stated, been clearly shown. The case was accordingly referred to the grand jury for trial at the approaching sessions.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN CANADA AND ELSEWHERE.—INVESTIGATION BY SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A BRIEF statement with regard to the witnesses examined and the nature of the evidence presented at the sittings held during May of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed on

March 17, (*) to inquire into telephone

* A reference to the appointment of the Committee and its proceedings during March is published in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 1,090. The proceedings of the Committee during April were referred to at page 1,253 of the May issue of the *Gazette*.

systems in Canada and elsewhere is as follows:—

Monday, May 1.—Three witnesses were examined and discharged from further attendance, viz., Dr. Warren Doan, president of the Harrietsville Telephone Company, Limited, Mr. De Lery Macdonald of Rigaud, Que., and Mr. W. Oughtred, general manager of the Canadian Telephone Company, Marbleton, Que. The Harrietsville Association was stated to be an independent company of farmers, store-keepers and others, operating in the county of Middlesex, Ont. Operations on a co-operative plan were begun on a very small scale but were gradually extended until the system now embraces 58 'phones and 26 miles of line. The character of the business of the company was explained. The evidence of Mr. De Lery Macdonald related to an unsuccessful attempt of the municipality of Rigaud to induce the Bell Telephone Company to establish a service in the village and to the establishment of an independent company, particulars with regard to the cost of installation of which, fees charged, &c., were given. The evidence of Mr. Oughtred related to the establishment by himself of an independent service in Brighton township, Ont.

Tuesday, May 2.—Dr. Doan was recalled and gave evidence as to the cost of constructing telephone lines, cost of maintenance, &c., Mr. J. H. Winfield, manager of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company gave an account of the origin of the company, subscribers to which were stated to be increasing at the rate of 300 annually. A list of 30 companies operating in Nova Scotia was given with information as to the nature of the business conducted, nature of the competition, &c. Mr. J. Heber Young, Jocelyn, Ont., gave evidence relating to a system of farmers' telephones, established on St. Joseph's Island, which has been in existence for four years and has 44 miles in operation and 9 under construction.

Wednesday May 3.—Evidence relating to the Union Telephone Company operating in Carleton county, N.B., was given by

Dr. Ross of Florenceville, N.B. The cost of constructing one mile in country places in New Brunswick was stated to be \$140 including cost of instruments.

Monday, May 8.—Resolutions were passed that all agreements and correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Companies and the various telephones companies in Canada, relating to the granting of exclusive rights to instal instruments, should be produced. Similar agreements between the Nova Scotia Telephone Company and other persons were also requested. Other resolutions related to the summoning and examination of witnesses.

Tuesday, May 9.—Mr. D. McNicoll, 2nd vice president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was examined and discharged from further attendance. The examination related very largely to the agreements of the company with the Bell Telephone Company in relation to privileges to be exercised by the latter company. Agreements between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the Nova Scotia Telephone and New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Companies were also produced. Mr. C. S. Sise, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, was called and in part examined. The examination related to the incorporation, construction and operation of the company, and the nature of the service provided; the annual reports of the company from 1881 to 1904 were included in the evidence. Agreements of the company with the Canadian Telephone Company were cited.

Wednesday May 10.—The examination of Mr. Sise was resumed. Various business transactions of the Bell Telephone Company, the number of subscribers, number of shareholders, amount of dividends paid, tolls charged, contracts with connecting lines, terms and conditions with subscribers, exchange rates, were referred to in the evidence.

Thursday, May 11.—Four witnesses, namely: hon. P. F. Thompson, managing director of the New Brunswick Telephone

Company, Mr. Edward Cochrane, M.P., Mr. A. A. Stockton, director of the New Brunswick Telephone Company and Mr. F. O. Dugas, M.P., representing the Joliette Telephone Company, were examined and discharged. The hon. Mr. Thompson's evidence related to the organization of the New Brunswick Telephone Company in 1888 and its subsequent operations, with reference to the service furnished, value of equipment, financial condition of the company, rates, &c. Mr. Stockton's evidence referred to the cost of installation of the New Brunswick Company in the city of St. John. The competition between the Bell Telephone Company and an independent company was dealt with in Mr. Cochrane's evidence. The organization and installation of a local telephone company in Joliette operating 127 miles of line were described by Mr. Dugas.

Friday, May 12.—In reply to a telegram received from Mr. J. H. McGuigan of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, suggesting that Mr. Wainwright instead of himself be summoned, the clerk of the committee was instructed to reply that the committee expected either Mr. Hays or Mr. McGuigan to appear for examination, in accordance with the requirements of original summons.

Tuesday, May 16.—The examination of Mr. C. S. Sise was resumed and occupied the entire sitting of the committee. The evidence chiefly related to the agreements put in at witness's former examination. Details as to the financial arrangements of the company, expenses of operation and maintenance, prices paid for patents, &c., were given.

Wednesday, May 17.—The examination of Mr. Sise was again continued and related in detail to the stock account of the company, stock premiums, revenue, insurance reserve, accidents reserve, number instruments and exchanges earning rentals, &c. Mr. Charles M. Hays, 2nd vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was examined as to the nature of the agreement between the Grand Trunk Company and the Bell Tele-

phone Company. Particular reference was made to the terms of the agreement under which no instruments except those of the Bell Company were installed in the railway company's offices, to the provisions preventing the use of Victoria Bridge for the purpose of stringing wires by independent companies, and to several local instances in which particular inconvenience to the general public was reported as arising from the exclusive nature of the contract.

Thursday, May 18.—The examination of Mr. C. S. Sise was resumed. The evidence related to the dividends paid by the company, contracts let by the company, and various details as to the management. The Rev. Father Jolicœur, of St. Catharines, Portneuf county, Que., gave evidence with regard to the establishment and operation of a co-operative telephone system in that county, particulars being given as to the cost of the system, revenue of the company, charges made, etc. An agreement between the Bell Company and Father Jolicœur, was included in the evidence.

Friday, May 19.—The following witnesses were examined and discharged: Mr. J. E. Frenette, of the Kamouraska Telephone Company, an independent company operating in Quebec; Mr. Peter H. Fox, North Port, Ont., promoter and engineer of the Sprague Telephone Company, established in Prince Edward county in 1900; Mr. Walter Crowe, secretary of the Eastern Telephone Company, which operates in three counties of Cape Breton; and Mr. J. I. Bastien, who gave evidence with regard to an independent company operating at Rigaud, Quebec. All of these witnesses gave evidence as to the cost of operation, charges made, profits, &c., of the respective companies mentioned.

Monday, May 22.—The examination of Mr. C. S. Sise was resumed and a number of important exhibits, giving particulars as to the service supplied by the Bell Telephone Company, the nature of its exclusive contracts, number of exchanges, and other particulars, were filed.

Tuesday, May 23.—The examination of Mr. Sise was resumed and further postponed. A number of exhibits were put in, one of which showed the amount invested in the business of the Bell Company. The examination related chiefly to the methods of the company in dealing with exchanges, cost of supplies, farmers' service, &c. The following other witnesses were also examined and discharged: Mr. Thomas Urquhart, mayor of Toronto, Mr. C. H. Rust, city engineer, Toronto, both of whom gave evidence as to the agreement between the Bell Telephone Company and the city of Toronto. The afternoon and evening sittings of the committee were devoted to hearing counsel with regard to control of highways, &c.

Thursday, May 25.—Mr. J. K. Dunstan, local manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Toronto, was examined and discharged, his evidence dealing with conditions in Toronto. Mr. Lewis B. McFarlane, general superintendent of the Bell Company in Montreal, gave evidence as to the manner in which the company had developed its business, and put in state-

ments covering the number of telephones, exchanges, &c., in 1901 and 1904, and in towns of over 7,000 population. In view of the early termination of the work of the committee, notice was again given, stating that it was open to any person desiring to do so, to submit to the committee any information or expressions of opinion upon the subject under inquiry.

Friday, May 26.—The cross-examination of Mr. L. B. McFarlane was resumed, and statements produced and filed giving a list of cities and towns of over 5,000 inhabitants and number of telephones in operation in each, together with the number of rural party lines in the Ontario and eastern department of the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. McFarlane was discharged from further attendance, and the remainder of the sittings occupied with the examination of Mr. Herbert L. Webb, of London, England, a telephone and telegraph expert. Mr. Webb's evidence dealt principally with the experience of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and other municipal telephone systems in the United Kingdom and Europe.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE influx of immigrants into Canada was on a very extensive scale during May. Many thousands of arrivals were reported weekly at Quebec, British emigration to Canada being stated to be at present more than double in volume that to all other British colonies combined. The movement from the western states also increased considerably.

The distribution of the arrivals from Great Britain and the continent of Europe gave very active employment to immigration officials and employees of the railway companies, the majority proceeding directly to Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, though large numbers were forwarded to Toronto and obtained work as farm hands throughout the province of Ontario, chiefly through the agency of the Employment Bureau of the Ontario government.

It is expected that the total number of arrivals for the season will largely exceed that of any previous year, the numbers reported at Quebec up to the close of the month having indicated that approximately 100,000 would arrive at that point by the end of the year. It was stated also that 500 cars of settlers' effects had been unloaded between Regina and Prince Albert during the present spring, and that estimates for the present year are that 40,000 homesteads will be taken up.

Within the Dominion itself, the colonization movement was active, during the past month several parties of settlers having moved from Ontario and the maritime provinces to take up land in western Canada.

Recent Immigration Returns.

The following official statements with regard to recent immigration arrivals in

Canada are published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada.

Immigration through ocean ports during April, declared for Canada, was as follows:

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING APRIL.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
Immigrants.....	11,818	2,290	2,352	17,460
Returned Canadians....	499	55	34	588
Tourists.....	26	6	4	36
Totals.....	12,343	2,351	2,390	17,084

A summary of immigration proper through ocean ports, declared for Canada, during the first ten months of the present fiscal year is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS, JULY, 1904 TO APRIL, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Total.
July.....	5,014	1,825	2,013	8,852
August.....	4,377	1,945	1,562	7,884
September.....	3,677	2,088	1,745	7,510
October.....	2,803	1,479	1,426	5,708
November.....	2,427	1,030	907	4,364
December.....	1,733	617	443	2,793
January.....	1,793	427	354	2,574
February.....	2,348	483	422	3,253
March.....	5,677	1,221	1,044	7,942
April.....	11,818	2,290	2,352	16,460
Totals.....	41,667	13,405	12,268	67,340

During the corresponding months of 1903-4, a total of 56,535 arrivals were reported, making an increase of 10,805 during the ten months of the present fiscal year.

A statement in more detail with regard to immigration through the ocean ports of Halifax, St. John and Montreal during April, 1905, is as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING APRIL, 1905.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....	5,556	2,159	7,715
St. John.....	4,569	2,030	6,599
Montreal.....	1,218	928	2,146
Totals.....	11,343	5,117	16,460

Corresponding returns for April, 1904, were as follows:—

IMMIGRATION BY OCEAN PORTS DURING APRIL, 1904.

	British.	Continental.	Total.
Halifax.....	7,174	2,190	9,364
St. John.....	1,163	1,869	3,032
Montreal.....	312	1,008	1,320
Totals.....	8,649	5,067	13,716

Immigration from the United States during the first ten months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904, was as follows:—

IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1903, TO APRIL, 1904, AND JULY, 1904 TO APRIL, 1905.

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Through Montreal—		
July.....	241	186
August.....	206	217
September.....	121	162
October.....	170	196
November.....	118	126
December.....	99	114
January.....	100	93
February.....	124	106
March.....	367	164
April.....	345	219
Total.....	1,546	1,364
Through Winnipeg and Out-ports—		
July.....	2,940	2,549
August.....	2,760	2,496
September.....	2,932	2,083
October.....	2,978	2,094
November.....	2,289	2,567
December.....	1,113	1,289
January.....	770	820
February.....	733	676
March.....	3,019	4,225
April.....	5,066	5,923
Total.....	24,600	24,722
Customs entries.....	6,230	5,664
Total.....	32,721	31,960

The total immigration from the United States, during the first ten months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903-4, it will be

seen. shows a decrease of 752. Taking into consideration the increase in immigration by ocean ports, a net increase of 10,053 in the total number of immigrants is shown.

British Immigration Returns.

During the month ended April 30, 1905, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, were as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING APRIL.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English.....	10,928	7,701
Scotch.....	2,399	2,280
Irish.....	458	487
Total of British origin.....	13,785	10,468
Foreign.....	2,722	2,259
Nationality not distinguished.....	.....	5
Total.....	16,507	12,732

For the four months ending April 30, 1905, the report was as follows:—

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30.

Nationality.	1905.	1904.
English.....	23,478	17,745
Scotch.....	4,390	3,976
Irish.....	1,019	869
Total of British origin.....	28,887	22,590
Foreign.....	6,567	7,595
Nationality not distinguished.....	6	11
Total.....	35,460	30,196

Homestead Entries During April, 1905.

The following statement, published by courtesy of the Department of the Interior, Canada, shows the number of homestead entries made in April, 1905, as compared with April, 1904.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1904.

Agency.	1905.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	143	91	52	.....
Battleford.....	549	146	403	.....
Brandon.....	18	33	.....	15
Calgary.....	243	388	.....	145
Dauphin.....	59	27	32	.....
Edmonton.....	318	183	135	.....
Kamloops.....	13	18	.....	5
Lethbridge.....	211	251	.....	40
Minnedosa.....	12	15	.....	3
New Westminster.....	3	4	.....	1
Prince Albert.....	230	130	100	.....
Regina.....	1,109	573	536	.....
Red Deer.....	320	123	197	.....
Winnipeg.....	43	40	3	.....
Yorkton.....	510	300	210	.....
Totals.....	3,781	2,322	1,668	209

It will be seen that there has been a net increase in the number of homestead entries made during April, 1905, as compared with April, 1904, of 1,459.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first ten months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES, JULY-APRIL 1903-4, 1904-5.

Month.	1904.	1903.	Increase	Decrease.
July.....	3,011	3,438	.....	427
August.....	2,360	2,288	72	.....
September.....	2,015	1,845	170	.....
October.....	2,015	1,958	57	.....
November.....	2,642	2,406	236	.....
December.....	1,902	1,570	332	.....
	1905.	1904.		
January.....	1,407	1,240	167	.....
February.....	1,169	1,128	41	.....
March.....	2,426	1,330	1,096	.....
April.....	3,781	2,322	1,459	.....
Totals.....	22,728	19,525	3,630	427

It will be seen that the net increase during the past ten months amounted to 3,203.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

The nationalities of homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the Department of the Interior in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia during April, 1905, were as follows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEADERS DURING APRIL.

Nationalities.	Number of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	696
" Quebec.....	71
" Nova Scotia.....	26
" New Brunswick.....	13
" Prince Edward Island.....	19
" Manitoba.....	129
" North-west Territories.....	63
" British Columbia.....	11
Persons who had previous entry.....	273
Canadians returned from United States.....	67
Americans.....	1,067
Newfoundlanders.....	1
English.....	645
Scotch.....	167
Irish.....	45
French.....	36
Belgians.....	12
Swiss.....	3
Italians.....	
Roumanians.....	13
Greeks.....	
Syrians.....	1
Germans.....	91
Austro-Hungarians.....	132
Hollanders.....	6
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	9
Icelanders.....	40
Swedo-Norwegians.....	70
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	44
Mennonites.....	18
Doukhobors.....	1
Chinese.....	
Australians.....	6
New Zealanders.....	6
Total.....	3,781
Representing 8,764 souls.	

Of a total of 1,134 entries made in April by persons coming from the United States to Canada, 294 were from Dakota, 253 from Minnesota, 79 from the state of Washington, 63 from Iowa, 53 from Wisconsin, 52 from Michigan, 36 from Illinois, 30 from Idaho, 27 each from Montana and Nebraska, 24 each from Indian Territory and Oregon, and 22 from Missouri.

Lands Patented in April, 1905.

An abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situated in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the month of April, 1905, is as follows:—

Nature of Grant.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
British Columbia homesteads.....	3	446.58
British Columbia sales.....	3	419.39
Coal lands sales.....		
Commutation grants.....		
Hudson's Bay Co.....	5	13,231.65
Homesteads.....	446	70,610.29
Manitoba Act grants.....		
Military homesteads.....	1	311.00
North-west Half-breed grants.....	11	2,160.00
Parish sales.....	2	281.30
Quit-claim special grants.....	1	
Railways—		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	3	639.22
Canadian Pacific Ry. grants.....	198	338,066.73
Can. Pac. Ry. grants (Souris branch).....	3	10,097.80
Can. Pac. Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	3	80.76
Manitoba and North-western Ry.....	1	322.00
Manitoba South-western Col. Ry.....	14	4,577.89
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Rd. and S. Co. Sales.....	42	5,663.05
School lands sales.....	20	2,554.90
Special grants.....	43	3,151.24
Yukon Territory sales.....	2	65.71
Yukon Territory special.....	1	
Totals.....	806	454,097.46

In April, 1904, the number of patents issued was 601, covering an area of 151,337.52 acres, representing an increase of 205 in the number of patents issued and of 302,859.94 in the acreage covered in April, 1905.

Land Sales of Companies.

The following is a statement of the farm land sales made by the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, during the month of April, and from the beginning of the calendar year to April 30, 1905, as compared with corresponding periods of 1904:—

	Acres.	Prices obtained.
		\$ cts.
April, 1905.	6,398.63	47,287 36
April, 1904.	2,512.95	15,397 70
Increase in 1905.	3,885.68	31,889 66
From Jan. 1 to April 30, '05	23,638.75	160,078 70
" " " '04	13,016.91	83,554 82
Increase, 1905.	10,621.84	76,523 88

The following is a statement of land sales by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in western Canada during April, 1905, as compared with April, 1904:—

TABLE SHOWING LAND SALES OF C.P.R. CO. DURING APRIL, 1905-04.

Locality.	Acres.		Price obtained.		Dues.		Increases or decreases.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Acres.	Price
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Manitoba.	2,854.05	1,422.73	18,931 30	6,918 50	6 63	4 86	Inc.	1,431 32 Inc. 12,012 80
Assiniboia.	9,383.51	9,558.00	54,144 02	53,007 24	5 77	5 55	Dec.	174 49 Inc. 1,136 78
Saskatchewan.	2,369.06	1,744.00	14,534 36	7,921 00	6 14	4 54	Inc.	625 06 Inc. 6,613 36
Alberta.	7,583.75	12,304.91	33,080 40	52,375 65	5 02	4 26	Dec.	4,721 16 Dec. 14,295 25
Total.	22,190.37	23,029.64	125,690 08	120,222 39	5 66	4 80	Dec.	2,839 27 Inc. 5,467 69
Vancouver sales were as follows.			40,290 00	70,270 00	....	....	....	Dec. 29,980 00

Notes.

Arrangements were made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the holding of a series of farmers' institute meetings in the Algoma and Parry Sound districts, with a view to encouraging colonization. In all 270 women institute meetings were arranged for the coming summer as against 220 last year.

A proposal to assist colonists in erecting buildings and other improvements on new lands in western Canada was under consideration by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. No final announcement as to the intention of the company in the matter had been made up to the end of the month.

At several points in western Canada, particularly at Saskatoon and Regina, ex-

tensive building and other developments were reported under way in view of the large number of colonists arriving. Land values have considerably appreciated at these and other points.

A considerable number of diseased immigrants were rejected by the medical health officer of the Dominion immigration branch at Quebec. At Vancouver, B.C., an investigation into the method of immigration inspection conducted by officers of the Department of the Interior was held by the chief medical officer of the department.

The steamship *Vancouver*, under the auspices of the Salvation Army, arrived at

Quebec on May 10 with 1,007 passengers, including about 200 domestic servants on board, all immigrants having been provided in advance with positions to which they were forwarded direct. No considerable number of the arrivals were located in any one centre, but were distributed in about 150 localities throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west. Many of the immigrants of the party were reported to have considerable capital.

The honorary secretary of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Montreal, in an interview with a representative of the press during May, stated as follows:—

'Our institution assists to Canada only those who desire to make Canada their future home and to become Canadian citizens. If, little by little, they disappear, it is not because their whereabouts are unknown,

but because the institute has obtained employment for them in different parts of Canada, or has sent them to its colonies in the North-west.'

The East End Emigration Fund of London, England, an organization whose object is to assist honest, industrious and respectable workingmen and women with families, below the class of mechanics, to emigrate to British Colonies, issued an appeal for additional funds, in which the following statement was made:—

'To emigrate to Canada the people with whom we are now dealing will cost over \$10,000. It costs about \$150 to send an average family. Already over 500 people have been sent to Canada by this society this year, and the funds now at the disposal of the committee are nearly exhausted.'

A comparison of immigrant arrivals at St. John and Halifax during the past winter season with the season of 1904 is as follows:—

	1905.	1904.
ST. JOHN.		
C.P.R. boats.....	12,545	10,830
Allan Line.....	3,210	990
Donaldson Line.....	170	
Total.....	15,925	11,820
HALIFAX.		
Allan Line.....	16,675	11,960
Dominion Line.....	2,615	3,600
Hamburg-American ..	1,055	3,361
Franco-Canadian ..		191
Total.....	20,345	19,112

It will be seen that the grand total for the past winter was 36,270 as against 30,932 during 1904, the arrivals via St. John having increased 4,105, and via Halifax by 1,233.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE DURING MAY, 1905.

The following article, intended as supplement-ayr to the general Summary of Industrial Labour Conditions, is based on statistics furnished by courtesy of the Departments of Customs and Finance, Canada, on the latest weekly reports issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, on current information collected from reliable trade and financial journals, and on the references contained in the reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, published in the present issue.

RECENT returns relating to Canadian trade were, on the whole, of a favourable nature. Foreign trade during April showed an increase in both exports and imports, and good openings for Canadian products in Great Britain, in the other colonies of the Empire, and in different foreign countries were reported. Domestic trade was on a sound basis, though cool weather impeded the movement of certain lines in May. Information in more detail with regard to these and other developments of the month will be found under separate headings below, relating respectively to foreign trade, imperial trade, do-

mestic trade, and Canadian revenue and expenditure.

Canadian Foreign Trade.

The tables of Canadian exports and imports during April and the ten months ended April 30, 1905, published herewith by courtesy of the Department of Customs, Canada, show a considerable increase in imports both for the month and for the ten months period, the increase for the latter being over \$10,000,000; in exports also the returns for April show a substantial increase, as compared with April, 1904. For the ten months period, however, a decline of about \$13,000,000 in exports is shown, so that the total trade of the Dominion during the fiscal year, up to the end of April, was less by approximately \$3,000,000 than during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increase in April exports was in sales of fish, minerals, lumber and manufactured goods, and the decline in sales of agricultural products and animals and their produce.

IMPORTS.

	MONTH OF APRIL.		TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	11,945,999	12,330,022	120,115,878	120,673,298
Free goods.....	8,154,769	8,378,400	75,508,602	79,304,078
Total merchandise.....	20,100,768	20,708,422	195,624,480	199,977,376
Coin and bullion.....	139,719	58,584	3,648,024	9,574,439
Grand total.....	20,240,487	20,767,006	199,272,504	209,551,815
Duty collected.....	3,213,489	3,287,106	33,186,221	34,037,280

EXPORTS.

	MONTH OF APRIL.				TEN MONTHS ENDING APRIL.			
	1904.		1905.		1904.		1905.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	1,337,341	15,706	1,715,980	29,520	27,392,072	184,158	24,622,986	225,089
The Fisheries.....	379,940	.....	398,259	1,751	8,646,376	11,117	8,882,788	14,942
The Forest.....	1,108,561	826	1,571,230	897	25,791,206	265,826	24,802,682	109,097
Animals and their produce.....	2,605,482	21,409	2,595,471	28,041	55,027,400	381,256	53,092,323	521,543
Agriculture.....	1,542,706	80,638	1,223,506	73,110	30,859,328	7,887,576	25,709,620	2,580,520
Manufactures.....	1,469,874	257,515	1,580,997	23,323	15,766,682	2,028,556	16,811,351	2,809,535
Miscellaneous.....	51,349	45,842	1,052	47,772	76,344	443,350	29,653	1,513,643
Total merchandise.....	8,495,253	421,936	9,088,495	417,414	163,559,408	11,201,839	153,951,403	7,774,369
Coin and bullion.....	.....	38,124	.....	33,241	.....	469,700	.....	673,825
Grand total exports.....	8,495,253	460,060	9,088,495	450,655	163,559,408	11,671,539	153,951,403	8,448,194

The first shipment of cattle for export from Alberta was made in the opening week of May, being the earliest on record.

A report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company relating to the winter port business of 1904-05 at West St. John, N.B., showed that there were 101 sailings against 98 in the previous year, but that the total tonnage was only 251,599, as compared with 283,188 last year. Imports showed a gain of \$2,452 and exports a decrease of \$34,041, grain and apples having consider-

ably fallen off, though outward package freight showed a marked increase.

Openings in Japan for Canadian fish manure and other fertilizers and for Canadian leather were reported by the agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada. A good market for Canadian pulp in Norway and Sweden was reported.

Imperial Trade.

The following is a statement issued by the British Board of Trade of exports from Canada to Great Britain during April:—

	Amount.	Value.
		£
Cattle..... head	5,968	96,371
Wheat..... cwt.s.	112,170	30,890
Wheat, flour..... "	114,400	41,081
Pease..... "	68,100	32,545
Bacon..... "	44,393	98,682
Hams..... "	7,761	17,540
Butter..... "	192	850
Cheese..... "	38,376	89,175
Horses..... head.	38	1,320

According to the reports of Canadian Commercial Agents, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, the market for Canadian eggs, poultry and fruit in Great Britain is capable of profitable development. With the recent improvement in British trade conditions, manufactured products of various kinds, imported from Canada, were stated to be finding a better market. In particular a demand for Canadian timber for the manufacture of shipping cases was reported by the Canadian agent at Bristol.

In Australasia openings for Canadian paper, ploughs, crude fish oil, canned oysters, canned salmon, printed cottons, golf balls, hops, malt and asbestos fibre were reported.

Domestic Trade.

The prevailing cool weather caused a diminution in retail sales of dry-goods; in some lines of groceries also, including rice, sugars and molasses, a decline in prices left the market somewhat unsettled. Hardware and metal stores, however, had a busy month, and though the spring revival in trade activity has been slower at certain points than was expected, with sorting orders somewhat quiet, a good tone prevailed in the general market, and the outlook for fall business was considered very promising. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories particularly, a buoyant tone was reported. Commercial paper was well met on the fourth of the month, the number of renewals asked for being comparatively few in view of the extensive nature of collections at this season.

According to *Dun's Review*, there were 88 insolvencies in Canada during April of which 16 were manufacturing failures involving \$53,933 out of a total of \$407,076 defaulted indebtedness. In the corresponding month of 1894, there were 91 failures with liabilities of \$981,179, including 29 manufacturing failures involving \$600,757.

The April statement of the chartered banks showed general activity and expansion, deposits having increased by \$4,600,000 over those of March and being \$50,000,000 larger than last year. Current loans increased by \$9,000,000 during the month and by \$20,000,000 during the year, while call loans increased \$900,000 in the month and \$1,150,000 during the year.

The semi-annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, for the six months ended April 29, 1905, showed a total profit of \$781,960.40, as compared with \$804,833 during the same period of 1904. The purchase by the bank of the property and assets of the Peoples' Bank of Halifax, the terms of which had been previously agreed upon, was formally ratified on May 16.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the City and District Savings' Bank, Montreal, was held during May. A total number of 74,487 accounts were reported as against 48,145 ten years ago, some 5,000 having been added during 1904. Net profits for the year were \$148,376 out of which \$100,000 was carried to the reserve fund making the latter \$800,000.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada reported profits of \$134,000 for the year, deposits having increased \$2,600,000 and total assets from \$8,604,000 to \$11,679,000. The sum of \$50,000 was transferred to the reserve fund.

The 45th annual meeting of La Banque Nationale was held on May, 17. Total profits of the year amounted to \$223,166.26 of which \$50,000 was transferred to rest account and \$90,000 paid out in dividends.

New branches were recently opened by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Hamilton, the Sovereign, the Royal, the

Quebec and other banks, chiefly in western Canada. A banking and office building 100 x 90 and 175 feet high will be erected by the Traders' Bank, Toronto, at a cost of \$750,000.

Canadian Revenue and Expenditure.

During May the total revenue of the Dominion on consolidated fund was \$6,193,817.95, as compared with \$5,989,401 for the same month last year. The revenue for the eleven months' period also showed an increase, being \$63,324,329.36, as compared with \$62,718,117.39 in 1904. Expenditure on consolidated fund increased from \$5,820,747.49 during May, 1904, to \$4,519,325.37 in May, 1905, and from \$41,623,560.67 during the eleven months period of 1904 to \$46,857,232.53 in the corresponding period of 1905.

Expenditure on capital account totalled \$1,068,981.58 for the month of May, 1905, as compared with \$901,059.03 in May, 1904. In 1905 the figures for the eleven months period are \$10,169,909.74, as compared with \$8,425,681.31 for last year.

The leading items of expenditure during April were as follows:—

	Month of May, 1905.
Expenditure on capital account.	
Public works, railways and canals	\$562,838 81
Dominion lands	71,709 74
Militia, capital.	149,591 66
Railway subsidies.	38,250 00
Bounties.	246,686 37

UNIONS FORMED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1905.

Quebec:—

Lachine.—Carpenters and joiners. (Brotherhood).

St. Dominique de Bagot.—Stonecutters.
Ontario:—

Guelph.—Retail clerks.

Niagara Falls.—Carpenters and joiners (Amalgamated).

North Bay.—Tailors.

Manitoba:—Bookbinders.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1905.

During the month of May the following orders were given by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned. All were given subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workingmen and women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps and type and brass crown seals.	\$ cts. 402 93
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.	16 15
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also post, marking and cancelling ink	588 34
Repairing post office scales.	121 50
Supplying mail bags	205 60
Repairing mail bags.	1,402 73
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags and fittings.	398 74
Repairing boxes, portable letter boxes and repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.	4,261 00
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores.	4 75
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform.	2,853 00

TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

DURING the month of May, the number of trade disputes was much smaller than in the corresponding period of previous years, and in no part of the Dominion were industrial conditions ser-

iously affected by them for more than a few days. A noticeable feature, compared with former years, was the freedom from serious disputes of the building trades, only three having been reported as being

in existence, as against twelve in May, 1904.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during the Month.

Number and magnitude.—The total number of disputes in existence during the month of May was 12, compared with 11 in April, and 31 in May, 1904. There were 32 establishments, and about 557 employees directly affected by new disputes, and 15 firms and 166 employees were indirectly affected. Including one dispute which began before May 1, there were in all 49 firms and 868 work-people affected directly and indirectly by trade disputes during the month.*

Loss of time in working days.—The approximate loss of time to employees through trade disputes during the month of May was 10,100 working days, an increase of 950 days compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 22,958 compared with May, 1904.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following trades were affected by new disputes of the month:—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.
Building trades.. . . .	3
Metal trades.. . . .	3
Textile trades.. . . .	1
Clothing trades.. . . .	1
Unskilled labour.. . . .	1
Miscellaneous trades.. . . .	2

Causes of new disputes.—The following were the causes of new disputes of the month:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.
For increase in wages.. . . .	8
Against a reduction in wages.. . . .	2
Against individual contracts and premium system.. . . .	1

Methods of settlement.—Of the 12 disputes in existence, during May, 6 were

* If to this number are added the workpeople affected by a dispute of moulders at Hamilton, Ont., which the strikers claimed was in continuance during the month, the total would amount to 899 persons. The number affected by a dispute of machinists of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is placed at 100, but as this is a moderate estimate, the total number of workpeople actually affected by disputes was probably about 900.

terminated, leaving 6 still in existence at the close of the month. There were 3 disputes settled through negotiations between the parties concerned. In the remaining three cases negotiations were attempted but failed and work was resumed under the conditions prevailing before the disputes.

Results of Disputes.—In three cases trades disputes ended in favour of the employers, two resulted in favour of the employees, and in one case a compromise was effected.

Disputes Commenced Prior to the Beginning of the Month.

A strike of piano workers at Toronto, which began on March 7, and affected the piano action and key factories of the Otto Higel Company, Limited, and A. A. Barthelmes, was declared off on May 15. The cause of the strike was an endeavour to obtain a nine-hour work-day with the same pay as for ten hours. The two companies concerned succeeded in filling the places of most of their old employees, and when the strike was terminated only a few of them were taken back under the old conditions. About 145 men were affected by this dispute.

The strike of moulders of the Sawyer-Massey Company at Hamilton, Ont., which began on January 9, and which the company claimed ceased to affect them about April 1, was not officially declared off. The Iron Moulders' Union, moreover, claimed that the company were still seriously affected by the dispute, owing to the inferior ability of the men who had been engaged to take the places of the strikers.

New Disputes.

Among the 12 disputes which began during May, there were few of great magnitude or importance. In point of numbers involved, the greatest disputes were a strike of machinists and engineers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and a strike of carpenters at St. Catharines, Ont. The former dispute, however, did

not appear seriously to affect the company, and as the latter dispute only lasted two days, it had little influence on industrial conditions. A strike of machinists at Toronto Junction was of some importance owing to the principles involved. A brief account of these disputes is given below.

The Strike of Machinists and Engineers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

On May 8, a strike was declared by the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers against the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to consider a schedule presented, involving an increase in wages and other changes. The company claimed that these unions did not represent all their employees who would be affected by the new schedule, that the non-unionists were satisfied with the prevailing conditions, and that a general agreement could not be properly signed, owing to the differences in the cost of living and the rates of wages in the various localities where their shops were situated.

It is difficult to arrive at the exact number of men involved in this dispute, on account of a wide discrepancy in the figures given by different authorities. The company claimed that only a comparatively small number of employees obeyed the call of the union to strike, and that a sufficient number of men remained to do the necessary work; but the Machinists' Union claimed that a large proportion of the employees had stopped work. The shops affected by the dispute were situated at Montreal, Toronto, London, St. Thomas, Sarnia and Hamilton. The strikers alleged that the shops at Allandale and Palmerston were also affected. As far as can be ascertained there were about 40 strikers at Montreal, 20 at Toronto, 25 at St. Thomas, and 14 at London. The numbers at the other places were not definitely known. The shop at St. Thomas is shared between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Wabash

Railway Company, and as all the machinists, with the exception of two, stopped work at this point, the latter railway was also affected by the dispute. The strike was still unsettled at the end of the month.

Strike of Machinists of the Canada Foundry Company at Toronto Junction, Ont.

On May 17, a strike was declared at Toronto Junction, Ont., involving about 69 members of the International Association of machinists employed by the Canada Foundry Company. The cause of the dispute was an objection of the men to the terms of an agreement drawn up by the company for their signature, which included the principles of individual agreements and the premium system. The following is a copy of the agreement:

Upon and subject to the articles hereinafter set out, is now engaged by and agrees to serve the Canada Foundry Company, Limited, as , for the term of one year beginning December 15th, 1904, at the company's shops, at or near Toronto, Ont.

Article 1. The employee is to work fifty-five hours per week, less all legal holidays, during the whole of said term, the schedule of working hours to be set by the company.

Article 2. The employee is to serve the said company and no other employer during the whole of the said term, and is to be skilful in his work, and faithful to said company, and obedient to the directions of his foreman, and to the rules and regulations from time to time enforced in the works.

Article 3. The said company is to pay the employee at the rate of () for every hour so worked. The wages are to be paid every half-month, except as to the part thereof referred to in the next article.

Article 4. On each pay day a sum equal to one-half cent per hour, for each hour so worked by the employee, shall be deducted from his wages and set apart and placed to the credit of the employee on the books of the company, and the company shall set apart on each pay another sum equal to one-half cent per hour for each hour so worked by the said employee, and the sum so set apart each pay day shall go to form a fund which shall be paid to the employee at the termination of the said term of employment if the employee has performed and kept the agreement by him to be kept and performed.

Article 5. As it is absolutely impossible to estimate, compute or ascertain, with any degree of exactness, the loss and damage which will ensue to the company and its business by reason of the failure of the employee faithfully to perform his undertakings herein, such loss and damage the parties hereto now fix at a sum of \$40.00, and in case of such failure by the employee he shall forthwith pay to the company the sum of \$40.00 as liquidated damages, and not as a penalty, and the said damages are to be paid out of any wages as may have been earned by the employee prior to such failure or breach

by him, and out of the sum set apart and created by Article 4 herein, and the employee shall be liable to the employee for any part of said damages not paid in the manner stipulated. It is understood that the company has such financial responsibility as to make collectible any judgment against it for any failure on its part of performance of its undertakings herein, and that the said fund is to be formed and the provisions relating thereto are made because the employee may not have such financial responsibility in as would render judgment against his collectible otherwise.

Article 6. The employer is not liable for wages during any time that the plant is shut down for repairs, taking of inventory, or because of fire, accidents, or any other unforeseen cause.

Article 7. This agreement is made for the purpose of securing continuous service from the employee, and the said employee agrees that he will not quit his employment with the company during the term mentioned because of a grievance of any other person or persons, or in furtherance of any demand or complaint, or objection of any other person or persons.

Sealed and executed at Toronto this 20th day of December, 1904.

(Signed.)

J. M. HARKIN.

[Seal.]

(Witness.)

[Seal.]

Since the introduction of this system at the end of last year, negotiations with the company were instituted by the men with the view of having some alterations made in it if possible. On May 9, the following letter was addressed by the superintendent of the company to the members of the committee of the men who had charge of these negotiations:—

'The subject of discussion during an interview had with you on Friday, the 28th ult., in the assistant to the general manager's office, had been carefully reconsidered, as also the requests made by you verbally, which are understood to be as follows:—

1. That this company should cease to make individual agreements with its employees.

2. That the premium system, now in force in these works, should be discontinued.

3. That the company make collective agreements with your societies.

I may in reply refer you to my letter of April 3, 1905, in which our reasons for making individual agreements and for offering the premium plan to those only who desire either the individual agreement, the premium plan or both, were fully discussed. Neither of these plans are compulsory, so that I really cannot see my way clear to discontinue our policy in this regard.

Should, however, any man prefer not to continue in our service, under the conditions in force, he is at perfect liberty, except in case of employees with whom we have contracts, to resign his employment, as the company does not desire to have any man in its employ who is not satisfied with the conditions existing.'

On the receipt of this communication, a joint meeting of the members of the International Association of Machinists and

the Amalgamated Society of Engineers employed by the company was held, when it was decided by ballot that the machinists should cease work on Wednesday, May 17, as a protest against the refusal of the company to accede to their request, and a formal notification was sent to the company to that effect.

The strike was not declared off during the month, but the company claimed that the strikers had all been paid off and that they had received a large number of applications for employment, and were taking on sufficient men to meet requirements as quickly as they could enquire into their qualifications.

On May 1, a strike was declared at St. Catharines, involving 110 carpenters employed by 10 firms. The cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase in wages from a minimum of 25 cents to 27½ cents per hour. On May 3, the demand of the men was granted and they returned to work. In addition to granting the rate of 27½ cents which was requested, the employers voluntarily increased the wages of 20 of the men to 30 cents an hour, the remaining 90 receiving 27½ cents.

On May 15, a strike of weavers of the Dominion Textile Company took place at Windsor, N.S. The cause of the dispute was a demand for higher prices on a new line of cloth, than those offered by the company, which the weavers claimed amounted to a reduction of 3 cents per 120 yards. The strikers included 36 men and 23 women. The mill was closed down for a week on account of the strike, throwing out of work 121 other employees, of whom 69 were men and 52 were women. More than half the strikers left the place and sought work elsewhere, and the remainder returned on the company's terms on May 22, when operations were resumed.

On May 15, a strike of waiters employed at the Russell House, Ottawa, took place on account of a refusal of the management of the hotel to grant their demand for an increase in wages from \$22 to \$25 per

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TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.			Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
					Directly.	Indirectly.				
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Males.	Females.	Males.			
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.										
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i> Piano workers...	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for a 9 hour instead of a 10 hour day.	2	...	145	...	...	March 7	May 16	Strikers returned to work on old conditions.
DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE MONTH.										
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters...	St. Catharines, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 27½c. per hour.	10	...	110	...	...	May	1 May	3 Demand granted. Agreement signed.
Lathe...	Winnipeg, Man.	Demand for increase in wages.	5	...	75	...	...	" 15	...	No settlement reported at end of month.
Plumbers...	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for increase in wages.	7	14	10	...	45	" 1	...	No settlement reported at end of month.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Machinists...	Montreal, Que. to Sarnia, Ont.	Demand for decrease in wages.	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	No settlement reported at end of month.
Machinists...	Toronto June 1, Ont.	Objection of men to signing individual contracts.	1	...	69	...	...	May 17	...	No settlement reported at end of month, but Co. claimed to have paid off the men and to have filled many of their places.
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for increase in wages from 25 to 28½c. per hour.	1	...	13	...	...	" 1	May 20	Men's demand granted.
<i>Textile Trades—</i> Weavers...	Windsor, N.S.	Demand for higher prices on a new line of cloth, prices offered alleged to be a reduction.	1	...	36	23	69	" 15	" 22	Mill resumed operations. More than half the strikers obtained work elsewhere.
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Liners...	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Demand for increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day.	1	...	12	...	...	" 13	" 20	Increase granted to 4; 2 were replaced; 6 returned at former rate.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Wharf labourers.	Montreal, Que.	Objection to a reduction in wages.	1	...	20	...	...	" 26	...	No settlement reported at end of month.

Miscellaneous Trades— Hotel waiters..... Marble workers....	Demand for increase in wages from \$22 to \$25 per month. Demand for increase in wages. Toronto, Ont.,	1	43	15	25	Some strikers were taken back at old rate.
		3	46	15	25	No settlement reported at end of month.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work, or have had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true that a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned; mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

** The number of strikers affected by this dispute was stated to be 40 at Montreal, 20 at Toronto, 25 at St. Thomas, and 14 at London. The number at other places was not reported to the department.

month. The strikers' places were taken by female help in the hotel, while they were out, but on May 25, they declared the strike off, and those who had not obtained employment elsewhere returned to work at the old rate.

On May 15, a strike of lathers was declared at Winnipeg, Man., involving 5 firms and about 75 workmen. The cause of the dispute was a refusal of the employers to sign a new agreement providing for an increase in wages from a scale ranging from 20 to 40 or 45 cents per hour, to one ranging from 25 to 50 cents per hour. Negotiations were carried on during the month but they did not result in any settlement.

On May 1, a strike of plumbers took place at Vancouver, B.C., involving directly 7 firms and 10 men, and indirectly 14 firms and 45 employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day. The increase in wages was granted by 7 firms, the other employers offered a compromise of \$4.25 per day but this was refused. The situation remained unchanged at the end of the month.

On May 1, a strike of 13 sheet metal workers, employed by the N. & L. Piper Railway Supply Company occurred at Toronto, Ont., owing to a refusal of the firm to accede to a demand for an increase in wages from 25 to 28½ cents per hour. On May 20, however, the increase was granted and the men returned to work. It was reported that all the other firms in Toronto had granted the increase.

On May 13, a strike of 12 dyers of the Penman Manufacturing Company took place at St. Hyacinthe, Que., owing to a refusal of the company to grant an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. On May 20, the increase was granted to four of the strikers, while six returned at the former rate of wages, and the places of the remaining two were filled by others.

On May 15 a strike of 46 marble workers, employees of three firms, took place at Toronto, Ont., on account of the refusal of

the employers to grant an increase in wages from 22 cents to 25 cents per hour for polishers and from 27½ to 30½ cents for cutters. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

On May 26, a strike of 26 wharf labourers employed by the Harbour Commissioners at Montreal, Que., took place, owing to the dissatisfaction of the men with the wages paid them. The strikers alleged that they

were only receiving \$1.50 per day, while last year the rate was \$1.75 per day. No settlement of the dispute was reported during the month.

The table published herewith is a compilation of the trade disputes in the Dominion of Canada, which began or were in continuance during the month of May, and which were reported to the department.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

Account under this heading is taken of such accidents only were sustained by workpeople in the course of their employment and resulted in the loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents reported are such as have come to the notice of the department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The department is also indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, to the office of the factories inspectors of the province of Ontario, to one of the factory inspectors of Nova Scotia, and to the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, for their kind assistance in furnishing the department with a statement of returns of accidents made to them.

THERE were reported to the department industrial accidents in Canada, which occurred to 243 individual working people during the month of May, of whom 47 were killed and 146 were seriously injured. There were also reported accidents to 18 persons, of which 3 were fatal, that took place before the beginning of the month. The number of persons who met with industrial accidents during May was 12 more than the number in April, including those about whom information was only received in May.

Out of 138 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of accidents, 11 were reported to have been under twenty-one years of age, 27 were between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, and 10 were over forty-five years old. The remaining 90 persons were over twenty-one years old, but their exact ages were not specified.

The following is the record of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	4	10	14
Lumbering.....	4	9	13
Mining.....	4	11	15
Building trades.....	3	15	18
Metal trades.....	2	26	28
Woodworking trades.....	1	13	14
Printing trades.....		2	2
Leather trades.....		1	1
Textile trades.....	1	2	3
Clothing trades.....	1	1	2
Railway service.....	15	22	37
Navigation.....	2	11	13
General transport.....	2	7	9
Civic firemen.....		2	2
Miscellaneous trades.....	1	8	9
Unskilled labour.....	7	12	19
Total.....	47	146	243

The Record by Trades and Industries.

Agriculture.—There were 4 fatal accidents to persons engaged in agriculture reported to the department during the month, the same number as in April, but 7 less than in May, 1904. Three men were killed by live stock, and one man was run over by a wagon.

Lumbering.—In the lumbering industry there were 4 fatalities, as compared with 2 in April and 12 in May, 1904. A river driver was drowned, two men were killed by saws, and one by a boiler explosion in a saw-mill.

Mining.—There were 4 miners killed during the month, as compared with 11 in April and 6 in May, 1904. Three men were killed by falling rock and one man fell down a shaft.

Building trades.—In the building trades there were 3 fatal accidents as compared with 5 in the previous month, and 6 in May, 1904. A builders' labourer fell down seven stories, when working on a building, and two painters were run over by trains when at work.

Metal trades.—In the metal trades there were only 2 fatal accidents during May, as compared with 8 in the previous month and 3 in the corresponding month of last year. A blacksmith was struck by a train and a structural iron worker fell into a river at Paris, Ont., from the false work of a bridge.

Woodworking trades.—There was one fatality in the woodworking trades, the same number as in April, and one less than in May, 1904. The fatal accident occurred to a wheelwright at Lorette, Que., who fell on the wheel of a machine and was killed.

Printing trades.—There were no fatalities and only two serious accidents in the printing trade during May. No accidents occurred in this industry in the previous month or in the corresponding month of last year. A stereotyper at Hamilton, Ont., had his hand badly injured by being caught in a planer, and a printer's apprentice at Toronto, Ont., lost the top of a thumb and finger when operating a paper-cutter.

Leather trades.—The only accident in the leather trades happened to a tanner at St. Hyacinthe, Que., who had a hand and arm badly injured in an elevator which started when he was unloading it. In this industry there were two accidents in the previous month, and one in May, 1904.

Textile trades.—In the textile trades there were 2 fatal accidents during May and there were 2 other serious ones. In both the previous month and in May, 1904, there were no fatalities and 4 serious accidents in each case. An employee of a shoddy mill at Waterloo, Ont., was killed by the bursting of the cylinder of a picking machine.

Clothing trades.—In the clothing trades there were only two serious industrial accidents, one of which was fatal. There were no accidents in this class of industry in the previous month, but in May, 1904, there were 2 fatal accidents and 2 others not fatal. An employee in a laundry was killed at Ottawa, by being struck by a steel band which flew off an extractor. The only other accident occurred to an employee of a rubber factory at Montreal, Que., who lost his right hand, which was crushed in a machine.

Railway service.—In the railway service there were 15 fatalities, as compared with 12 in April, and 20 in May, 1904. Those who were killed included a fireman, 4 brakemen, a porter, 4 sectionmen, and 5 railway labourers. With regard to the causes of the fatal railway accidents there were 3 men run over, 3 were struck by trains, 2 were crushed between cars, 2 men struck objects when leaning out of moving trains, and one death was due to each of the following causes: Collision, falling rock, thawing dynamite, a premature blast, and one man was struck on the head by the handle of a jigger, dying instantly.

Navigation.—There were 2 deaths in the trades connected with navigation, as compared with 4 in April. A dredgeman was crushed to death by a dipper boom at Sault Ste. Marie, and a longshoreman was fatally injured at Port Arthur, Ont., by falling down a hatchway when unloading a ship.

General transport.—There were 2 fatal accidents among those engaged in general transport as compared with 1 in April. A teamster was killed by a cave-in of a sand pit at Niagara Falls, Ont., and another one fell from a wagon and was run over.

Civic firemen.—There were only two serious accidents to civic firemen during May, as compared with 7 in April, of which one was fatal. On May 1 a fireman

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY.

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Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Agriculture—</i>						
Farmer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	May 9	1	1	Lost a finger.	Caught in a seed drill.
"	Ridgville, Ont.	" 6	1	1	Body crushed.	Crushed under a wagon, horses ran away.
"	Near St. David's, Ont.	" 4	1	1	Back permanently injured.	Struck by falling timber when razing a building.
"	Speedside, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Arm broken.	Fell off a land roller.
"	Aberfoyle, Ont.	" 16	1	1	"	Kicked by a horse.
"	Durham, Que.	" 12	1	1	"	"
"	St. Raymond, Que.	" 9	1	1	Leg fractured.	A horse fell on him.
"	Ridgeway, Ont.	" 14	1	1	Head badly injured.	Struck by a hay lifting machine which fell.
"	Moffatt, Ont.	" 26	1	1	Three ribs broken and scalp injured.	When working in a field his horses ran away.
"	Lansdowne, Ont.	" 26	1	1	Fatally injured in abdomen.	He caught in a rope and was dragged by a cow.
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 13	1	1	Dangerously injured internally.	Fell from a load of hay which upset.
"	Weston, Ont.	" 11	1	1	"	"
Farmland	Cavan Tp., Ont.	" 23	1	1	Leg and thigh badly hurt.	Run over by a wagon.
"	Near Pinewood, Ont.	" 20	1	1	"	Kicked on the head by a horse when feeding it.
<i>Lumbering—</i>						
River driver	Clifton, Que.	" 3	1	1	Right leg broken.	Caught between logs on a river.
"	Trois Pistoles, Que.	" 18	1	1	Body badly injured.	Drowned when driving logs.
Logger	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 16	1	1	Fatally cut through ribs and a lung.	Hurt by a fall.
Sawmill owner	Waubesaene, Ont.	" 26	1	1	"	Fell on a band saw.
"	Cowansville, Que.	" 23	1	1	Arm seriously injured.	Hurt by a circular saw.
Sawmill hands	Staples, Ont.	" 22	3	3	Received scalp wounds.	Hurt in a boiler explosion.
"	"	" 14	1	1	Hand cut.	Killed by a boiler explosion.
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 31	1	1	Lost right hand.	Cut by a circular saw.
"	Callander, Ont.	" 17	1	1	"	"
"	Chatham, N.B.	" 27	1	1	Lost a hand.	Fell on a slash saw, died instantly.
<i>Mining—</i>						
Miner	Thornton Mines, Que.	" 23	1	1	Both legs broken.	Struck by falling earth.
"	Texada, Island, B.C.	" 5	1	1	Legs lacerated, badly shaken up.	Hurt by a premature explosion.
" (coal)	Cumberland, B.C.	" 6	1	1	"	Struck by falling rock.
"	"	" 6	1	1	Body badly injured.	"
"	"	" 6	1	1	"	Hurt when working in a mine.
"	"	" 11	1	1	"	Fell down a shaft.
"	Extension, B.C.	" 18	1	1	Fatally injured internally.	Struck by falling shale.

"	"	"	18	1	Back broken.....	Hurt in a mine.
"	"	"	"	1	Hands and neck burned.....	A lamp ignited a small feeder of gas.
"	"	"	11	1	Struck by falling rocks.	Struck by falling rocks.
"	"	"	25	1	Fell into a chute.	Fell into a chute.
"	"	"	6	1	Right leg broken.....	Struck by part of a drill which broke.
Quarrymen.	Moyie, B.C.	Hedley, N.S.	3	1	Head badly injured.....	Fell from a wagon.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	"	26	1	Head badly cut.....	Kicked by a horse.
"	Saint Leo, Que.	"	4	1	Legs badly injured.....	Struck by falling rock.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	"	2	1	Head, hand and leg cut.....	
"	"	"	11	1	Shoulder broken.....	Struck by falling timber.
"	"	"	4	1	Body seriously injured.....	Caught in a belt.
"	"	"	23	9	Foot pierced.....	Stepped on a nail.
"	"	"	14	1	Four dangerously and five seriously injured.	Hurt by the collapse of a building.
"	"	"	17	1	Dangerously injured internally.	Fell from scaffolding.
"	"	"	31	1	nally.	
"	"	"	19	1	Left leg broken.....	Fell from a ladder.
"	"	"	8	1	Left leg broken.....	Struck by a train.
"	"	"	17	1	Seriously injured internally.....	A rope broke and he fell 50 feet.
"	"	"	5	1	Arm and leg broken; died.	Fell off a car when painting a machine on it and run over.
"	"	"	10	1	Foot badly crushed.....	Fell down seven stories; tripped when carrying a board.
"	"	"	5	1	Cheek bone fractured.....	Struck by falling iron.
"	"	"	10	1	Right hand lacerated.....	"
"	"	"	5	1	Hand crushed.....	Struck by a punch.
"	"	"	8	1	Lost a finger.....	Crushed by falling steel when unloading a truck.
"	"	"	9	1	"	Crushed in a machine.
"	"	"	2	1	Thumb badly crushed.....	"
"	"	"	20	1	Finger crushed.....	Crushed by a piece of wire.
"	"	"	17	1	Arm badly crushed.....	Crushed between two pieces of iron.
"	"	"	22	1	Back seriously hurt.....	Caught in a screw machine.
"	"	"	12	1	Lost fingers.....	Struck by an elevator weight.
"	"	"	29	1	Right hand pierced.....	Caught in a machine.
"	"	"	6	1	Two fingers lacerated.....	Pierced by a piece of wire.
"	"	"	18	1	Ankle broken.....	Crushed by a circular saw.
"	"	"	22	1	Leg broken.....	Hurt by a falling lathe.
"	"	"	18	1	"	Hurt when at work.
"	"	"	22	1	Lost part of a thumb.....	Hurt when working in a railway shop.
"	"	"	18	1	Lost a hand.....	Caught by a drill press.
"	"	"	19	1	Dangerously scalded.....	Crushed in a machine.
"	"	"	29	1	Lost a finger.....	Hurt when cleaning a steampipe.
"	"	"	5	1	Face burned severely.....	When grinding a tool his hand caught between the tool and wheel.
"	"	"	5	1	Ribs broken.....	Hurt by an explosion of a gasoline burner.
"	"	"	8	1	"	Fell from a pole.
"	"	"	15	1	Leg broken.....	Struck by a train.
"	"	"	8	1	Lost three fingers.....	Fell into a river from the false work of a bridge.
"	"	"	16	1	Face burned.....	Caught in a machine.
"	"	"	29	1	"	Punctured by sulphuric acid dropped from a can.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>						
Woodworker	Hesper, Ont.	" 12	1	1	Fingers badly cut.	Cut by a circular saw.
"	Berlin, Ont.	" 1	1	1	Lost left hand.	Hand cut by knives of a machine.
"	Schomberg, Ont.	" 27	1	1	Knee badly wounded.	Cut by an adze.
Planing mill hand.	Stevensville, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Lost fingers.	Caught in a machine.
Lathie hand.	Union Point, N.B.	" 9	1	1	Lost a forefinger.	"
Sash factory hand.	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 1	1	1	Lost a finger.	Caught in a stickler.
Furniture factory hand.	Hanover, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Arm broken and bone cut away.	Hurt by knives when starting a new cut.
"	Chesley, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Lost parts of four fingers.	Cut by a grooving machine.
Box factory hand.	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	1	1	Lost a thumb.	Cut by a rip saw.
"	"	" 3	1	1	Right foot sprained.	Caught in band saw gearing.
"	Penetang, Ont.	" 20	1	1	Arm dislocated and muscles torn.	Caught in a shaft.
<i>Textile Trades—</i>						
Wheelwright	Lorette, Que.	" 12	1	1	Lost left hand.	Fell on a wheel.
Carriage worker.	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 5	1	1	Lost left hand.	Cut by a bolting saw.
Piano worker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	1	1	Lost two fingers.	Cut by a jointer or buzz-planer.
<i>Printing and Allied Trades—</i>						
Storetyper.	Hamilton, Ont.	May 13	1	1	Hand badly injured.	Caught in a planer.
Printers apprentice.	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	1	1	Top of thumb and finger cut off.	Hurt when operating a paper cutter.
<i>Leather Trades—</i>						
Tanner.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" 12	1	1	Hand and arm badly injured.	Hurt by an elevator, which started when he was unloading it.
<i>Textile Trades—</i>						
Cotton mill hand.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 12	1	1	Three fingers torn.	Caught in a loom.
"	"	" 5	1	1	Right foot badly crushed.	Struck by part of the cylinder of a picking machine, which burst.
Shoddy mill hand.	Waterloo, Ont.	" 8	1	1	Head crushed and neck broken.	
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>						
Rubber factory hand.	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	1	Lost right hand.	Crushed in a machine.
Laundry hand.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 20	1	1		Killed by part of an extractor, which broke.
<i>Railway Service—</i>						
Conductor.	Near Musquash, N.B.	" 12	1	1	Arm and jaw broken and badly cut and bruised.	Struck by deals flying off a car; swept from car and buried beneath the lumber.
"	St. Henri, Que.	" 30	1	1	Head badly cut.	Hurt in collision.
Engineer.	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 3	1	1	Right hand crushed.	Caught in an engine.
Fireman.	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	1	1	Leg crushed.	Fell when boarding a train and run over.
"	Portage la Prairie, Man.	" 3	1	1	Right eye injured.	Hurt by bursting of a water gauge glass when putting it in.
"	Pointe Claire Station, Que.	" 12	1	1	Neck broken.	His head struck a post when he was looking out of the cab window.

	St. Henri, Que.	30	1	Leg broken, and badly hurt in a collision.
"	Tillsonburg, Ont.	"	1	Struck by a stand pipe.
"	Montreal, Que.	20	1	Rib cracked.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	15	1	Fel. from an engine.
Brakeman.	"	12	1	Crushed between cars.
"	Near Dundas, Ont.	17	1	Hurt when coupling cars.
"	Park Hill, Ont.	4	1	Foot caught between rails and he was run over.
"	St. John, N.B.	8	1	Struck by a car when shunting.
"	Chippawa, Ont.	17	1	Run over when getting off a train.
"	Winnipeg, Man.	12	1	Crushed between cars.
"	Brandon, Man.	21	1	Foot caught between cars and he was run over.
"	Merriton, Ont.	6	1	Crushed between cars when coupling.
"	London, Ont.	27	1	Killed in a rear end collision.
Porter.	Gravenhurst, Ont.	24	1	His head was struck by a telegraph pole when standing on the steps of a car.
Black signal men.	Hagersville, Ont.	4	2	Fell from a hand car, which was derailed.
"	"	4	1	" "
Sectionman	Near Port Credit, Ont.	15	1	Run over by a train.
"	Lorne Park, Ont.	15	1	Struck by a train when switching cars.
"	Kingsville, Ont.	8	1	Struck by an engine.
"	Montreal, Que.	3	1	Hurt when moving rails.
"	Clarkson's Station, Ont.	15	1	Struck by a train.
Track repairer (street railway)	Montreal, Que.	29	1	Struck by a street car.
Yardman.	Belleville, Ont.	16	1	Crushed between cars.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	24	1	Caught between cars when coupling.
Railway labourer	Windsor, Ont.	3	1	Run over by an engine.
"	Moncton, N.B.	3	2	Struck by a jack.
"	Near Monkland, Que.	30	1	Crushed by a falling rock.
"	London, Ont.	22	1	Struck by the handle of a jigger.
"	Torrance, Ont.	24	1	Killed by a premature blast.
"	Near Crow's Nest Pass, B.C.	13	1	Killed when thawing dynamite.
Navigation—				
Dredge foreman.	Young's Point, Ont.	9	1	Struck by a falling crowbar.
Dredge man.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	22	1	Struck by a dipper boom.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.	2	1	Struck by a barrel when unloading cargo.
Marine engineer	"	26	1	Pulled a plug from a steam valve.
Ship labourer	Montreal, Que.	25	1	Fell into a ship's hold.
Longshoreman.	"	22	1	" "
"	"	23	1	Hand crushed, wound became gangrened.
"	"	26	1	Head severely injured.
"	"	19	1	Face severely injured.
"	"	18	1	Forehead badly hurt and shoulder dislocated.
Deck labourer	Toronto, Ont.	22	1	Arm broken.
Longshoreman	Port Arthur, Ont.	31	1	Fatally injured.
"	"	31	1	Ankle broken.
"	Montreal, Que.	14	1	Skull fractured, injured internally.
"	"	"	"	Struck by a falling truck when in the hold of a ship.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Nature of Injury.	Remarks.
<i>General Transport—</i>						
Teamster	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 11	1			Killed by a cave-in of a sand-pit.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8	1			Fell from a wagon and was run over.
"	Peterboro', Ont.	" 10		1	Head seriously injured.	Kicked by a horse.
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 19		1	Leg bones shattered.	Struck by a capstan lever which broke.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 20		1	Legs broken.	Fell in front of a cart and was run over.
Driver	Welland, Ont.	" 29		1	Back injured.	Run over by a wagon.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 25		1	Head badly cut, hand sprained.	Hurt by a horse.
Grain elevator foreman.	Peterboro', Ont.	" 9		1	Arm broken and seriously injured internally.	Caught in the conveyor belt of an elevator.
<i>Civic Firemen—</i>						
Fireman.	Toronto, Ont.	" 1		1	Hand torn and back injured.	Fell from a hose wagon.
"	"	" 15		1	Right hand torn.	Caught in a hook at a fire.
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i>						
Civil engineer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 14		1	Face and hands badly burned.	Hurt by explosion of a lamp when inspecting a tunnel.
<i>— Brickmaker —</i>						
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 10		1	Lost a finger.	Caught in a machine.
"	"	" 27		1	Severely injured.	Fell 25 feet from a roof.
Grocer	Quebec, Que.	" 24		1	One finger lost, two others badly crushed.	Hurt when moving a puncheon of molasses.
<i>— Hotelkeeper —</i>						
Nightwatchman	Peterboro', Ont.	" 16		1	Arm badly broken.	Fell from a wagon which upset.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 7		1	Leg crushed, died from shock.	Caught in an elevator.
<i>— Papermill hand —</i>						
"	Merriton, Ont.	" 12		1	Arm badly broken.	Caught in belting of a shaft.
"	Darby, Ont.	" 17		1	Seriously cut and bruised.	Fell on a pulley and belt.
<i>— Employee in rubber tire factory. —</i>						
Labourer.	Montreal, Que.	" 11		1	Face and hands severely burned.	Hurt by an explosion of gasoline.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>						
"	Brockville, Ont.	" 25		1	Right arm broken and left wrist sprained.	Fell from a trestle.
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 8		1	Leg badly cut.	Cut by falling glass.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 4		1	Heel blown off.	Stepped on a dynamite cartridge.
"	"	" 10		1	Ribs broken.	Struck by falling rock in a wheel-pit.
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 16		1	Lost two fingers.	Caught in a saw.
"	Deseronto, Ont.	" 14	1		Body scalded.	Struck by an engine when placing dump cars behind a mill.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 3		1	Spine broken.	Fell into a boiling vat.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 12	1			Fell off a wharf.
"	York Tp., Ont.	" 12	1			Buried under a load of clay.
"	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 16		1	Head badly cut.	Struck by a derrick chain.

"	Thorold, Ont.	"	8	1	Hand badly injured.	Caught in a hoist.
"	in brick works.	"	3	2	Two killed, one dangerously injured.	Hurt by collapse of a roof and a wall.
"	Iroquois, Ont.	"	27	1	Skull crushed.	Struck by a piece of a derrick boom which broke.
Civic labourer	Toronto, Ont.	"	29	1	Leg broken.	Struck by a street car when repairing a pavement.
Labourer.	Brantford, Ont.	"	31	1	Lost a finger, others badly crushed.	Caught in a chain when moving a truck.
"	Three Rivers, Que.	"	27	1		Struck by falling stone owing to the breaking of a derrick boom.
Hospital help.	Toronto, Ont.	"	23	1	Badly scalded.	Hurt by a boiler explosion due to insufficient water.

ACCIDENTS HAPPENING IN PREVIOUS MONTHS, BUT ONLY REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT IN MAY.

Minor	Rossland, B.C.	April 27	1	Lost little finger of right hand.	Caught in an engine.
Quarryman	Queenston Quarries, Ont.	" 28	1	Lost a finger.	Crushed under a stone.
Axenman	Near Burnaby Lake, B.C.	" 23	1	Foot badly cut.	Cut by an axe when blazing a tree.
Ironworker in a foundry	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 28	1	Lost part of a finger and cut others.	Cut by a circular saw.
Mechanic	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	1	Shoulder broken.	Struck by a falling pulley block.
Hardware employee.	Guelph, Ont.	" 24	1	Both ankles sprained.	Fell when erecting a scaffold.
"	Belleville, Ont.	" 6	1	Lost part of first finger.	Caught in a press.
"	Brockville, Ont.	" 28	1	Right arm and left ankle broken.	Clothing caught in a shaft and he was thrown 8 feet.
Sawyer.	Perry Station, Ont.	" 22	1	Lost an arm.	Fell on a saw in a stove mill.
"	Watson, Ont.	Mar. 23	1	Lost 3 fingers and a thumb.	Cut by a saw when edging a board.
Woodworker	Brockville, Ont.	April 27	1	Lost part of left thumb.	Cut by a jointing machine.
Biscuit factory hand	Woodstock, Ont.	" 27	1	Leg fractured.	Fell down a cellar.
Railway labourer	Calgary, Alta.	" 22	1		Struck by an engine.
"	Budler, N.B.	" 24	1	Lost part of right leg.	Jumped off a moving train.
Railway fireman.	Downs, Ont.	" 23	1		Killed in a collision.
Railway employee	"	" 23	1		"
Papermill hand	Grand'Mare, Que.	" 29	1	Lost right arm.	He fell and his arm went between cog wheels.
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 29	1	Foot crushed.	Struck by falling stone.

at Toronto had his hand torn and back injured by falling from a hose wagon, and on the 15th, a fireman caught his right hand on a hook at a fire and tore it badly.

and none in May, 1904. A night watchman at Toronto had his leg severely crushed in an elevator and died from the shock.

ing month of last year. The breaking of derrick booms caused two deaths, and the collapse of a roof and wall caused two others. One man was struck by an engine, another fell off a wharf, breaking his spine, and another man was buried under a load of clay.

Miscellaneous trades.—In the miscellaneous trades there was 1 fatal accident, compared with 4 in the previous month.

Unskilled labour.—There were 7 fatal accidents among unskilled labourers during the month, as compared with 3 in April. None occurred in the correspond-

RECENT INDUSTRIAL INVENTIONS.

Particulars as to the inventions of which mention is made in this article will be found in the last number of the 'Canadian Patent Office Record' issued by the Department of Agriculture.

DURING the month of December, 1904, there were issued 441 patents in Canada. Among these there were 31 relating to agricultural industries, 2 to hunting, 3 to lumbering, 20 to mining and the treatment of ores, 12 to railway construction, 33 to building trades, and 59 to metal trades. There were 31 electrical inventions, 12 of interest to woodworking trades, 4 relating to printing, 6 to textile industries, 12 to the manufacture of clothing, 12 to the preparation of food and tobacco, and 3 to the leather trades. There were 24 inventions concerning railways, and 24 concerning other means of transport. Among the remaining patents there were about 41 relating to various miscellaneous industries, while the rest were of slight industrial importance.

Among the *agricultural* inventions there were 5 threshing machines, 3 ploughs, 3 harvesters, 3 cultivators, a seeding machine, a land pulverizer, a hay tedder, a straw stacker, and a fertilizer distributor. There were also patented 3 churns, a milking machine, a flour sifter, and a machine for separating flour.

The inventions relating to *hunting* consisted of a wolf trap and a priming machine for cartridge shells. Those relating to *lumbering* included a wood-splitting machine, a saw handle and a sawing machine.

The inventions of interest to *mining* included 2 coal cutting machines, 2 mining machines, and 2 machines for discharging coke ovens. There were 18 metallurgical processes, including one for the recovery of nickel hydroxid, and one for the recovery of precious metals from a cyanide solution. For the purpose of reducing the danger of blasting operations, there was patented a safety fuse, consisting of a fusible strip inclosed in a glass tube or in a casing having an inspection opening covered with a transparent material. The tube or casing is filled with a sub-

stance having a chemical affinity with the gases evolved upon the disruption of the fuse and adapted to change colour as the fuse blows.

The patents relating to *railway construction* comprise 3 switches, a switch stand, 2 rail joints, a level and grade finder, a track laying indicator, a tie tamper, a rail clamp, a rail support and a cattle guard.

Among the inventions of interest to *building trades*, there were 6 tools, including a hammer, a level, and a combination bevel and square, 3 forms of scaffolding, 2 fire escapes, 2 methods for the construction of buildings, 2 building blocks, and a machine for making blocks. There was also patented a collapsible centring framework built in sections for use in the construction of concrete or masonry tunnels.

The inventions relating to the *metal trades*, included among others 8 systems of heating, as well as a smelting furnace and a smoke-consuming furnace, a process of toughening steel, 5 wrenches, 4 drills, a brazing compound, apparatus for moulding pipes, a machine for expanding pipes, a water tube boiler, a smoke consumer for boilers, 2 fuel feeders, 2 chains, 2 thill couplings, and machinery for the manufacture of skewers, thread dressing, and the manufacture of tubes.

Among the *electrical* patents there were 6 relating to telegraphy, including a coherer for wireless signals, and 3 relating to telephones. There were also 3 regulators, 2 switches, 2 dynamos, and a method of generating electricity. There was a system of signalling on electric railways, and a system of operating semaphores on other railways by means of electricity.

The inventions of interest to the *wood-working trades* comprised 5 relating to the manufacture of musical instruments, a planing mill, 2 boxes, a desk, apparatus for boring wood, machinery for making boxes, and a machine for shaping tongues.

Inventions relating to the *textile* industries comprised 2 spinning machines, 2

shuttles, a tension device for warp beams, and an apparatus for opening, stretching and spreading fabrics.

Those relating to *clothing* industries consisted of 3 articles of wear, 3 connected with the laundry business, a sewing machine, 2 cloth cutters—one of which is operated by electricity, a machine for folding collars, a collar measure and fitter, and a hat stretcher.

The patents relating to *printing* comprised a register for Webb printing machines, a type composing machine and 2 paper folding machines.

Among the inventions concerning *food* and *tobacco preparation* there were 3 forms of apparatus for cooking, apparatus for sterilizing food, 2 meat tenderers, 2 salt rakes, and a candy machine. A method of preserving food which was patented consists of immersing it in a hot mixture of oxidised oil and wax or resin, adapted to form a solid coating or skin when cold, and allowing it to cool.

The inventions of interest to *leather trades* consisted of a method of unhairing and tanning hides by electricity, a skin-

stretching frame, and a bit and bridle for horse-racing.

Inventions relating to *railways* included 6 signal systems, 2 couplings, a track sander, and a life guard for tram cars. There was patented a device for enabling railway cars to travel over lines of varying gauge, consisting of a combination of two independent axles disposed in the same straight line, each axle carrying a wheel, and being capable of longitudinal movement. The wheels are kept in place by a system of locking.

Among inventions relating to other means of *general transport* there were 2 elevators, 2 hoists, 3 brake shoes, 8 vehicle tires, 2 car trucks, 2 ships and a steering gear for boats.

Among the *miscellaneous* inventions, which do not come under any of the classes mentioned above, there may be mentioned patents for the manufacture of glass, paper, artificial fuel and gas, a power storing mechanism in combination with a windmill, a mechanical stoker, fluid turbines, lighting systems, and 16 business utilities, including a calculating machine, a manifolding account book, a displaying device, and a show case.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS DURING MAY, 1905.

THE following is a list of contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Department of Railways and Canals, Canada, which received the signatures of both parties during the past month, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Department of Public Works.

Erection of stable for Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont.; contractor, H. W. Watts, Kingston, Ont.; date of contract, May 9, 1905; amount of contract, \$6,990.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Stonecutters.....	\$3 00	per day of 8 hours.	
Masons.....	3 00	" 9 "	
Bricklayers.....	3 00	" 9 "	
Builders' labourers.....	1 75	" 9 "	
Carpenters.....	2 25	" 9 "	
Painters and glaziers ..	2 00	" 9 "	
Plumbers.....	2 25	" 9 "	
Tinsmiths.....	1 75	" 9 "	
Steamfitters	2 25	" 9 "	
Sheet metal roofers	2 00	" 9 "	
Ordinary labourers.....	1 25	" 9 "	
Wires.....	1 75	" 9 "	
Blacksmiths	2 00	" 9 "	
" helpers.....	1 50	" 9 "	
Driver, 1 horse and cart.	2 25	" 9 "	
" 2 horses and wagon	3 00	" 9 "	
Driver and 2 horses.....	3 00	" 9 "	

Additional story to Printing Bureau at tract, May 16, 1905; amount of contract, Ottawa, Ont.; contractors, Doran and \$23,925.
Devlin, Ottawa; date of contract, May 12, 1905; amount of contract, \$43,200.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Stonecutters.....	\$0 43 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers.....	0 42 " 9 "
Masons.....	0 42 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0 20 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0 30 " 9 "
Stair builders.....	0 25 " 9 "
Joiners.....	0 25 " 9 "
Rough carpenters.....	0 22½ " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0 25 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0 22½ " 9 "
Plumbers & steamfitters.....	0 25 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0 22½ " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0 22½ " 10 "
" helpers.....	0 15 " 10 "
Electrical wiremen.....	0 17½ " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0 16½ " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0 20 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.....	0 30 " 10 "

Construction of Transit House at Ottawa, Ont.; contractors, McGillivray and Labelle, Ottawa, Ont.; date of contract, May 15, 1905; amount of contract, \$14,789.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Stonecutters.....	\$0 43 per h., 8 h. per day.
Bricklayers.....	0 42 " 9 "
Masons.....	0 42 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0 20 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0 30 " 9 "
Stair builders.....	0 25 " 9 "
Joiners.....	0 25 " 9 "
Rough carpenters.....	0 22½ " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0 25 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0 22½ " 9 "
Plumbers & steamfitters.....	0 25 " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0 22½ " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0 22½ " 10 "
" helpers.....	0 15 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	0 17½ " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0 16½ " 9 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0 20 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.....	0 30 " 10 "

Construction of military store building at Winnipeg, Man.; contractors, J. & J. McDiarmid, Winnipeg, Man.; date of con-

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Stonecutters.....	\$0 55 per h., 9 h. per day.
Bricklayers.....	0 55 " 9 "
Masons.....	0 55 " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	0 25 " 9 "
Stair builders.....	0 40 " 9 "
Joiners.....	0 35 " 9 "
Carpenters.....	0 35 " 9 "
Lathers.....	0 40 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0 45 " 9 "
" labourers.....	0 25 " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0 30 " 9 "
Plumbers.....	0 50 " 9 "
Steamfitters.....	0 50 " 9 "
Tinsmiths.....	0 30 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	0 27½ " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0 20 " 10 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0 35 " 10 "
" and 1 horse.....	0 35 " 10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.....	0 50 " 10 "
" and two horses.....	0 50 " 10 "
Timekeeper.....	0 30 " 10 "

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on Denison Island, Gravenhurst Narrows, Ont.; contractor George Brown of Bracebridge, Ont.; date of contract, April 12, 1905; amount of contract, \$650.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, Not less than the following :
Carpenters.....	\$2 50 per day of 10 hours.
Painters.....	2 00 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1 50 " 10 "

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of May, 1905, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set forth in the 'Fair Wages Schedule' inserted in the contract.

Construct single track diversion at Mitchell, P.Q.; date of contract, May 1, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Stonemasons	2 25
Blacksmiths	1 75
Labourers	1 20
Blasters and drill men	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Construct single track diversion at St. Leonard, Que.; date of contract, May 1, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Stonemasons	2 25
Blacksmiths	1 75
Labourers	1 20
Blasters and drill men	1 50
Driver, 1 horse and cart	2 00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00

Erect bridges at Bedford, St. Leonard and Mitchell on the Intercolonial Railway, and at Morell river, on the Prince Edward Island Railway; date of contract, May 10, 1905; amount of contract, schedule rates.

BEDFORD BRIDGE.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Erecting foreman.....	3 00
Structural iron workers	2 25
Riveters	2 25
Carpenters	2 00
Common labourers	1 25

ST. LEONARD BRIDGE.

Erecting foreman.....	3 00
Structural iron workers	2 00
Riveters	2 00
Carpenters	1 75
Labourers	1 25

MITCHELL BRIDGE.

Erecting foreman.....	3 00
Structural iron workers	2 00
Riveters	2 00
Carpenters	1 75
Labourers	1 20

MORELL RIVER BRIDGE.

Erecting foreman.....	3 00
Structural iron workers	2 00
Riveters	2 00
Carpenters	1 50
Labourers	1 25

Erect addition to station at Ste. Anne, Que.; date of contract, May 13, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,565.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Masons	2 25
Bricklayers	2 50
Carpenters	1 75
Painters	1 50
Labourers	1 25

Erect extension to ice house at Rivière du Loup, Que.; date of contract, May 15, 1905; amount of contract, \$775.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters	1 75
Painters	1 75

Erect addition to station at St. Alexis, Que.; date of contract, April 28, 1905; amount of contract, \$450.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters	1 75
Painters	1 75

Erect addition to and remodelling of station at St. Charles Junction, Que; date of contract, May 13, 1905; amount of contract, \$500.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Carpenters	1 75
Painters	1 50
Labourers	1 25

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Erect addition to freight shed and extend platform at Sussex, N.B.; date of contract, May 13, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,250.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Foreman carpenter	2 25
Carpenters	2 00
Painters	2 00
Builders' labourers	1 50

Erect addition to freight shed and remove building for unclaimed freight at Moncton, N.B.; date of contract, May 13, 1905; amount of contract, \$1,241.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hrs.
	\$ cts.
Foreman carpenter	2 25
Carpenters	2 00
Painters	2 00
Builders' labourers	1 50

Erect station at St. Teresa, P.E.I.; date of contract, May 2, 1905; amount of contract, \$533.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Plumbers	2 00
Carpenters	1 50
Labourers	1 25
Masons	2 25
Plasterers	2 00
Blacksmiths	1 50
Bricklayers	2 25
Roofers	1 50
Stonecutters	2 50
Painters	1 50

Deepen and widen channel way of upper entrance of Sault Ste. Marie canal; date of contract, May 3, 1905; amount of contract, \$1.74 per cu. yd.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per month.
	\$ cts.
Dredge captain	125 00
Runner	90 00
Craneman	80 00
Fireman	40 00
Scowman	40 00
Deckhands	35 00
Tug captain	70 00
Tug engineer	70 00
Tug fireman	35 00

Supply of arc lamp cut-outs and transformer; date of contract, May 10, 1905; amount of contract, arc lamp cut-outs, \$4.20 each; transformer, \$225.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per hour, 10 hrs. per day.
	\$ cts.
Electricians	0 14
Linemen	0 16
Labourers	0 13
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 20
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	0 27½

From a point at or near Spence's Bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Nicola Lake, not exceeding 45 miles; date of subsidy agreement, April 27, 1905; amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

Class of Labour. Rate of wages.

The rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour employed by the company and for the hire of teams shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current of a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final.

From western end of its 10 miles towards a point on the St. John river between Grand Falls and Edmundston, 67 miles; and 33 miles in addition to and extension of the above.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
	\$ cts.
Labourers	1 25
Carpenters	1 50
Stonecutters	3 00
Masons	2 25
Blacksmiths	1 60
" helpers	1 25
Machinists	2 00
Steam shovel engineer	3 00
" crane-man	2 00
" fireman	1 35
Steam derrick engineer	2 00
" fireman	1 35
Contractor's locomotive engineer	3 00
" fireman	1 60
" brakeman	1 50
Quarrymen	1 40
Rock drillers	1 25
Steam drillers	1 75
Blasters	1 50
Tracklayers	1 35
Driver, 1 horse and cart	1 50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	3 00

in the previous year, and five or six of the veins were opened up. The Mond Nickel Company at Victoria Mines, which was inactive at the end of 1903, resumed operations, and the Canadian Copper Company, the chief producer of nickel, completed the construction of its metallurgical plant at Copper Cliff. Large bodies of hematite have been discovered at Loon Lake, near Port Arthur, and there are now four iron smelters in operation in Ontario, as against three in 1903.

The revenue of this department amounted to \$2,781,272.66, of which the sum of \$126,268.83 was derived from sales and leases of Crown Lands, \$2,650,782.56 from woods and forests, and \$4,221.28 from miscellaneous sources.

Insurance in Ontario During 1904.

Abstract Report of the Inspector of Insurance, Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905.

The abstract report of the Ontario Inspector of Insurance for 1904, contains returns from four life insurance companies, one casualty and boiler insurance company, one mutual weather insurance company, three joint stock, thirteen cash-mutual and seventy-two purely mutual fire insurance companies. The 85 mutual fire insurance companies of all classes had at risk on the mutual plan the gross amount of \$206,359,923.26. The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to \$7,452,909.38, and the new business taken during 1904 amounted to \$74,915,134.66.

Electrical Development at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 32.

The report of the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls park for 1904, deals largely with the progress of the electrical power companies, which are building extensive works on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. The first application for and to develop the water power of the falls was made to the commissioners in

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during May, 1905.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Crown Lands of Ontario.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario for the year 1904. Toronto: King's Printer, 1905. Pages, 143.

The report of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario for 1904, contains statistics illustrating the development of the newer portions of the province which has taken place. During the year there were sold for agricultural purposes 72,781 acres, and for mining purposes 3,440 acres. There were eight townships surveyed in the Rainy River District, and the lands were all applied for as soon as the survey was complete. During the year there were issued 1,610 certificates for military grants, making a total of 11,860 issued to date.

The mining industry continued to develop. Additional deposits of native silver and cobalt nickel ores were discovered near Haileybury, where rich finds had been made

1890. The option was granted but it lapsed through default of the applicants. In 1892 a franchise was granted to the Canadian Niagara Power Company. This also lapsed but a new franchise was subsequently granted under amended restriction and the company has since actively prosecuted its works. By the beginning of the present year one half of the power-house was built and two 10,000 electrical horse power generators were installed. The rights granted cover the output of ten machines with a working capacity of 100,000 horse power.

The rentals to be paid are for ground rent \$15,000, including the first 10,000 electrical horse power developed. For additional horse power from 10,000 to 20,000 a rate of \$1 per horse power is charged. From 20,000 to 30,000 the rate is 75 cents per horse power, and above 30,000 the rate is 50 cents, making a total possible revenue of \$67,500 per annum. Somewhat similar arrangements have been made with the Ontario Power Company and the Electrical Development Company of Ontario with regard to rentals. The latter company applied for authority to develop an additional 100,000 horse power. The application was referred to the Ontario government, and permission was given to the Park Commissioners to make an agreement with the company for the development of the additional quantity of power, provided that at least one-half of this additional power was to be reserved for the use of municipalities. The Ontario Power Company and the Electrical Development Company made great progress during the year in the construction of their works, but neither company was sufficiently advanced to produce power at the end of the year.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Labour Statistics of Great Britain.

Tenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1902-1904. London: Wyman & Sons, 1905. Pages, 274. Price, 1s. 2d.

The Tenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom contains sta-

tistics dealing with the following subjects:—

Fluctuations in employment, production and exports of certain articles, rates of wages and hours of labour, prices, trade disputes, industrial diseases and accidents, associations of employers and of workmen, population, including the growth, housing and occupations of the people, workmen's compensation schemes, industrial actions and prosecutions, savings banks and pauperism.

A comparative summary with regard to the state employment for the past three years shows that the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed increased from 4.4 in 1902 to 6.5 in 1904, and there was a decrease in the number of employees in iron and steel works and tinplate mills, and on the London docks and principal wharves. There was an increase in the production of coal and steel ingots, but there was a decrease in the production of the principal corn crops from 329,711,581 to 287,474,891 bushels. There was a net fall in weekly wages, amounting to £39,117 in 1904, but there was at the same time a net decrease in weekly hours of labour amounting to 22,237 hours.

There were only 83,922 persons affected by trade disputes in 1904, as compared with 116,901 in 1903, and 256,667 in 1902. The aggregate duration of disputes amounted to 1,416,265 working days in 1904, as compared with 2,338,668 in 1903 and 3,479,255 in 1902.

Complete statistics of trade unions are only given for the years 1902 and 1903. They show a slight decrease in membership from 1,924,809 to 1,902,308, but an increase in the funds of 100 principal unions from £4,372,178 to £4,550,775. For these two years co-operative societies in Great Britain showed an increased membership from 1,983,365 to 2,085,731, while the value of sales increased from £84,245,943 to £87,975,651, and the value of their production from £14,545,356 to £15,302,062.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Industries and Resources of Idaho.

Biennial Report of the Bureau of Immigration, Labour and Statistics of Idaho, for the year 1903-1904. Boise, Idaho, Pages, 199.

The Biennial Report of the Bureau of Immigration, Labour and Statistics of the State of Idaho for the year 1903-1904 is a descriptive publication, prepared largely with the view of inducing immigration into the State. The volume contains an historical and topographical account of Idaho, information as to the method of acquiring land, particulars relating to the public institutions in the State, and statistics of the principal industries, including mining, agriculture, stock-growing, lumbering and horticulture. The volume contains many illustrations of the scenery, public buildings, and industries of Idaho.

Industrial Statistics of Nebraska.

Resources of Nebraska. Bulletin of the State Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics. No. 4. October, 1904. Lincoln, Neb., 1904. Pages, 267.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska dealing with the resources of that state, contains a description of each county in the state, with the topography of every township, followed by an account of the cities of Omaha, Lincoln and South Omaha. A statistical summary shows the acreage and value of the principal crops, live stock, and miscellaneous agricultural products in each county. There

are also statistics relating to bank deposits, the meat-packing industry, and railroads. In the statistics of railroads are given the mileage of railroads in Nebraska in 1904, and the number of the different classes of employees, with their wages, during 1902.

Industrial Conditions in North Carolina.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Printing of the State of North Carolina for the year 1904. Raleigh: State Printers, 1904. Pages, 246.

The Eighteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of North Carolina, dealing with the results of the work carried on by the Bureau during 1904, treats of the industries of agriculture, miscellaneous manufactures, cotton and woollen mills, furniture manufacture, journalism, telephones and mining. In addition to statistics illustrating the conditions prevailing among these various occupations, the report contains a number of typical letters from farmers, manufacturers, mill-owners, journalists and mechanics on the questions of compulsory education and child labour. There are also in the report tables compiled from returns received from representative wage-earners in a number of trades, showing their wages, working conditions, hours of labour, and their preferences as to weekly or monthly payments of wages, the number of hours in a working day, and as to the question whether the hours of labour should be regulated by law.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following synopses of cases affecting labour are based upon the latest law reports and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada:—

UNITED STATES DECISIONS.

Sunday Labour in Bakeshops.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Act of the

State of New York fixing ten hours as a maximum day's labour and sixty hours as a maximum for a week, is unconstitutional in so far as it concerns bakeries. It is to be observed that the law is not an Act merely fixing the number of hours which constitute a legal day's work, but an absolute prohibition upon the employer permitting under any circumstances, more

than ten hours' work to be done in his establishment.

Mr. Justice Peckham, who gave the decision of the majority of the court, said in part as follows:—'The employee may desire to earn the extra money which would arise from his working more than the prescribed time, but this statute forbids the employer from permitting the employed to earn it. It necessarily interferes with the right of contract between the employer and employee concerning the number of hours in which the latter may labour in the bakery of his employer. The general right to make a contract in relation to his business is part of the liberty of the individual protected by the fourteenth amendment in the federal constitution. Under that provision no state can deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right to purchase or to sell the labour is part of the liberty protected by this amendment, unless there are circumstances which include the right.'

The justice quoted statistics to show that the trade of a baker is not an especially unhealthy one, and said men could not be prevented from earning a living for their families.

He concluded: 'It seems to me that the real object and purpose was simply to regulate the hours of labour between the master and his employees, all being men *sui juris*, in a private business not dangerous in any degree to morals or in any real and substantial degree to the health of the employee. Under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment and in defining the same, cannot be prohibited or interfered with without violating the federal constitution.'

Justice Holmes and Justice Harlan both delivered dissenting opinions and Justices White and Day concurred in Justice Peckham's views.

The facts giving rise to this case were as follows:—A baker in the employ of Joseph Lochner, of Utica, wished to work extra hours in order to learn to make cakes. Lochner permitted him to do so and was arrested at the instance of the Utica trade unions and fined \$50. The case was appealed to the State Court of Appeals which upheld the law by a majority of 4 to 3. This decision has now been reversed by the United States Supreme Court by a majority of 3 to 2.

The majority held in brief that the law interferes with the right of contract between the employer and employees and that a law such as the one in question involved neither the safety, morals, nor welfare of the public.

In the minority opinion, on the other hand, Justice Harlan says there are many reasons why steady work in a bakery for more than ten hours a day 'may endanger the health, impair the usefulness, and shorten the lives of workmen' 'and that we should let the state alone in the management of its purely domestic affairs so long as it does not appear beyond all question that it has violated the Federal Constitution' a view that necessarily results from the principal that the health and safety of the people of a state are primarily for the state to guard and protect, and are not matters ordinarily of concern to the national government.' The Supreme Court has held in previous decisions that the state has a right to limit the hours of labour on work performed for the state, and that it has a right to limit the hours of labour in coal mines. Its right to limit the hours of labour for women and children does not seem to be questioned.

The principal to be deduced apparently is that such restrictions are illegal unless they have for a basis the protection of public morals, safety or welfare.

(Lochner vs. State of New York, April, 1905, U.S. Supreme Court.)

ONTARIO CASE.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Sunday Labour in a Bakeshop.

In a recent prosecution at Guelph, Ont., the same question, viz., Sunday labour in a bakeshop, was involved, Mr. G. Williams being charged by the chief of police with a breach of the Factories Act in having work going on in his bakeshop on Sunday evening contrary to the Act. The section in question reads thus:—'No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employe in any bakeshop to work on Sunday or more than twelve hours on any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by the permission of the inspector given in writing to the employer, and a copy of which permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bakeshop.' Though the Factories Act section was intended primarily for the protection of employes, the employes had apparently no grievance in this case, and the clause was used rather to sustain a Lord's Day prosecution. After argument by counsel, His Worship held that the work done at Williams' was a work of necessity and dismissed the case. The legality of restricting the number of hours for work in a bakeshop was not questioned.

Guelph, Ont., May, 1905. Saunders, P.M.

A very important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court on the 15th of May in the following terms: 'In *re* reference respecting an Act to amend the Railway Act 1903—the court is of opinion, Nesbitt J., dissenting, that it was within the competency of the Federal Government to enact the provisions set forth in the first section of the Act.' The effect of this judgment is very far-reaching inasmuch as it establishes the validity of the Act of the Dominion Parliament passed at its last session which prevents railway companies stipulating in advance with their employees for immunity from claims for damages for injuries sustained by the employee while in the service of the company, and further provides that the employee's right or the right derived through him shall not be affected prejudicially by any such contract. It will be seen at once that the result of this Act and the decision upon the Act will be to settle for the future the innumerable cases arising out of such contracts, as that for instance, made through the Grand Trunk Provident Association, and which have given rise in the past to many and contradictory decisions.



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